THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,333. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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PERSONAL.

BUDD—MEET ME AT STATEN ISLAND FERRY, SATURDAY (to-day), at 4 P. M. GEORGE D.

"CALIFORNIANS."—THE WIDOW OF AN OLD CALIFORNIAN wishes to meet with some of those who have just arrived and were there in 1852. Address Mrs. S. A., Herald office.

FOR ADOPTION—A FINE, HEALTHY MALE CHILD, 8 months old. Apply at office 1,251 Broadway, second floor.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MARIA DOOLEY, OF county Tipperary, supposed to have arrived on steamer Manhattan, March 23.
ANNIE DOOLEY, 17 East Fourth street.

IF WILLARD H. SMITH, FORMERLY OF 336 EAST Nineteenth street, and Major J. H. Thorpe, formerly of 146 Fulton street, are in the city, they will oblige by calling on Messrs. PAUL HARRISON & WESSON, 10 Nassau street.

JENNINGS, WILLIAM—DIED 1798 INTESTATE. APPLY to JOHN HOOPER & CO., 41 Park row, New York.

JENNY WHEELER—PLEASE RECEIVE NOTE NO. 2 Amity street, Post office. D.

NEXT OF KIN, HEIRS AT LAW, LEGATEES AND Cases of Unclaimed Money.—Just published, Guy's Index to 52,000 advertisements. Address JOHN HOOPER & CO., 41 Park row, New York. Price 60c.

"PALE FACE"—I AM ENTIRELY ALONE; EARNestly desire an interview; important communication. Please write by post, appointing time.

THE BABE, CHARLES C——, IS DOING WELL.

THIRD AVENUE CAR, THURSDAY EVENING—GOT out about Fifty-first street; will the lady who bowed to gentleman describe her dress and address M. M. M., Herald office?

WILL MRS. THOMPSON, WHO CAME BY THE steamship Europa from Glasgow, on her last trip, call on or address Rev. J. H. McCARTNEY, 221 West Twenty-first street.

WILL THE GENTLEMAN THAT CALLED MAY 25 AT L. Susman & Co.'s, in regard to some English oil, please call again immediately?

WILLIE—THERE ARE NO LETTERS AT 832 BROADway. Call at No. 2 Amity, you will find one. ANNIE.

886—LET ME HEAR AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE; I must see you; been looking every mail.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ARCTIC ICE AND REFRIGERATING COMPANY, 167 Broadway, furnish Machines producing from 1 to 100 tons of real, solid ice per day, at $2 to $6 per ton. State rights for sale.

A.—PERSONS WHO ARE INSURED IN GOOD life insurance companies, and who do not desire to surrender their policies by an absolute sale, can borrow the surrender value of their policies by applying at Insurance Agency, 87 Liberty street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS and Valises at the Great Family Shoe Emporium, 339 Bowery, corner of Bond street, selling 20 per cent below Broadway prices.
W. D. BIGELOW,
ROBERT IRWIN.

A.—A.—ORPHANS' HOME LOTTERY
of the State of Mississippi.
Class 401—21, 78, 19, 65, 33, 34, 11, 17, 77, 9, 22, 29.
Class 402—31, 25, 16, 35, 21, 51, 25, 53, 61, 10, 49, 18.
For circulars, &c., address the managers, McINTIRE, BASKERVILLE & Co., Columbus, Miss. Information furnished at 316 Canal, 154 Chatham, 15 Sixth avenue, 390 Seventh avenue, 84 Third avenue, 126 Greenwich, 165 East Houston and 62 East Thirteenth street, corner of Broadway.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
SIMMONS & CO.'S LOTTERIES
(successors to C. H. Murray).
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS NO. 373—MAY 27, 1870.
37, 15, 77, 45, 35, 70, 51, 67, 50, 36, 55, 59.
MISSOURI—CLASS NO. 374—MAY 27, 1870.
73, 26, 8, 6, 74, 9, 51, 63, 28, 21, 9, 70.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 349—MAY 27, 1870.
27, 89, 57, 3, 73, 6, 63, 78, 31, 23, 15, 60.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 350—MAY 27, 1870.
42, 49, 55, 29, 44, 65, 30, 2, 12, 24, 70, 3.
Information furnished in the above and also Royal Havana Lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker,
166 Broadway, 153 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

A.—A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
MURRAY & CO.'S LOTTERIES.
FRIDAY, May 27, 1870.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS NO. 373.
37, 15, 77, 45, 35, 70, 51, 67, 50, 36, 55, 59.
MISSOURI—CLASS NO. 374.
73, 26, 8, 6, 74, 9, 51, 63, 28, 21, 9, 70.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 349.
27, 89, 57, 3, 73, 6, 63, 78, 31, 23, 15, 60.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 350.
42, 49, 55, 29, 44, 65, 30, 2, 12, 24, 70, 3.
RICHMOND DISTRIBUTION.
Class 249—25, 63, 50, 67, 58, 40, 21, 51, 73, 43, 58, 71.
Class 250—72, 48, 33, 3, 8, 70, 50, 55, 9, 6, 39, 7.
Information given in the above Lotteries by T. J. TAYLOR, 48 Chatham street. 12½ per cent allowed on all investments and no repudiation of hits. Private office attached.

DR. JACOB RODINE TAKES PLEASURE IN INFORMING his friends and patrons that after a long absence in Europe he has resumed the practice of Dental Surgery in this city. Office 125 East Thirteenth street.

DR. J. A. BEVAN TREATS AFFECTIONS OF THE Throat and Ear and other diseases on same principle that he adopted with so much success at Guy's Hospital, London. 1,055 Second avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets.

LOTTERY PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given; Kentucky and Havana circulars sent. JOSEPH BATES & CO., 11 Wall street, box 4,364. Branch office, 447 Broome street.

NOTICE.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.
An election of nine trustees of this company, to take the places of the class whose term of service expires by limitation, pursuant to the charter, and of one trustee to fill a vacancy in another class, will be held at the office of the company on Monday, the 6th day of June next.
The polls of the election will be open from 12 o'clock noon till 2 o'clock afternoon.
NEW YORK, May 21, 1870. J. M. STUART, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE FREE LABOR AND INTELLIGENCE Bureau, under the charge of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, has removed to Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton place, one block west of Broadway, where parties can be furnished with first class help of both sexes, free of charge. JAMES DONAHUE, Superintendent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN ELECTION will be held at the office of the New York Bridge Company, corner of Fulton and Front streets, in the city of Brooklyn, on Monday, the 6th day of June next, at twelve o'clock at noon of that day, for fifteen Directors of said Company for the then ensuing year. Dated May 3, 1870.
HENRY C. MURPHY, President. JOHN P. ATKINSON, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE EXPERIMENTS AT THE NAVY YARD WITH THE Automatic Low-water Steam Valve still continue. It works perfectly. All manufacturers and engineers should see it. An interest in the patent is for sale, or agencies given. Address J. C. COCHRANE, Rochester, N. Y.

TO AMERICANS VISITING PARIS.—JAMES W. BELL, artist tailor, 171 Fifth avenue, New York, has opened a branch house at No. 1 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the purpose of producing the latest styles of American and European fashions.

WEARING O' THE GREEN.
SEE THE
SPECIAL REPORTS
FROM THE BORDER
IN TO-DAY'S
EVENING TELEGRAM.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY DOGS AND BIRDS FOR sale.—Medicines for all diseases. Prepared Food for mocking Birds, at B. DOVEY'S, No. 8 Greene street, corner of Canal.
N. B.—Ladies attended by Mrs. Dovey.

A SUPERB DOUBLE BREECH-LOADER, 12 GAUGE, central fire, by Lancaster, with Case and Implements complete, imported for present owner; cost $350. Can be seen at 95 Chambers street.

TO SPORTING MEN.—JUST PUBLISHED, A TROTting Record of 1869; full account of trotting for the year and time made. 133 Centre street, or American News Company, 115 Nassau street. Price $1. Sent by mail.
JOHN C. VALENTINE.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
Jerome Park.
The Spring Meeting, 1870,
will be held on Saturday, 4th, Tuesday, 7th, Thursday, 9th, and Saturday, 11th days of June. Four or five races each day, commencing at 2:30. Grand steeple chase, hurdle races, races of heats and dashes. An immense number of horses in attendance, and splendid sport anticipated. Extra trains from Forty-second street at 1 and 1:30 each day.
A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.
TROTTING.
June 30.—Purse $2,000; $1,200 to first; $600 to second; $200 to third. For all double teams.
July 1.—Purse $3,000; $1,800 to first; $800 to second; $400 to third; $200 to fourth. For horses that never beat 2:29.
July 2.—Purse $4,000; $2,000 to first; $1,000 to second; $600 to third; $400 to fourth. For horses that never beat 2:26.
July 4.—Purse $5,000; $2,500 to first; $1,250 to second; $850 to third; $500 to fourth. Free for all horses.
Entries will close on or before May 30, 1870, at 9 o'clock P. M., at Riley's Saloon, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway. Entrance 10 per cent, to accompany the nomination. The above races to be best 3 in 5, to harness.
WM. H. SAUNDERS & SONS,
Proprietors.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—SATURDAY, MAY 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., purse of $1,500, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. Ben Daniels's b. m. American Girl; Wm. Borst's br. s. George Wilkes; Charles Champlain's b. g. George Palmer. Admission to all parts of the course, except Grand Stand, $1; admission to Grand Stand, $1 extra. No charge for ladies or children. Horse cars leave South, Wall, Fulton and Williamsburg ferries every five minutes during day for course direct. WM. SHAW, Proprietor.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING, SATURDAY, MAY 28, immediately after big race; Sweepstakes $1,000; mile heats, 3 in 5. M. Rodin's s. m. Mary Ann; John Murphy's blk. g. Black Pat; Wm. McGoldrick's g. g. Big Mac; John Harrington's blk. g. John Kase, Jr.
WILLIAM SHAW, Proprietor.

UNION COURSE, L. I., TROTTING.—POSTPONEMENT of the 2:30 purse, Monday, May 30; Purse $1,000; mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness. J. Fay's b. g. Capt. Gill, D. Mace's b. g. Dresden, John Murphy's ch. m. Louise, Ben Daniels's b. m. Topsy, Alex. Patterson's s. g. Dreadnaught, F. J. Nodine's blk. m. Eastern Queen, M. Rodin's s. g. Prince.
WM. SHAW, Proprietor.

$12,000 IN PREMIUMS.
1870. SPRING MEETING 1870.
OF THE
PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS ASSOCIATION,
Brooklyn, Long Island.
TUESDAY, MAY 31,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1,
THURSDAY, JUNE 2.
TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1870.
No. 1.—Purse $1,000—$600 to first, $300 to second, and $100 to third horse. For horses that have never trotted for money.
1. L. S. Sammis enters b. m. Chip Girl, long tail.
2. Daniel Mace enters s. g. Gypsine, white marks behind.
3. M. Roden enters b. g. Charley Green.
4. Daniel Pfifer enters s. s. Honest Dutchman, white face and two white legs behind.
No. 2.—Purse $1,500—$1,000 to first, $350 to second and $150 to third. Double teams to wagon.
1. W. H. Borst enters chestnut stallion Honest Allen, black stallion Black Harry.
2. Daniel Mace enters sorrel mare Idol, brown stallion Kirkwood.
3. Hiram Woodruff enters black mare Jessie Wales, black gelding Darkness.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1870.
No. 1.—Purse of $1,000—$600 to first, $300 to second and $100 to third horse; horses that have never beaten 2:40.
1. H. W. Howe enters br. m. Tempest, all black and switch tail.
2. Daniel Mace enters bk. m. Tempest.
3. M. Roden enters b. g. Penobscot Chief.
4. John L. Doley enters b. g. George W. Patterson, sired by H. B. Patchen, dam Red Bird.
5. L. L. Dorsey enters b. s. No Name, two white feet behind.
No. 2. Purse $2,000—$900 to first, $600 to second, $300 to third and $200 to fourth; horses that have never beaten 2:26.
1. W. H. Borst enters b. g. John J. Bradley.
2. Daniel Mace enters s. m. Idol.
3. C. Hill enters s. g. William H. Taylor.
4. Daniel Pfifer enters s. s. H. W. Genet (formerly Danvers Boy), white face, three white feet.
THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1870.
No. 1. Purse $1,500—$1,000 to first, $350 to second and $150 to third horse; horses that have never beaten 2:30.
1. L. L. Dorsey enters c. m. Rosa Goldthan.
2. F. J. Nodine enters bk. m. Eastern Queen.
3. John Murphy enters g. g. Carroll (formerly Century).
4. Benjamin Daniels enters bay m. Topsy.
5. M. Roden enters s. g. Prince.
6. Samuel Jackson enters bay g. Bep.
7. J. Oldfirk enters bk. s. Patchen Chief.
No. 2.—Purse $5,000—$3,000 to first, $1,500 to second and $500 to third horse. Free for all horses.
1. Benjamin Daniels enters bay m. American Girl.
2. W. Borst enters bay s. George Wilkes.
3. Budd Doble enters bay m. Goldsmith Maid.
All of the above races to be mile heats, best three in five, in harness, except double team race, and will be conducted under the rules of the National Association for the promotion of the interests of the American Trotting Turf. Good day and track.
Admission to Field, $1; to Grand Stand, $1 extra for gentlemen; no extra charge for ladies.
Cars leave Fulton Ferry every five minutes. Trotting to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. on each day.
MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, President.
E. O. READ, Secretary.

A.—POOLS WILL BE SOLD, 11 O'CLOCK THIS MORNing, on the trot at Union Course, at Mrs. Shaw's Hotel, near the track. THOS. E. JOHNSON.

STALLIONS.

STALLION COMMODORE VANDERBILT IS STANDING for the season at my stables, Stamford, Conn.
JAMES E. ADAMS.
Steamer Stamford leaves daily, at 3 P. M., from pier 37 East river.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A.—MINER, STEVENS & CO.,
635 BROADWAY,
offer for sale, at their warerooms,
a splendid assortment of
Elegant Carriages and Light Wagons,
of their own manufacture,
to which they invite the inspection of
purchasers.

AT HARNESS WAREROOMS, 10 COLLEGE PLACE.
Harness for farming, teaming, carting, expressing, livery stables, contractors, coach, coupe, buggy, &c. &c.
Single Harness complete, $8 to $150 per set.
Double Harness complete, $20 to $500 per set.
Fine English Ladies' and Gents' Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, Sheets, Robes, Fly Nets, at all prices.
THE TRADES MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

A.—BREWSTER & CO. BRETT, $450; ROCKAWAYS, $40 to $400 each; Top and Open Wagons, $35 to $275 each; Contractors' and Business Gigs, $60 to $100 each; Doctor, Pony, and Park Phaetons; Express, Business, Grocers', Depot, and Jagger Wagons; Skeletons, Sulkeys; also single and double Harness, new and second hand, $5 to $100 per set; ladies' and gents' Saddles and Bridles; Blankets, Sheets, Nets, Lap Robes, &c., at the Broadway Carriage Repository, 1,399 and 1,401 Broadway, near Forty-first street. JAMES JENKINS.

ASSORTMENT NEW AND SECOND HAND PARK Phaetons, Pony Phaetons, Dog Carts, Depot Wagons, Road Wagons, Victorias, Rockaways, Harness, &c.; reliable work; reasonable price; no humbug.
TAYLOR'S, 59 Cedar street.

A. S. FLANDRAU, CARRIAGE BUILDER,
Nos. 7 and 13 East Eighteenth street.
Carriages in all the newest styles at greatly reduced prices.
Landaus, Landaulets, Clarences,
Light Rockaways, Depot Wagons, &c.
"THE CARRIAGE OF THE PERIOD."
Pony Phaetons from $150 up.

AT 58 LIBERTY STREET.
Great reduction in prices.
Elegant top Buggies, Light Rockaways, Park and Pony Phaetons, &c.; also
370 sets light Harness, some of them being very fine city made; also, Sheets, Whips, Robes, &c.; all at a great reduction and all warranted sound, perfect and reliable.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL.
Private salesroom, 58 Liberty street.
Auction Mart, 112 East Thirteenth street.

A FINE TEAM OF BLACK, CARRIAGE HORSES FOR sale—15½ hands high, sound and kind in double or single harness, 7 and 8 years old. Apply at private stable 133 West Thirty-eighth street, before 10 A. M. or after 5 P. M., until sold.

A.—SECOND HAND PHAETONS, COUPES AND SIX seat Rockaway Carriages, Depot Wagons, Buggies; 500 new Carriages, Harness; 25 per cent less than Broadway stores. HAM'S, Fourth street and Broadway.

ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.—Six-seat Rockaways, Victoria, six-seat and Pony Wagonettes, bargains; second hand Rockaway and Road Wagon, little used. DICKS, 22 Barclay street.

A FINE BROWN HORSE, 15½ HANDS HIGH, 7 years old; can trot in 3 minutes; a good family horse; sound and kind. GORDON'S stable, No. 5 West Thirteenth street.

A VERY LIGHT SHIFTING TOP WAGON, SQUARE box, nearly new, for sale at a bargain; built by first class maker; weighs only 224 pounds. No. 5 West Thirteenth street.

ALDERNEY COW, FROM THE HUNNEWELL, BOSton stock; also Bull, same stock, one year old; also two Alderney Heifers, yearlings, dark color, to arrive this (Saturday) morning, at private stable 58 East Thirty-third street, between Madison and Fourth avenues.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S
CITY AUCTION MART AND NEW YORK TATTERSALLS,
corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street.
MAJOR CHARLES W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER.
Gentlemen's PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENTS disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Harness and everything in the HORSE LINE to suit the needs of all classes of purchasers constantly on hand.
Twenty-four hours allowed for trial on every horse sold under warrantee.
A LARGE DRIVING RING
in the mart for showing horses on sale.
Outside sales solicited and promptly attended to.
CATALOGUE OF SALE THIS DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.
The handsome, well known and fast BROWN TROTTING STALLION HERCULES, got by old Henry Clay out of an imported mare called DEFIANCE, she by SIR TATTEN SYKES; is a very handy, game and free driver, perfectly gentle for any one to drive; has trotted when in train in 2:35, and can trot in 2:45 to-day; HERCULES is about 15½ high and 9 years old; was late the property of Edwin T. Phillips, Esq., of Scranton, Pa., and is the sire of many FAST and promising COLTS; is warranted sound and kind.
ONE FINE, light, top Express Wagon, new.
Two SUPERIOR open do.
HARNESS, Horse Clothing, Whips, HALTERS, &c.
Handsome, highbred, stylish and elegant DARK BAY COUPE HORSE, about 15¾ high and 7 years old; is a very free, prompt and well behaved driver; is afraid of nothing and can be driven by a lady; does not lug and fret, and is pure and honest gaited; is one of the finest and most genteel coupe horses in the city; is BLACK HAWK stock and is warranted sound and kind; without VICE or TRICKS.
EXTRA SUPERIOR and fine brown COUPE HORSE, about 16¼ high and 8 years old; is free, easy and pleasant driver and a very sharp roadster; is afraid of nothing, and can be driven by a lady; would make an elegant family horse; is warranted sound and kind.
SEVERAL CHEAP WORK HORSES.
Lot of ladies' and gent's SADDLES.
Fine large BAY FAMILY HORSE, about 16 high and 6 years old; warranted sound and kind in all harness, free and stylish driver; does not pull and is afraid of nothing; has been used by the present owner for the past two years.
Extra STYLISH, BLOODLIKE and ELEGANT chestnut sorrel SADDLE HORSE, about 15¾ high, 7 years old this spring; HAS ALL GAITS; is afraid of nothing and is perfectly gentle for a lady to ride; one of the most beautiful, graceful, stylish and superior Saddle Horses in the city; was raised in Kentucky and shows FINE BREEDING; is warranted sound, kind and true.
Also several other Horses.
Full description at sale.
Sales never postponed on account of weather.

ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.
WOOD BROTHERS are offering their stock of fine Carriages at the armory of the Twenty-second regiment, Fourteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues,
at great bargains,
among which are a few second hand Carriages at the astonishingly low prices mentioned below.
Two wheel Dog Cart, $260;
Open Barouches, for six persons, $200 to $450;
Light Open Coaches, $500;
Open "Four-in-hand" Carriages, $550;
Four seat Park Phaetons, $300;
Six seat Park Phaetons, $250.
Fine Clarences, with silk linings, $1,300;
elegant Close Coaches, $1,000;
Cabriolets, $400;
"Tea" Carts, Top Buggies,
Road Wagons, Pony Phaetons, &c.,
at great bargains.
WOOD BROTHERS,
armory Twenty-second regiment, Fourteenth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

A NICE PAIR BAY HORSES, 15½ HANDS, 6 YEARS; sound and kind; fine family team; black Horse, 6 years; good stepper; splendid family or business horse; sound, kind and gentle; sold low, at 39 Great Jones street.

A FOUR SEAT CARRIAGE, IN PERFECT ORder; also a six seat Carriage, in fine order, together with doctors' and business Wagons. To be seen at SPARLING'S Carriage Factory, 256 Elizabeth street.

A HANDSOME BLACK HAMBLETONIAN HORSE for sale—15½ hands, long tail, fully guaranteed, stylish, fast and prompt, free from fault. Apply at 256 Broadway, in the store.

A FINE TEAM OF SORREL CARRIAGE HORSES for sale; 15½ hands high, sound and kind in all harness, 8 years old and good roadsters. The property of a gentleman in the country. Can be seen at TURNURE'S stables, Fourth avenue, corner Twenty-fifth street. Sold for want of use.

AT A SACRIFICE.—A HANDSOME VICTORIA AND A Coupe Rockaway for sale. No reasonable offer for either refused. Apply at WILSON'S stables, 35 Ferry street.

A VERY ELEGANT LANDAU—ON C SPRINGS, TRIMmed brown satin, used one week, made by Brewster, cost $2,200, will be sold at $1,400, at BALDWIN'S, corner of Broadway and Tenth street.

A LIGHT BRETT, BUILT BY J. R. LAWRENCE, IN perfect order; also an open Phaeton, by Godwin, nearly new, at stables 53 East Thirty-third street.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LIGHT HARNESS, SINgle and double, at extremely low prices; our Harness are made on the premises and warranted as represented; also Riding Saddles, Linen Sheets, Lap Dusters, Whips and everything in the saddlery line. E. BARTLETT,
Importer of English Saddlery,
53 Warren street, corner College place.

A SIX SEAT WESTCHESTER ROCKAWAY, LIGHT Coupe Rockaway, and large assortment Family Carriages, light Road Buggies, &c., at extremely low prices; examine before purchasing elsewhere.
CALVIN WITTY, 638 Broadway.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT NEW AND SECOND HAND Carriages, Buggies, Rockaways, Phaetons, Grocers' and Business Wagons, twenty per cent less than New York prices.
H. B. WITTY & CO., 30 Nevins street, Brooklyn.

A.—THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF NEW CARRIAGES, Harnesses, Sheets, Nets, Whips, &c., in the city. Persons about purchasing will do well to examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere; 25 per cent below Broadway prices. Also good assortment second hand Carriages; all styles, by the best makers.
W. H. GRAY, 20, 22, 24, 26 Wooster street.

BUGGY WAGON, WITH SHIFTING TOP, FOR SALE—At 129 West Twenty-eighth street, for $150.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES AND PONY PHETONS AT gold prices; also second hand Buggies and Rockaways, at B. W. TILTON'S, 47 Broadway.

DEPOT WAGONS, PONY PHAETONS, EXTENSION top Phaetons and light Carriages of all styles, at prices lower than any other house in New York; large assortment Harness. WITTY, 638 Broadway.

ENGLISH DRAG FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO OR FOUR horses, built by Wood Bros. to order; has break, rumble, traveling trunks, shifting top, &c.; just the thing for the mountains, races or picnics.
ADAMS, Third avenue and 125th street.

FAMILY HORSE FOR SALE—GOOD IN HARNESS OR under the saddle; kind and affectionate; a child can drive him. Call at 60 West Forty-ninth street.

FAST HORSES AND LARGE MULES.—ONE EXTRA fine and fast team bay Horses, trot in 2:45, no vices; several fine saddle Horses; one extra large fine pair of Mules, thoroughly broken. Apply at 215 West Forty-first street.

FOR SALE—A NEW LIGHT TOP BUGGY (DOUBLE or single shifting top); Wood Brothers' make; not been used a dozen times; perfectly sound; owner going to Europe, and will sell at two-thirds cost. Apply at UNDERHILL'S stables, Lafayette place.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT SADDLE HORSE, FOR A gentleman or lady; very stylish and kind; a fine driver, sound and true; price low. Apply at ARNOLD'S feed store and stable, 159 West Twenty-ninth street.

FOR SALE—A LADY'S SIDE SADDLE; FINE ONE, but little used; will sell cheap. Apply at KENNY'S saddlery shop, 608 Seventh avenue (New York Tattersalls).

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, SIXTEEN HANDS HIGH, seven years old; sound and kind in all harness. Inquire at 712 Sixth street.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, 16 HANDS, 5 YEARS old; sound, kind and fast; stock Royal George mare and imported King Alfred horse. To be seen at stable, corner of Thirty-eighth street and Seventh avenue. The finest large horse in America.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH MATCH TEAM OF YOUNG dark dapple Morgan Horses, 16 hands, sound, kind and desirable for light or coach driving. Apply at 575 Broadway, room No. 3, from 12 to 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME ROAD OR SADDLE MARE, perfectly safe for any one to drive; at a bargain; not time to use her. Apply to AUG. HYNARD, 78 and 80 Bank street.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA SADDLE HORSE, COLOR brown; large, speedy and stylish; will be sold very low. Inquire at 52 East Fifty-fourth street, after 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HORSE, FIT FOR SINGLE OR double harness; 16 hands high, six years old. Inquire at 200 East Forty-second street.

FOR SALE—A STYLISH SHIFTING LEATHER TOP Buggy, Watson's celebrated make, price $175. Inquire at McGovern's stable, Love lane, Brooklyn, or 131 Liberty street, New York.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, STYLISH BAY HORSE, 15¾ hands; kind in any harness; good under the saddle; no speed, but a reliable family horse; price $200. May be seen at FULLER'S, 430 West Thirty-fifth street.

PHAETON FOR SALE CHEAP.—SIX SEATS; ALMOST new; stylish; also ladies' and gentlemen's Saddles and Bridles, &c. Private stables 107 East Sixteenth street.

SPEED.—FOR SALE, A SPLENDID YOUNG MARE, just arrived from the country; one that any gentleman would feel proud of driving, and all the speed a man can wish for. Inquire at private stable, No. 55 West Forty-third street, near Sixth avenue.

SUPERIOR AND HEALTHY ACCOMMODATION FOR boarding horses, on ground floor, at $30 per month. United States Stable, Thirty-second street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

STABLE—LARGE FIRST CLASS STABLE, SIX STALLS (three rooms above) for sale, in Twentieth street, near Third avenue; well rented; good investment.
ROBERT T. NEEKS, 80 Cedar street.

TEAM BEAUTIFUL BLACK HORSES; 15½ HANDS; trot close to 3½; kind and docile; free all tricks; perfectly adapted for Park phaetons and ladies' driving. Apply at private stable 123 West Thirty-first street.

WEARING O' THE GREEN.
SEE THE
SPECIAL REPORTS
FROM THE BORDER
IN TO-DAY'S
EVENING TELEGRAM.

WANTED—HORSE AND LIGHT TWO SEAT CARriage, suitable for a lady to drive, from June to September, to take a short distance in the country. State terms and address K. L. B., Herald office.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND HAND ONE HORSE lumber Truck, with dumping gear, at 167 Canal street.

WANTED—SOUND FAMILY HORSE, 16 HANDS, cheap for cash. Address C. DRUMMOND, box 1,963 Post office.

WAGON FOR SALE—STYLISH BODY, TEN FEET long, high seat. Corner Thirty-fourth street and Third avenue. Price $125.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN FREE CHURCH,
Chas. B. Smyth, minister,
Masonic Hall, Thirteenth street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Subject to-morrow morning—
THE DISCIPLINE OF CHRIST.
All friends of Christ and of the liberty wherewith he makes His people free are respectfully invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, SEVENTH AVENUE, next to Thirty-fourth street.—Rev. Randall C. Hall will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Charles T. Olmstead at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE SPIRIT, AT APOLLO HALL, Broadway and Twenty-eighth street.—Rev. Mrs. Brigham will preach on Sunday at 10½ and 7¾ o'clock. Public invited.

CHILDREN'S AMERICAN CHURCH MISSIONARY Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church.—Anniversary exercises in Steinway Hall, Fourteenth street and Fourth avenue, on Saturday, May 28, at 3 o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Kingston Goddard, D. D., and Rev. C. Winter Bolton. Friends of the cause invited to second balcony without tickets.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 24 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH street, Rev. C. C. Foote, pastor.—Sunday services at 10¾ and 7¾. Morning subject—"Christian Faithfulness." Evening—"Tendency of the Age." Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION (EPISCOPAL), FIFtieth street, between Second and Third avenues, Rev. Abbott Brown, rector.—Services on Sunday, at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Sunday school at 2½ o'clock.

PROF. J. R. W. SLOANE, D. D., OF ALLEGHANY (formerly of this city), will preach in the hall of the Harvard Rooms, corner Sixth avenue and Forty-second street, to-morrow morning, May 29, at 10½ o'clock.

PREACHING TO THE MASSES IN LEFFERTS Park, Brooklyn.—The Young Men's Praying Association have leased this park and will hold Religious Service every Sabbath. Rev. Matthew Hale Smith will preach to-morrow, at 3 P. M. Subject—The Blessedness of Working for Others. To be followed by a meeting for prayer and exhortation. Brethren from different churches will assist in the services. Free to all. You are cordially invited to attend.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL PREACH AT THE Church of the Messiah, corner Thirty-fourth street and Park avenue, on Sunday, May 29, morning and evening. Subject, morning—"True Independence of Character."

R. N. STRATTON, PASTOR OF LEXINGTON AVEnue Methodist Episcopal church, corner of Fifty-second street, will preach on Sabbath morning and evening. Evening subject—"The Woman of Samaria." Seats free.

REV. CHAS. F. LEE, AT ORIENTAL HALL, 285 EAST Twenty-seventh street, Sunday, May 29, at 10:45 A. M. Subject—"What It Is to be rich." Seats free. Public invited. Subsequent services of this society will be held at Plimpton's Building.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH AT THE Church of Our Saviour (Sixth Universalist), Thirty-fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, Sunday morning and evening.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, FORTY-FIRST STREET, near Sixth avenue.—Preaching on Sunday, 29th inst., by the pastor, Rev. C. S. Harrower, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (NEAR Varick).—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Aikman, at 10½ A. M., on "Christian Work;" 3½ P. M. on "The Parents of the Race." Afternoon, seats free. 7¾ P. M. Young People's Meeting.

THE LAST OF THE PRESENT SERIES OF SPECIAL services for young men will be held at Association Hall on Sunday evening, May 29, at 7¾ o'clock, and will be addressed by Rev. Dr. Thos. D. Anderson. Social Stair class at 3 P. M. Young men especially are cordially invited to these services.

THE PASTOR OF MOUNT ZION WILL PREACH IN the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Future Destiny of the Earth and of Man."

TRINITY PARISH FREE CHAPEL OF ST. AUGUStine, 262 and 264 Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.—The hours of service to-morrow will be at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. J. B. C. Beaubien will preach in the morning and Rev. George F. Seymour, D. D., in the evening. On Friday evening, June 3, the holy rite of Confirmation will be administered by Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D. Service to commence at a quarter before 8 o'clock.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET REFORMED CHURCH—Rev. Isaac Riley, pastor. Divine service at this church to-morrow, 29th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the pastor.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, SECOND AVENUE and Tenth street, Rev. J. R. Kendrick, D. D., pastor.—Regular services, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of tomorrow evening's discourse—"The Primeval Sabbath." Seats free.

WHAT IS TRUTH?—WILL BE THE SUBJECT OF A discourse by Rev. C. Giles at the New Jerusalem church, Thirty-fifth street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, Sunday, at 11 A. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 2,091, FOR 120 SHARES NEW York Central and Hudson River Consolidated Stock (blue tint), in the name of Cammann & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as transfer has been stopped and new certificate applied for.
CAMMANN & CO., No. 8 Wall street.

LOST—SMALL ROLL OF PAPERS (APPLICATION for patent, with drawings), by John F. French. A suitable reward paid on leaving with F. H. LEWIS, No. 1 Astor House.

LOST—FROM 420 SIXTH AVENUE, A WHITE SPITZ Slut; pink ribbon on her neck. A liberal reward for her return to the above number.

LOST—A FOX HOUND, WITH BLACK SPOTS ON BACK and yellow head. $10 reward will be paid by returning to 13 West Thirty-third street.

LOST OR STOLEN—A BLACK LEATHER FOLIO, CONtaining a $50 bond of '67 and other papers which are only of value to us. The person returning same will be liberally rewarded.
GREENEBAUM BROS. & CO., 214 Broadway.

STRAYED—ON THE 5TH OF MAY, A BAY HORSE 14½ hands high; white hind feet, white streak on forehead. A liberal reward will be paid on returning the same to HENRY BAXTER, foot of Eighty-sixth street, E. R.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON TUESDAY, A BOOK OF Commutation Tickets on Long Island Railroad, of no use to any one but the owner. Return it to JOHN SPEIR, 20 Fletcher street.

$100 REWARD.—LOST, ON SATURDAY LAST, $338, at half-past 1 o'clock, between 73 Nassau street, going up Ann street to Astor House cars. Take money and get reward at HENDERSON'S Intelligence Office, 73 Nassau street, New York.

A LADY LOST A POCKETBOOK ON FRIDAY AFTERnoon, 20th inst., in the street or in a University place car; contained about $10 in greenbacks and one Confederate bill, three pieces of silver coin and some newspaper slips, memoranda, receipts, &c. The finder is welcome to the money, but will confer a great favor by returning the memoranda and personal papers to R., No. 19 University place, either in person or through the mail.

REWARD.—ON THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 26, A Coat lost, Nos. 346 and 348 Cherry street. Any person returning the books out of same coat to above place, or No. 9½ Essex street, will receive a suitable reward. No questions asked. G. EUBELMANN.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—A LARGE ROLLER TO USE FOR MAcadamizing roads; also a few heavy Stone Sledges. Call on or address MIDDLETON & ROAKE, 292 Water st.

EUROPE.

GUERLAIN, 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
Ambrosial Cream for Shaving.
Fashionable Perfumes for the Handkerchief.
Eau Lustrale for the Hair.
Eau de Cologne (preparation speciale).

INTERLAKEN, SWITZERLAND.
Opening of the Bath Hotel, May 1.
Opening of the Whey Establishment, May 1.
Repeated daily performance of the Spa orchestra.
A new watercourse
from the springs for the whole place.

INTERLAKEN—GRAND HOTEL VICTORIA.
Season of 1870—Opened April 1.
Reduced prices until July 15.
ED. RUCHTI, Proprietor.

WE LEARN BY THE FRENCH NEWSPAPER, THE Gaulois, dated the 30th of April, the scandalous fact that happened to a young American lady, who was insulted in the rudest manner in one of the first class hotels of our city. We, the undersigned, declare that such an infamy has not been committed in our establishments.
GENEVA.
Mayer & Kunz, Proprietors Hotel Beaurivage.
Frederic Baur, Proprietor Hotel Couronne.
Jules Kohler, Proprietor Hotel de la Paix.
Frederic Wachter, Proprietor Hotel des Bergues.
Gustave Wolff, Proprietor Hotel de l'Ecu.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.
M. K. Jessup et al. vs. the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company et als.
Pursuant to an order of the Superior Court of New Hanover county, N. C., made in the above entitled cause at the Spring Term, 1870, on presentation at the office of
CRONLY & MORRIS,
in this city, I will pay to the holders of the first preferred bonds, secured by the mortgage made by the defendant, the said Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, to the plaintiff, M. K. Jesup, who have not already received the same, a per centage of $30 72 on said bonds and accrued interest on the same, being dividend for distribution, as aforesaid, from net sales of that portion of the railroad and other property covered by said mortgage, which was in the State of North Carolina.
In further obedience to the order made as aforesaid, I hereby notify all holders of the bonds above referred to that unless the same are presented to me as above for payment of the dividend above stated on or before the
First day of September, 1870,
they will be forever debarred of any participation in the said fund in my hands for distribution as aforesaid.
M. CRONLY,
Commissioner and Referee.
WILMINGTON, N. C., May 16, 1870.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
DAVENPORT, Iowa, May 16, 1870.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. on Wednesday, July 6, for building the iron superstructure of the Rock Island and Davenport Bridge.
Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case the bid is accepted and a contract entered into they will become security in a sum equal to one-third of the amount of the contract for the faithful performance of the same.
Copies of the specifications and blanks for proposals will be furnished upon application to this office.
The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.
Proposals will be addressed to the United States Engineer's office, Davenport, Iowa, and endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for building the superstructure of the Rock Island and Davenport Bridge."
G. K. WARREN,
Maj. Eng'rs and Bvt Maj. Gen., U. S. A.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
Steam to
BREMEN, HAVRE AND LONDON,
via Southampton.
The new, first class and elegant iron Mail Steamships
BREMEN .... May 26
of 3,000 tons and 700 horse power, Captain C. Leist.
MAIN .... May 28
of 3,000 tons and 700 horse power, Captain K. V. Oterendorp,
will leave from Bremen pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, and take passengers to
London, Havre, Bremen and Southampton,
at the following rates:—
First Cabin .... $120, gold.
Second Cabin .... 72, gold.
Steerage .... 35, gold.
For passage or freight apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
68 Broad street, corner Beaver, New York.

CUNARD LINE.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamships between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork harbor.
Cuba, Wednesday, May 25. | Nemesis, Thursday, June 2.
Samaria, Thursday, May 26. | China, Wednesday, June 8.
Batavia, Saturday, May 28. | Palmyra, Wednesday, June 8.
Russia, Wednesday, June 1. | Abyssinia, Thursday, June 9.
Aleppo, Wednesday, June 1. | Java, Wednesday, June 15.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the steamers not carrying steerage.
First Cabin .... $130, gold. Second Cabin .... $80, gold
First Cabin, to Paris .... 145, gold
Return tickets .... 250, gold
By the steamers carrying steerage.
First Cabin .... $80, gold. Steerage .... $30, currency
Return tickets .... $150, gold
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

DIRECT LINE TO AND FROM FRANCE.
The Hamburg-American Packet Company's iron Mail steamship
HOLSATIA,
Captain E. Meier, carrying the United States mails, will sail on Tuesday, May 31, 1870, at 2 P. M., for
PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG AND HAMBURG,
taking passengers to London (via Plymouth) and Paris (via Cherbourg).
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $35,
Payable in United States gold coin.
The SILESIA will follow on June 7.
KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, 61 Broad street, N. Y.
C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Rates of passage reduced.
Steamers sail direct to London
from pier No. 3 North river.
PARANA .... June 11
PARAGUAY .... July 2
BELLONA .... July 16
Rates of passage, payable in currency:—
First cabin, $70; second cabin, $55; steerage, $25.
Passengers booked to Hamburg, Bremen, Havre, Paris, Antwerp and Rotterdam at reduced currency rates.
For freight and passage apply to
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
54 South street.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
Cunard Line.
SAMARIA sails .... Thursday, May 26
BATAVIA sails .... Saturday May 28
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $32, currency.
Steerage tickets from Europe issued at lowest rates.
For cabin passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.
IDAHO .... Wednesday, May 25
ERIN .... Saturday, May 28
Drafts payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland, at current rates of exchange. Apply at THOMPSON'S passage office, 73 Broadway, corner of Rector street.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—INMAN line of royal mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF PARIS .... Saturday, May 28, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 31, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN .... Saturday, June 4, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS .... Saturday, June 11, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold. Payable in currency.
First Cabin .... $75 Steerage $37
To London .... 80 To London 35
To Paris .... 90 To Paris 38
To Halifax, N. S. .... 20 To Halifax, N. S. 15
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
from pier 47 North river.
STEERAGE PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN, LONDONDERRY AND GLASGOW REDUCED TO $28 CURRENCY.
ERIN, Bragg .... Saturday, May 28, 3 P. M.
THE QUEEN, Thomson .... Saturday, June 4, 10 A. M.
FRANCE, Grogan .... Saturday, June 11, 2 P. M.
ENGLAND, Webster .... Saturday, June 18, 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32, currency.
Apply at the company's office, 69 Broadway.
F. W. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—
LAFAYETTE, Rousseau .... Saturday, May 28
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont .... Saturday, June 11
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie .... Saturday, June 25
PEREIRE, Duchesne .... Saturday, July 9
Rates of passage payable in gold (including wine):—To Brest or Havre, first cabin, $140; second cabin, $75; to Paris (including railway ticket), $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARrying the United States Mails.
Sailing every Wednesday.
NEVADA, Green .... June 1, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Williams .... June 8, at 1 P. M.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80 gold; steerage, $30 currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates.
Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

STEAMER LAFAYETTE, FOR BREST AND HAVRE, will leave pier No. 50 North river, foot of Morton street, on Saturday, May 28, at 3 o'clock.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 2 o'clock.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL FROM BOSTON.
Cunard steamship SIBERIA, on Saturday, June 4.
Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, $30 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES ALEXANDER,
15 Broad street, Boston, or
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New York.

THE ANCHOR LINE.
STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.
Favorite Clyde built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:—
EUROPA .... May 28 | IOWA .... June 8
CALEDONIA .... June 1 | CAMBRIA .... June 11
INDIA .... June 4 | DACIAN .... June 15
—and every Wednesday and Saturday thereafter,
From pier 20 North river, at 12 o'clock noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:—
Cabins to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $65 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $130.
Steerage to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $28; intermediate, $33.
Prepayed certificates from these ports, $32.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued, payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey street, or at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

WEARING O' THE GREEN.
SEE THE
SPECIAL REPORTS
FROM THE BORDER
IN TO-DAY'S
EVENING TELEGRAM.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHTS AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates—New York to San Francisco:—
First class. Steerage.
$125 to $170. $55.
according to location of berth.
Those rates include berth, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock noon
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
June 4—ALASKA, Captain Gray, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain Cavarly.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco July 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, June 3.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, June 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North river.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company.
Sailing regularly every Thursday at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from pier No. 4 North river.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams .... June 2
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice .... June 9
MISSOURI, Captain J. R. Edwards (via Nassau) .... June 16
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old Line. Low freight.
The well known first class sidewheel steamship
BIENVILLE,
J. B. Baker, commander,
will leave pier No. 36 North river on Saturday, May 28, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
88 Liberty street.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship line, every twenty days, from pier 17 East river, at 3 o'clock.
The new steamers
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken .... Thursday, June 2
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman .... Wednesday, June 22
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

FOR BERMUDA.
The A1 steamship FAHKEE, Captain Joseph D. Steele, carrying the United States mail, will sail for the above port on Thursday, April 14, at 3 P. M., from pier 21 North river, and will continue to sail as follows:—
Leave Bermuda. Leave New York.
April 23. April 30.
May 10. May 19.
May 28. June 7.
June 17. June 24.
July 2.
Has superior passenger and freight accommodations.
First cabin, $30; second cabin, $20.
Freight, 60 cents per dry barrel.
Payable in United States gold.
For freight or passage apply to
J. NORMAN HARVEY, Agent, 34 New street.

REGULAR LINE
For Puerto Plata, Samana and St. Domingo City.
The United States Mail steamship
TYBEE,
Captain E. A. Delanoy,
will leave for the above ports on
Saturday, June 4, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., 29 Broadway.

TEXAS LINE
of Galveston steamers,
Sailing every Saturday, at 3 P. M., touching at Key West.
The A1 steamer GULF STREAM, Captain McCreery, at pier 20 East river, will sail on Saturday, May 28.
All goods for Houston or the interior will be forwarded by our agents, Messrs. T. H. McMahon & Co., free.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The Cromwell steamship line,
leaving pier No. 9 North river at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:—
GEORGE WASHINGTON, Captain Gager .... May 28
MARIPOSA, Captain Kemble .... June 4
Freight received daily. Through rates given for Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25. For passage or freight apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
From pier No. 12 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M.
SHERMAN,
On Saturday, May 28.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 49 Broadway.

FOR MOBILE—FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The New York, Florida and Gulf Steamship Line will despatch the first class steamer MERCEDITA, Captain Starkey, on Saturday, June 4, from pier 23 North river. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Passage to Fernandina, $30.
FLAG will follow and sail on Wednesday, June 15.
For freight or passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, 177 West street.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST and Florida ports.
The first class sidewheel steamship
CHARLESTON, Captain James Berry,
on Saturday, May 28, at 3 P. M., sailing from pier No. 5 North river.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest and with steamers to Florida ports.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Bills of lading furnished and signed on the pier.
The steamship SOUTH CAROLINA will follow, and sail Wednesday, June 1.
For freight or passage apply to
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents,
30 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street.
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon railroads, Chesapeake and Ohio railroads and Richmond and Danville railroads. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office on pier 37, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, May 28, 1870, will close at this office on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 M., and at all the stations as follows, viz:—
A and B, 11:40 A. M.; C and D, 11:20 A. M.; E and F, 11:50 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE STEAMER ANTELOPE leaves every morning, without exception, from the foot of Harrison street, at 3 o'clock, landing at Thirty-fourth street at 3:15, for Yonkers, Dobbs' Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack, by ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Verplanck's, and Peekskill. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
On and after Monday, May 23 1870, two express trains will leave depot, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue, as follows:—
10:30 A. M., Rutland Express.
8:45 P. M., Montreal Express.
Sleeping coaches on night trains between New York and St. Albans, Vt. I. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT, LANDing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New Hamburg and Milton. The steamboat MARY POWELL, on and after Saturday, May 14, will leave Vestry street pier at 3:30 P. M., daily.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY DAILY AT 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted, from pier 44, Spring street. Fare $1 50; Sunday, $2. Connecting with all railroads for the West and North. J. W. HANCOX & SONS.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.—THE DAY LINE STEAMboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, commencing May 31, will leave Vestry street pier at 8:45 and Thirty-fourth street at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferryboat) Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Hudson, and New Baltimore. A special train of broad gauge cars in connection with the day boats will leave on arrival at Albany, commencing June 20, for Sharon Springs. Fare $4 25 for New York and for Cherry Valley. The steamboat Seneca will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

EXCURSIONS.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION TO HARLEM, HIGH Bridge and Karle's Park.—Steamers SYLVAN STREAM and GLEN will leave Peck slip every hour, from 10 A. M. until 7 P. M.; leave Harlem every hour, from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M., landing at Eleventh street each way. Fare on Sundays, 15 cents.

A SUNDAY EXCURSION TO HARLEM, HIGH Bridge and Karle's Park.—Steamers SYLVAN STREAM and GLEN will leave Peck slip every hour, from 10 A. M. until 7 P. M., leave Harlem every hour, from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M., landing at Eleventh street each way. Fare on Sundays, 15 cents.

CHOLERA BANKS.—STEAMER MARTHA WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 5. AL. G. FOSTER.

HO FOR THE FISHING BANKS!—THE SEA GOING steamer VIRGINIA SEYMOUR will make an excursion to the above place, on Sunday, May 29, 1870. Boat leaves Franklin street, N. R., at 6:15 A. M.; Eighth street, E. R., 7 A. M.; Broome street, E. R., 7:40; Peck slip, E. R., 8 A. M.; Christopher street, N. R., 8:20 A. M. and pier No. 4 N. R., 9 A. M. Bait, lines and refreshments on board. Fare $1.
P. SCHLIEMMERMEYER. A. SCHULLE.

IONA ISLAND, ON THE HUDSON, AT THE BASE OF Dunderburg Mountain, is the most popular excursion resort in the vicinity of New York. First class steamboats for charter for large or small companies. Dinner parties furnished to order. HASBROUCK & BUSHNELL,
164 Fulton street, New York.

WEARING O' THE GREEN.
SEE THE
SPECIAL REPORTS
FROM THE BORDER
IN TO-DAY'S
EVENING TELEGRAM.

NEW STEAMER PLEASANT VALLEY LEAVES daily, Sundays included, from Spring street, at 10, 2 and 5½, landing at Thirty-fourth street, for Fort Lee, Pleasant Valley and Shady Side.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWburg, Cold Spring, West Point and Yonkers, commencing Sunday, May 29.—The favorite steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Captain James Sherman, leaves Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock; Christopher street, North river, 8:30; Thirty-fourth street, North river, 9, every Sunday morning. Fare for the excursion, $1.

STEAMBOAT FORT LEE TO CHARTER FOR EXCURsions. Apply to C. HOLLENBECK, 156 Maiden lane.

THE FAVORITE, ELEGANT, PALATIAL STEAMER SUNNYSIDE, unequalled for size, speed, safety and comfort, carrying 2,500 passengers, to charter for picnics and excursions; also other steamers and barges. Iona Island and other groves.
BLOOMER & CO., 243 Front street.

THE WYOMING WILL MAKE AN EXCURSION TO the Fishing Banks, on Sunday, May 29, leaving Eighth street, East river, 7½; Peck slip, 8½; Christopher street, 8¼; pier 4 North river, 9 o'clock. Music, baits, lines and refreshments on board. H. E. HOLMES, Manager.

THE STEAMBOAT RIP VAN WINKLE WILL COMmence her daily excursions to the Fishing Banks on or about the 5th of June.

DRY GOODS.

A RARE CHANCE.—A LADY GOING TO EUROPE wishes to sell or exchange for less than cost, a fine assortment of black Chantilly and white Laces. Address 34 West Twenty-first street.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

ALL NEXT WEEK—MADAM BINNS SELLING BRIgand Hat, White Chip, French Formia Hats and Sonnets at lowest prices. Hair, Curls, Chignons, French Dress Patterns cheap. 773 Broadway, opposite Stewart's.

PARIS MILLINERY.—ESTABLISHED 1841.
Mme. FERRERO, No. 6 Lafayette place, between Great Jones and Fourth streets. Always on hand an elegant assortment of Bonnets and Round Hats, suitable for the season. Particular attention paid to orders.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

FOR SALE—SLOOP YACHT WHITE WING, NOW OFF Fourth street, Hoboken. Apply on board or to WM. ASTOR, 35 Prince street.

FOR SALE—STEAM YACHT, WITH SAILS ALL COMplete, length, 60 feet; breadth, 11 feet, 20 tons burden; in first class running order; to be sold at a very low price. Address S. WILLSON, Post office, Roysion, L. I.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

The War News from Canada in England and Arrests for Fenianism in London.

President Grant's "Loyalty" and Position Endorsed by the British Press.

Parliamentary Defeat of the French Radicals and "Reds."

The Crown of Spain Refused on All Sides and Placed Out of Sight.

North Germany Against Chinese Piracy.

ENGLAND.

The Fenian War News from Canada.

LONDON, May 27, 1870.

The Fenian movements on the New York and Vermont border are still anxiously watched by the English government and people.

President Grant's "Loyalty"—The American Official Action Generally Endorsed.

LONDON, May 27, 1870.

The course of the President and the American officials in connection with the raids forms a topic uppermost in newspaper comment and general conversation.

The London *Times* again expresses its admiration for the loyalty and vigor displayed by President Grant. It is unable, however, to express its indignation at the object for which the American and Canadian troops have been put in motion. It applies to the affair such words as "abominable," "pillage," "slaughter," "outrageous," "murderers," &c.

The London *Standard* (tory and High Church) thinks that the United States government has no motive to embroil itself with Great Britain on a question so contemptible as the Fenian business.

The London *News* (liberal) refers to the vigilant Canadian government, the firm attitude taken by the United States and the absolute imbecility of the Fenians to prove that further aggressions upon Canada are, if not impossible, at least improbable.

Fenianism at Home.

LONDON, May 27, 1870.

Davitt and Wilson, alleged Fenians, were arrested in this city to-day on information given the authorities by Corydon, the government spy and informer. When taken into custody they were found to be armed.

North American Revolutionism in Parliament.

LONDON, May 27, 1870.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Monsell denied that there was any connection between the Fenian invasion and the Red River rising. The government had received no information of fresh movements either in Winnipeg or on the Canadian frontier, nor was there reason to anticipate any.

The House went into a long discussion on a motion in regard to the weights and measures and the adulteration of food, but took no action on the subject.

A motion ordering the payment of the Kirwee prize money was rejected by a vote of 108 to 67.

Mr. Forster explained a new bill providing for education in districts where no facilities now exist.

A protracted discussion followed until the adjournment, when only twenty-six members were present.

Postal Facilities.

LONDON, May 27, 1870.

In the House of Commons to-day the Postmaster-General mentioned some improvements contemplated in the postal service. Among them are the reduction of postage on journals and printed matter, and the transmission by mail at a halfpenny rate of cards with the address on one side and a short communication on the other.

The Irish Land and Church Bills.

LONDON, May 27, 1870.

In the House of Lords to-day Earl Granville said if the Irish Land bill reached the House early next week he should move an adjournment of the debate to June [illegible], when the bill should have its second reading.

The Earl of Kimberley moved the second reading of the bill repealing the Ecclesiastical Titles act.

The Lord Chancellor explained that this measure was rendered necessary by the extinction of the Irish Church establishment.

The bill was read for the second time, and the House adjourned.

Lessons from America.

LONDON, May 27, 1870.

The Cobden Club reprints for universal circulation the last report of the Hon. David A. Wells, United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Crime, Divorce and Death.

LONDON, May 27, 1870.

The Coroner's inquest at Uxbridge on the bodies of the Marshall family resulted in a verdict that the deceased came to their deaths at the hands of the parties now under arrest on suspicion.

The victims of the tragedy were buried to-day. Large crowds attended the funeral.

A decision on the appeal of Sir Charles Mordaunt for the continuation of proceedings for divorce against Lady Mordaunt is promised for next Tuesday.

The widow of Bishop Heber died to-day, at an advanced age.

Asia and Anodynes.

LONDON, May 27, 1870.

The government of India opposes the interference of the home government in the opium trade in any other way than by the imposition of a heavy duty on the drug.

An American Banquet.

LONDON, May 27, 1870.

Mrs. Motley, the wife of the American Minister, gave a grand dinner last evening, which was largely attended.

FRANCE.

Defeat of the "Left" in Parliament.

PARIS, May 27, 1870.

In the Corps Législatif the interpellation on the reasons for the dissolution of the Plebiscitary Committee was submitted.

M. Ollivier made explanations which were so satisfactory that the House voted the order of the day, the members of the "Left" only dissenting.

There were no indications of the expected coalition of the right and left wings of the Chamber, and the new Ministry enters on its labors with an expression of confidence, voted by an overwhelming majority.

Ministerial Tactics.

PARIS, May 27, 1870.

Yesterday there was a meeting of the Council of Ministers to deliberate on the form of discussion in the coming session of the Corps Legislatif. To-day it is hinted the members of the Ministry are very uneasy.

Toning Down—Moral Force.

PARIS, May 27, 1870.

Last evening there was a private reunion of radicals in the Belleville quarter. M. Gambetta, a member of the Corps Legislatif, who was present, made a speech, in which he said that "there must be no more violence." "Our triumph," he said, "must be through universal suffrage."

These sentiments were applauded to the echo.

Teaching Law under Difficulties.

LONDON, May 27, 1870.

A violent disturbance was created to-day at the lecture of M. Edouard Laboulaye before the Law School. The students interrupted the Professor with a storm of hisses, prevented him from going on, and forced him to leave the hall. Not content with these insults the students followed M. Laboulaye into the street, where the demonstration was continued.

The Professor finally escaped, but with much difficulty.

A number of the prominent actors in the affair have been arrested.

The French Steamship Pereire—Her Voyage to Brest.

LONDON, May 27, 1870.

Inquiries having been received here from New York as to the safety of the steamship Pereire, which sailed from New York on the 14th inst., it is proper to state that while the steamer arrived at Brest safely early Monday evening last, owing to the shameful neglect of somebody the news of her arrival has only just been given to the public.

SPAIN.

No King—A New Difficulty.

MADRID, May 27, 1870.

In the Cortes yesterday General Prim assured the adherents of Espartero that he considered the refusal of their chief as definitive, and they must now endeavor to consolidate the regency.

The Constituent Cortes are averse to bestowing royal prerogatives on Regent Serrano.

GERMANY.

Count Bismarck and the China Trade.

BERLIN, May 27, 1870.

Count Bismarck has made proposals to the great Powers that they take joint action for the suppression of piracy in the Chinese waters.

The governments of Great Britain and the United States signified their acceptance of the proposition.

PORTUGAL.

Cabinet Reconstruction and Finish.

LISBON, May 27, 1870.

Since the last report changes have been made in the new Ministry, which is now definitely formed as follows:—

President of the Council and Minister of War and Foreign Affairs—Saldanha.
Minister of the Interior—Sampio.
Minister of Finance—Pereira.
Minister of the Marine—Andrade.

The new Ministers yesterday took the oath of allegiance to the King.

CUBA.

Cuban Steamer—Cheap Ridicule—Marine Disaster.

HAVANA, May 27, 1870.

All the journals of the Island of Cuba ridicule the expedition of the steamer George B. Upton, and say she will share the same fate as the steamers Hornet and Lillian.

The American brig Thomas Holcombe is ashore at Playa Santa-Ana, and there is but little hope that she can float off.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Great Fire in Saugenay—Eight Lives Lost—Five Hundred Families Homeless.

QUEBEC, May 27, 1870.

A destructive fire is raging at Saugenay, covering an area of five miles wide by thirty miles in length. Over 500 families, numbering 4,500 persons, are rendered destitute. Six adults and two children perished in the flames. The wharf at Ha Ha Bay and several churches have been burned. The fire originated in the woods.

Two more British war vessels—the Royalist and Philomel, now at Halifax—have been ordered to the fishing grounds.

RED RIVER.

A Traveller's Story—Twenty-five Hundred British Troops Already in the Winnipeg Country.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 27, 1870.

The *Tribune*, of the 26th instant, publishes a statement from a gentleman, whom it vouches for as entirely trustworthy, to the effect that early in May he left Vermillion county, on Lake Superior. At Fort Francis, a fur trading post on the British side of Rainy Lake, he found 2,500 British soldiers, fully equipped and provisioned. They had a large fleet of river canoes, with which they intended to make their way to the Red River country. He thinks that ere this they have reached the Lake of the Woods. It is supposed that the troops were started from Canada as soon as navigation permitted them.

THE INDIANS.

Horrible Butchery in Nebraska—Movements of General Sheridan.

CHICAGO, May 27, 1870.

Yesterday a party of five Winnebago Indians, located on a reservation in Nebraska, made their appearance on the premises of a farmer living twenty-five miles from Sioux City, and, while he was ploughing, shot him in the back, and afterward severed his head from his body. The Indians were captured, and are now at the agency under arrest.

A despatch from Lieutenant General Sheridan, dated Fort Shaw yesterday, says he expects in a few days to proceed overland to Pembina.

A despatch has also been received from General Smith saying he left Fort Laramie yesterday, with the Indian chief Red Cloud, *en route* to Washington.

AQUATICS.

Postponement of the Boat Race Between the Midshipmen at Annapolis and the Quaker City Club.

ANNAPOLIS, May 27, 1870.

A violent northeast storm has prevailed here since last night and is still raging.

The boat race between the Midshipmen's Club and the Quaker City Club, of Philadelphia, does not take place this afternoon, as a boat could not live for a moment on the Severn. The race will come off to-morrow forenoon after the arrival of the Washington and Baltimore train, should the storm abate. There were quite a number of people here to witness the race.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

Republican Triumph in Richmond and Petersburg—A Ballot Box Rifled in Richmond.

RICHMOND, May 27, 1870.

The rejoicings of the conservatives last night were premature. The counting of the ballots show that the republicans have elected George Cahoon Mayor and their city ticket. Their majority on the city ticket will be about 300. Despite a driving rain, which has been falling all day, the republicans held a meeting in front of the Custom House this afternoon. Many speeches were made and much enthusiasm prevailed.

This morning as the ballot in Jefferson ward was being taken to the City Hall the bearer was assaulted in the streets, the box broken and the ballots scattered. They had been counted, so it will make no difference in the vote.

In Petersburg the republicans elected their mayor by 500 majority, but the conservatives have a large majority in the Council.

The republicans carry Farmville, and the conservatives carry Charlottesville, Danville and Staunton.

Conservative Success in Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, May 27, 1870.

The conservative ticket is elected by about 130 majority. The radicals carry one ward, and elect a negro Councilman and one negro Magistrate. The vote is not yet counted.

The Election in Norfolk and Portsmouth—The Result in Norfolk Undetermined.

NORFOLK, May 27, 1870.

The result of the municipal election yesterday cannot be known until the official returns are given. The vote is very close. The last report gives the conservative ticket thirty majority. Business houses were closed yesterday, and both sides polled a full vote.

The radical ticket in Portsmouth—headed by Philip Thomas for Mayor—was elected by a considerable majority.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, May 27—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 94½ for money and 94⅝ for the account. American securities steady. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862, 89¼; 1865, old, 88¾; 1867, 90¾; ten-forties, 86¾. Stocks steady. Erie Railway shares, 18¾; Illinois Central, 111¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

PARIS BOURSE.—PARIS, May 26.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes, 74f. 70c.

FRANKFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, May 26.—United States five-twenty bonds opened quiet.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, May 27—4:30 P. M.—The cotton market closed dull. Middling uplands, 10½d. a 10⅝d.; middling Orleans, 11d. a 11⅛d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for export and speculation.

The sales of cotton for the week have been [illegible] bales, of which 5,000 were taken for export and 4,000 for speculation. The stock in port is estimated at [illegible] bales, of which [illegible] are American. The receipts of the week have been 69,000 bales, of which 25,000 were American.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—HAVRE, May 27.—Cotton declining; tres ordinaire, on the spot, 127½f.; low middling, afloat, 127f.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, May 27—4:30 P. M.—The market for breadstuffs is firmer. Flour is firmer, but not quotably higher. Wheat, 9s. 9d. a 9s. 10d. per cental for California white; 8s. 4d. for No. 2 red Western, and 9s. 2d. for red Western. The receipts for three days have been 17,500 quarters, of which 15,000 quarters were American. Corn, 29s. 9d. per quarter for European.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—MANCHESTER, May 27.—The market for yarns and fabrics is quiet.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, May 27—4:30 P. M.—Beef firm. Lard firm.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, May 27.—Linseed cakes firm at £10 per ton. Tallow firm at 44s. 9d. per cwt. Sugar active at 27s. per cwt. for No. 12 Dutch standard afloat. Linseed oil easier at £31 10s. per ton. Whale oil dull. Turpentine easier.

PURIFICATION OF THE BALLOT.

The Bill to Enforce the Provisions of the Fifteenth Amendment.

The following is the text of the bill to enforce the fifteenth amendment as passed by both Houses of Congress:—

AN ACT to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude; any constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or laws persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than $500, or imprisoned not less than one month or more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That whenever, by or under the authority of the constitution or law of any State, or under the laws of any Territory, an act is or shall be required to be done by any citizen as a prerequisite to qualify or entitle him to vote the offer of any such citizen to perform the act required to be done as aforesaid shall, if it fail to be carried into execution by reason of the wrongful act or omission aforesaid of the person or officer charged with the duty of receiving or permitting such performance, or offer to perform or acting thereon, be deemed and held as a performance in law of such act; and the person so offering and failing as aforesaid, and being otherwise qualified, shall be entitled to vote in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had in fact performed such act; and any judge, inspector or other officer of election whose duty it is or shall be to receive, count, certify, register, report or give effect to the vote of any such citizen, who shall wrongfully refuse or omit to receive, count, certify, register, report or give effect to the vote of such citizen upon the presentation by him of his affidavit stating such offer and the time and place thereof, and the name of the officer or person whose duty it was to act thereon, and that he was wrongfully prevented by such person or officer from performing such act, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full cost and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That if any person, by force, bribery, threats, intimidation or other unlawful means shall hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct or shall combine and confederate with others to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct any citizen from doing any act required to be done to qualify him to vote or from voting at any election as aforesaid, such person shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than $500, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall prevent, hinder, control or intimidate, or shall attempt to prevent, hinder, control or intimidate any person from exercising the right of suffrage, to whom the right of suffrage is secured or guaranteed by the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, by means of bribery, threats, or threats of depriving such person of employment or occupation, or of ejecting such person from rented house, lands or other property, or by threats of refusing to renew leases or contracts for labor, or by threats of violence to himself or family, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month, and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That if two or more persons shall band or conspire together, or go in disguise upon the public highway, or upon the premises of another, with intent to violate any provision of this act, or to injure, oppress, threaten or intimidate any citizen with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise and enjoyment of any right or privilege granted or secured to him by the constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having exercised the same, such persons shall be guilty of felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined or imprisoned, or both at the discretion of the Court—the fine not to exceed $5,000 and the imprisonment not to exceed ten years; and shall, moreover, be hereafter, ineligible to, and disabled from holding any office or place of honor, profit or trust created by the constitution or laws of the United States.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That if in the act of violating any provision in either of the two preceding sections, any other felony, crime or misdemeanor shall be committed the offender, on conviction of such violation of said sections, shall be punished for the same with such punishments as are attached to the said felonies, crimes and misdemeanors by the laws of the State in which the offence may be committed.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That the District Courts of the United States within their respective districts, shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offences committed against the provisions of this act, and, also, concurrently with the Circuit Courts of the United States, of all causes, civil and criminal, arising under this act, except as herein otherwise provided, and the jurisdiction hereby conferred shall be exercised in conformity with the laws and practice governing United States courts; and all crimes and offences committed against the provisions of this act may be prosecuted by the indictment of a Grand Jury, or, in case of crimes and offences not infamous, the prosecution may be either by indictment or information filed by the District Attorney in a court having jurisdiction.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the district attorneys, marshals and deputy marshals of the United States, the commissioners appointed by the Circuit and Territorial courts of the United States, with powers of arresting, imprisoning or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, and every other officer who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States shall be, and they are hereby, specially authorized and required, at the expense of the United States, to institute proceedings against all and every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him or them to be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed as the case may be, for trial before such court of the United States or Territorial court as has cognizance of the offence. And with a view to afford reasonable protection to all persons in their constitutional right to vote without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and to the prompt discharge of the duties of this act, it shall be the duty of the Circuit Courts of the United States, and the Superior Courts of the Territories of the United States, from time to time, to increase the number of commissioners, so as to afford a speedy and convenient means for the arrest and examination of persons charged with a violation of this act; and such commissioners are hereby authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred on them by this act, and the same duties with regard to offences created by this act as they are authorized by law to exercise with regard to other offences against the laws of the United States.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act when to them directed; and should any marshal or deputy marshal refuse to receive such warrant or other process when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of $1,000, to the use of the person deprived of the rights conferred by this act. And the better to enable the said commissioners to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the constitution of the United States and the requirements of this act, they are hereby authorized and empowered, within their districts respectively, to appoint, in writing, under their hand, any one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties, and the person so appointed to execute any warrant or process as aforesaid, shall have authority to summon and call to their aid the bystanders or *posse comitatus* of the proper county, or such portion of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged, and to insure a faithful observance of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States; and such warrants shall run and be executed by said officers anywhere in the State or Territory within which they are issued.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall knowingly and wilfully obstruct, hinder or prevent any officer or other person charged with the execution of any warrant or process issued under the provisions of this act, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him or them from arresting any person for whose apprehension such warrant or process may have been issued, or shall rescue or attempt to rescue such person from the custody of the officer or other person or persons, or those lawfully assisting as aforesaid, when so arrested, pursuant to the authority herein given and declared, or shall aid, abet or assist any person so arrested as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from the custody of the officer or other person legally authorized as aforesaid, or shall harbor or conceal any person for whose arrest a process or warrant shall have been issued as aforesaid, so as to prevent his discovery and arrest after notice or knowledge of the fact that a warrant has been issued for the apprehension of such person, shall, for either of said offences, be subject to a fine not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the court, on conviction before the District or Circuit Court of the United States for the district or circuit in which said offence may have been committed, or before the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized Territories of the United States.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That the commissioners, district attorneys, the marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the said district, circuit and territorial courts shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such commissioners for the arrest of offenders against the provisions of this act shall be entitled to the usual fees allowed to the marshal for an arrest of each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner as aforesaid, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioner for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them, such as attending at the examination, keeping the prisoner in custody, and providing him with food and lodging during his detention and until the final determination of such commissioner, and in general for performing such other duties as may be required in the premises; such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the court of justice within the proper district or county, as near as may be practicable, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States on the certificate of the judge of the district within which the arrest is made, and to be recoverable from the defendant as part of the judgment in case of conviction.

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to employ such part of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to aid in the execution of judicial process issued under this act.

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That whenever any person shall hold office, except as a member of Congress or of some State Legislature, contrary to the provisions of the third section of the fourteenth article of amendment of the constitution of the United States, it shall be the duty of the district attorney of the United States for the district in which such person shall hold office, as aforesaid, to proceed against such person by writ of quo warranto, returnable to the circuit or district court of the United States in such district, and to prosecute the same to the removal of such person from office; and any writ of quo warranto so brought, as aforesaid, shall take precedence of all other cases on the docket of the court to which it is made returnable, and shall not be continued unless for cause proved to the satisfaction of the court.

SEC. 15. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall hereafter knowingly accept or hold any office under the United States, or any State, to which he is ineligible under the third section of the fourteenth article of amendment of the constitution of the United States, or who shall attempt to hold or exercise the duties of any such office, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor against the United States, and, upon conviction thereof before the Circuit or District Court of the United States, shall be imprisoned not more than one year or fined not exceeding $1,000, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 16. And be it further enacted, That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall have the same right in every State and Territory in the United States to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, give evidence, and to the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains, penalties, taxes, licenses, and exactions of every kind, and none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom to the contrary notwithstanding. No tax or charge shall be imposed or enforced by any State upon any person immigrating thereto from a foreign country which is not equally imposed upon every person immigrating to such State from any other foreign country, and any law of any State in conflict with this provision is hereby declared null and void.

SEC. 17. And be it further enacted, That any person who, under cover of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom, shall subject or cause to be subjected any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to different punishment, pains or penalties on account of such person being an alien, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 18. And be it further enacted, That the act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means of their vindication, passed April 9, 1866, is hereby re-enacted; and sections sixteen and seventeen hereof shall be enforced according to the provisions of said act.

SEC. 19. And be it further enacted, That if at any election for Representative or delegate in the Congress of the United States any person shall knowingly personate and vote, or attempt to vote, in the name of any other person, whether living, dead, or fictitious, or vote more than once at the same election for any candidate for the same office, or vote at a place where he may not be lawfully entitled to vote, or vote without having a lawful right to vote; or do any unlawful act to secure a right or an opportunity to vote for himself or any other person; or by force, threat, menace, intimidation, bribery, reward or offer, or promise thereof, or otherwise unlawfully prevent any qualified voter of any State of the United States of America, or of any Territory thereof, from freely exercising the right of suffrage, or by any such means induce any such voter to refuse to exercise such right; or compel or induce by any such means, or otherwise, any officer of an election in any such State or Territory to receive a vote from a person not legally qualified or entitled to vote; or interfere in any manner with any officer of said elections in the discharge of his duties; or by any of such means, or other unlawful means, induce any officer of an election, or officer whose duty it is to ascertain, announce, or declare the result of any such election, or give or make any certificate, document or evidence in relation thereto, to violate or refuse to comply with his duty, or any law regulating the same; or knowingly and wilfully receive the vote of any person not entitled to vote, or aid, counsel, procure or advise any such voter, person or officer to do any act hereby made a crime, or to omit to do any duty the omission of which is hereby made a crime, or attempt to do so, every such person shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and shall for such crime be liable to prosecution in any court of the United States of competition, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or both, in the discretion of the court, and shall pay the costs of prosecution.

SEC. 20. And be it further enacted, That if, at any registration of voters for an election of representative or delegate in the Congress of the United States, any person shall knowingly personate and register, or attempt to register, in the name of any other person, whether living, dead, or fictitious, or fraudulently register, or fraudulently attempt to register, not having a lawful right so to do; or do any unlawful act to secure registration for himself or any other person; or by force, threat, menace, intimidation, bribery, reward, or offer, or promise thereof, or other unlawful means, prevent or hinder any person having a lawful right to register from duly exercising such right; or compel or induce, by any of such means or other unlawful means, any officer of registration to admit to registration any person not legally entitled thereto, or interfere in any manner with any officer of registration in the discharge of his duties, or by any such means, or other unlawful means, induce any officer of registration to violate or refuse to comply with his duty, or any law regulating the same, or knowingly and wilfully receive the vote of any person not entitled to vote, or refuse to receive the vote of any person entitled to vote, or aid, counsel, procure or advise any such voter, person or officer to do any act hereby made a crime, or to omit any act the omission of which is hereby made a crime, every such person shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and shall be liable to prosecution and punishment therefor, as provided in section nineteen of this act for persons guilty of any of the crimes therein specified: Provided, that every registration made under the laws of any State or Territory, for any State or other election at which such representative or delegate in Congress shall be chosen, shall be deemed to be a registration within the meaning of this act, notwithstanding the same shall also be made for the purposes of any State, Territorial, or municipal election.

SEC. 21. And be it further enacted, That whenever, by the laws of any State or Territory, the name of any candidate or person to be voted for as representative or delegate in Congress shall be required to be printed, written or contained in any ticket or ballot with other candidates or persons to be voted for at the same election for State, Territorial, municipal or local offices, it shall be sufficient *prima facie* evidence, either for the purpose of indicting or convicting any person charged with voting, or attempting or offering to vote unlawfully, under the provisions of the preceding sections, or for committing either of the offences thereby created, to prove that the person so charged or indicted voted, or attempted or offered to vote such ballot or ticket, or committed either of the offences named in the preceding sections of this act with reference to such ballot. And the proof and establishment of such fact shall be taken, held and deemed to be presumptive evidence that such person voted, or attempted or offered to vote, for such representative or Delegate, as the case may be, or that such offence was committed with reference to the election of such representative or Delegate, and shall be sufficient to warrant his conviction, unless it shall be shown that any such ballot, when cast or attempted or offered to be cast by him, did not contain the name of any candidate for the office of Representative or Delegate in the Congress of the United States or that such offence was not committed with reference to the election of such Representative or Delegate.

SEC. 22. And be it further enacted, That any officer of any election at which any representative or delegate in the Congress of the United States shall be voted for, whether such officer of election be appointed or created by or under any law or authority of the United States, or by or under any State, Territorial, district, or municipal law or authority, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty in regard to such election required of him by any law of the United States, or of any State or Territory thereof; or violate any duty so imposed, or knowingly do any act thereby unauthorized, with intent to affect any such election or the result thereof; or fraudulently make any false certificate of the result of such election in regard to such representative or delegate; or withhold, conceal or destroy any certificate of record so required by law respecting, concerning or pertaining to the election of any such representative or delegate; or neglect or refuse to make and return the same as so required by law; or aid, counsel, procure or advise any voter, person or officer to do any act by this or any of the preceding sections made a crime; or to omit to do any duty the omission of which is by this or any of said sections made a crime, or attempt to do so, shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and shall be liable to prosecution and punishment therefor, as provided in the nineteenth section of this act for persons guilty of any of the crimes therein specified.

SEC. 23. And be it further enacted, that whenever any person shall be defeated or deprived of his election to any office, except elector of President or Vice President, representative or delegate in Congress, or member of a State Legislature, by reason of the denial to any citizen or citizens who shall offer to vote, of the right to vote, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, his right to hold and enjoy such office, and the emoluments thereof, shall not be impaired by such denial; and such person may bring any appropriate suit or proceeding to recover possession of such office, and in cases where it shall appear that the sole question touching the title to such office arises out of the denial of the right to vote to citizens who so offered to vote on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, such suit or proceeding may be instituted in the circuit or district court of the United States or the circuit or district in which such person resides. And said circuit or district court shall have, concurrently with the State courts, jurisdiction thereof so far as to determine the rights of the parties to such office by reason of the denial of the right guaranteed by the fifteenth article of amendment to the constitution of the United States, and secured by this act, and that the Senate agree to the same.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises......	4 33	Moon rises...morn	3 47
Sun sets......	7 22	High water....eve	7 14

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF MAY, JUNE AND JULY.

Steamer.	Sails	Destination.	Office.
City of Paris	May 28	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Lafayette	May 28	Havre	58 Broadway.
Europa	May 28	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Main	May 28	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Erin	May 28	Liverpool	69 Broadway.
City of Baltim're	May 31	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Nevada	June 1	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Britannia	June 1	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Hermann	June 2	Bremen	68 Broad st.
City of Brookl'n	June 4	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
India	June 4	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Union	June 4	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Colorado	June 8	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Iowa	June 8	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Hanover	June 9	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Ville de Paris	June 11	Havre	58 Broadway.
City of Antwerp	June 11	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Weser	June 11	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Parana	June 11	London	54 South st.
Etna	June 14	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Nebraska	June 15	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
America	June 16	Bremen	68 Broad st.
Paraguay	July 2	London	54 South st.
Bellona	July 16	London	54 South st.

PORT OF NEW YORK, MAY 27, 1870.

CLEARED.

Steamship Weybosset, Parrish, Port au Prince—R Murray, Jr.
Bark Garstang, Griffiths, Liverpool—Geo F Bulley.
Bark Ormus, Pattangall, Antwerp—Brett, Son & Co.
Bark Iiva (Dutch), Lisson, Maracaibo.
Bark H D Stover, Pierce, Havana.
Brig Giles Loring, Pinkham, Lisbon—Brett, Son & Co.
Brig George Dowes, Lanfare, Demerara—H Trowbridge's Sons.
Schr Comrade, Ball, Maranham and Para—B J Wenberg.
Schr C & C Brooks, Brooks, Jacksonville—Van Brunt & Slaght.
Schr Althea, Smith, Philadelphia—Overton & Hawkins.
Schr Moonlight, Briggs, Elizabethport—B F Small & Co.
Steamer Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia.
Steamer E N Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia.
Steamer Chester, Jones, Philadelphia.
Steamer W C Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS.

Steamship Caledonia (Br), Ovenstone, Glasgow May 11, and Moville 12th, with mdse and 565 passengers, to Henderson Bros. Had strong W winds the whole passage. 19th inst, lat 49 40, lon 53, passed ship Aboona, from Quebec for Glasgow.

Steamship India (Br), Munro, Glasgow May 14, and Greenock 15th, with mdse and 641 passengers, to Henderson Bros. First part of passage had strong W winds; latter part moderate, and thick weather. 17th inst, lat 53 38, lon 19 25, spoke ship Neptune, from Liverpool for New York; 23d, lat 44 37, lon 51 18, brig Warman, bound E; 25th, lat 41 26, lon 63 44, ship Marcia Greenleaf, from Newport for New York.

Steamship Bavaria (NG), Franzen, Hamburg May 7, and Havre 10th, with mdse and 765 passengers, to Kunhardt & Co. Had strong W gales the entire passage. 24th inst, lat 42 23, lon 58 27, passed steamship Baltimore, bound W; 25th, at noon, lat 41 53, lon 68 31, steamship Donau, hence for Bremen. Had 2 births on the passage.

Ship Good Hope, Williams (late Moore), Shanghae, Jan 23, and Anjier Feb 16, with teas, &c, to E E Morgan's Sons. Passed the Cape of Good Hope April 8; crossed the equator May 1, in lon 3[illegible] W; was four days north of Hatteras, with light foggy weather. March 17, lat 25 47 S, lon 44 42 E, Captain Moore died of congestion of the bowels. 16th, lat 30 45 S, lon 33 45 E, spoke ship Berar (Br), from Rangoon for London, 48 days out. Took a pilot May 28 from boat Isaac Webb, No 8. Had very light weather throughout the passage, making it in 99 days from Anjier.

Bark Kong Sverre (Nor), Marcussen, Cardiff, 44 days, with railway iron, to order; vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Boecmann. Came the northern passage and had variable weather. Is anchored at the Southwest Spit.

Bark Harry Booth, Chase, Cette, 60 days, with wine, &c, to Jas E Ward & Co. Has been 30 days W of the Banks, with heavy W and SW winds and thick fog. 11th inst, lat 43, lon 53 30, spoke fishing schr Powana (of Provincetown), for the Grand Banks.

Brig Emma, Ives (Br), Branscombe, Glace Bay, CB, 13 days, with coal, to Geo H Brewer. Had light S and SW winds.

Brig Sarah Ellen (Br), Guilford, Cow Bay, CB, 13 days, with coal, to master. Is anchored in the lower bay.

Schr Albert L Butler, Butler, Wilmington, NC, 7 days, with yellow pine, to Jonathan Burr.

Schr A C Paige, Haley, Georgetown, DC, for Boston. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for a harbor.

Schr Richd Peterson, Georgetown, DC, for Boston. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for a harbor.

Schr L J Fort, Fort, Georgetown, DC, for Providence. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for a harbor.

Schr Congress, Jordan, Baltimore for Boston. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for a harbor.

Schr West Dennis, Crowell, Baltimore for Boston. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for a harbor.

Schr Anna Barton, Frink, Baltimore for Newport. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for a harbor.

Schr J A Garrison, Smith, Philadelphia for Boston. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for a harbor.

Passed Through Hell Gate,

BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston for New York, with mdse to Wm P Clyde.
Brig Susan (Br), Scott, Cow Bay, 12 days, for New York, with coal to P Malone.
Brig Olive, Parker, Bangor, 10 days, for New York, with lumber to order.
Brig Princeton, Wells, New Haven for New York, in ballast to master.
Schr S S Miller, Chapman, Grand Bank for New York, with fish to Saml Miller.
Schr Wild Hunter (Br), Hatfield, Wentworth, 10 days, for New York, with plaster to Crandall, Bernaux & Co.
Schr Wm Hastings (Br), Haley, St John, NB, 21 days, for New York, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr Margaret, Smith, Musquash, 10 days, for New York, with spiles to Snow & Richardson.
Schr Caspian, Richmond, Musquash, 8 days, for New York, with spiles to Jas Murray.
Schr Capella (Br), Taylor, Dorchester, 11 days, for New York, with stone to P I Nevius & Sons.
Schr Wm Lancaster, Thomas, St George, NB, 10 days, for New York, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr Lucy M Collins, Collins, Calais, 9 days, for New York, with lumber to Cross & Austin.
Schr Mary & Eliza, Dillwood, Calais, 9 days, for New York, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr Henry G Fay, Prescott, Calais for New York, with lumber to Brett, Son & Co.
Schr E L Higgins, Leland, Franklin for New York, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr Albert, Smith, Eastport, 8 days, for New York, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr E P Church, Gifford, Penobscot Bay for New York, with lobsters to G Comstock & Co.
Schr Pavilion, Reed, Machias for New York, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr Northern Light, Plummer, Machias for New York, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr Siak, Johnson, Machias for New York, with timber to Chase, Talbot & Co.
Schr Walter C Hall, Coleman, Rockland for New York, with lime to J V Haviland.
Schr Charlie Cobb, Kennedy, Rockland for New York, with granite to C P Dixon.
Schr Fleetwing, Nash, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Brown.
Schr Wellington, Barber, Bangor for Newark.
Schr Margaret, Clark, Belfast for New York, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr Connecticut, Elwell, Belfast for New York, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr Boaz, Ryder, Belfast for Rondout.
Schr Empire, Hopkins, Belfast for Rondout.
Schr Gen Peavy, Armstrong, Whiting, 7 days, for New York, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr Lizzie, Allen, Whiting for New York, with spiles to P Sanford.
Schr St Elmo, Davis, Portland for New York, with lumber to Wilder & Co.
Schr Galota, Davis, Portland for New York.
Schr Bramhall, Hamilton, Portland, 10 days, for New York, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.
Schr Panthea, Hill, Newburyport for New York.
Schr Almon Bacon, Crosby, Rockport for New York.
Schr L F Barnes, Green, Rockport for New York.
Schr Deborah Jones, Baker, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Jonathan Cone, Crosby, Boston for New York, with mdse to S W Lewis.
Schr C W Cummings, Holt, Boston for New York.
Schr Hannah Willetts, Smith, Boston for New York.
Schr Emily Belle, Kelly, Dennis for New York.
Schr Amos Potter, Handy, New Bedford for New York.
Schr Tryall, Soule, New Bedford for Albany.
Schr D T Willetts, Chesebro, New Bedford for New York.
Schr L Robinson, Robinson, New Bedford for New York.
Schr E M Smith, Chase, New Bedford for New York.
Schr S N Smith, Springer, New Bedford for New York.
Schr Salmon Washburn, Staples, Taunton for New York.
Schr Sunbeam, Bunker, Fall River for New York, in ballast to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr Minerva, Brightman, Fall River for New York.
Schr Henrietta, Clark, Providence for New York.
Schr Seraph, Ryder, Providence for New York.
Schr Red Jacket, Averill, Providence for New York.
Schr Entire, Kinnear, Providence for New York.
Schr J H Gould, Lozier, Providence for New York.
Schr Rainbow, Shay, Providence for New York.
Schr Fakir, Hewitt, Providence for New York.
Schr Hydrangea, Pettis, Providence for New York.
Schr J S Terry, Raynor, Providence for New York.
Schr Wm H Bowen, Baker, Providence for New York.
Schr Ely Townsend, Gardner, Providence for New York.
Schr Saml Nash, Burgess, Providence for New York.
Schr D C Foster, Sheffield, Pawtucket for New York.
Schr Maria, Barber, Westerly for New York.
Schr Henry Lennie, Davis, Newport for New York.
Schr Justice, Briggs, Newport for New York.
Schr Ocean Wave, Bell, New London for New York.
Schr John Lancaster, Williams, Norwich for Rondout.
Schr Antecedent, Pendleton, Billstone Point for New York.
Schr Phenix, Smith, Middletown for New York.
Schr Seneca, Hardy, Saybrook for New York.
Schr B [illegible], Kelsey, Connecticut River for New York.
Schr Anthony Burton, Johnson, Hartford for Elizabethport.
Schr John Wright, Dickens, Hartford for New York.
Schr D Davison, Smith, New Haven for Virginia.
Schr Luna, Smith, New Haven for New York.
Schr Gloucester, White, New Haven for New York.
Schr A M Acken, Hale, New Haven for New York.
Schr Lila H Barnes, Avery, New Haven for New York.
Schr Geo Gilman, Buell, Portland, Ct, for New York.
Schr Alligator, McGregor, Bridgeport for New York, in ballast, to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr A H Cain, Simpson, Bridgeport for Baltimore.
Schr Niagara, Worden, Bridgeport for New York.
Schr E E Potter, Ellsworth, Greenport for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Schr Rebecca W Huddell, Maley, Georgetown, DC, for New Haven.
Schr A P Avery, Ryan, Baltimore for New Haven.
Schr Flora King, Cook, Philadelphia for Boston.
Schr L N Lowell, Lane, Elizabethport for Fall River.
Schr Laura A Burlingame, Burlingame, Rondout for Boston.
Schr Henry Gibbs, Chase, New York for New Bedford.
Schr O C Acken, Hobbie, New York for Stamford.
Schr H N Squires, Baker, New York for Portsmouth.
Schr L N Lowell, Lane, New York for Fall River.

BELOW.

Bark Syra, Pettingill, from Havana 17 days, with sugar, &c, to Brett, Son & Co (by pilot boat Mary E Fish, No 4).

Brig Mary E Leighton, Gay, from Cardenas 12 days, with sugar, to Moss & Ward.

Wind at sunset NE, fresh.

Shipping Notes.

The Cromwell line steamship George Washington, Captain Gager, will sail to-day, at 3 o'clock PM, for New Orleans direct.

The steamboat Daniel Drew has been thoroughly repaired, and will go on a trial trip to-day to test her machinery. She will be put on the route hence to Albany on Wednesday next.

There have arrived since last report from points on the Hudson the following barges and canal boats:—By towboat Niagara—Barges J L Rathbone, J A Robinson, T C Durant, J W Mackey; canal boats A Pierce, M J Phillips, T L Moore, Cascade, C R Parsons, E R Tanner, Midland, L B Robe, Gen Grant. By towboat Syracuse—Barges C F Colt, Jacob Duryea; canal boats Geo F Marsh, Ira Betts, C A Walrath, Sill.

Marine Disasters.

LIVERPOOL, May 27—It is reported that a board marked "Thomas Hamlin" has been picked up at Islay. The ship Thomas Hamlin left Liverpool for Quebec about a fortnight ago.

The bark Jessie Coffin, which was abandoned at sea, has been brought to Londonderry.

The ship Malacca, which sailed from San Francisco Feb 3 for Liverpool, put into Pernambuco May 10 with her rigging damaged. She would proceed as soon as repairs were completed.

BARK ASTERIAS, before reported by cable as having exploded off Land's End, was a beautiful vessel, built about a year since, at Kennebunk, and was commanded by Captain Jas S Sloan of Kennebunkport, who leaves there a widowed and childless mother. Captain Sloan has had several eventful escapes; one about 3 years since, in the vicinity of this disaster, when, at the wreck of the ship Addison, he lost a young wife and only child.

SCHR GEO SAVAGE—New London, May 27—Schr Geo Savage, for Salem, is ashore at Black Ledge. Tug Hastings has gone to her assistance.

SCHR MADEIRA (where from or for not stated), put into Bucksport, Me, 25th, leaking badly, but would sail as soon as the leak was stopped. Cargo somewhat damaged.

SCHR LOUISE W BIRDSALL (of Mystic, Ct), capsized and sunk off Cape Ann 26th inst. The crew were saved and landed at Marblehead by schr Eastern Light. No insurance.

SCHR ANN TWIBILL, before reported ashore on Patience Island, has been gotten off and towed to Fall River.

STEAMER MONITOR, from Philadelphia for New York, while coming through Staten Island Sound afternoon of 26th inst, collided with schr Nicola, of East Machias, in tow of tug Vonderbeck, carrying away the head gear of the latter. The steamer lost smokestack and cabin, and was towed into the wharf at Elizabethport, where she will be repaired.

LEWES, Del, May 27—A very severe NE storm is prevailing at the Capes. Some 40 vessels are at the Breakwater. One large schooner dragged nearly on the beach, and she will probably touch bottom at low water.

Miscellaneous.

SCHR CHAS McCARTHY was sold at auction at Philadelphia 25th inst for $3900, Mr T C Taylor being the purchaser.

GLASGOW, May 27—There are on the stocks at one shipbuilding establishment in this city eight iron ocean steamships, and two others under contract will be commenced there immediately.

LAUNCHED—At Perry, Me, 14th inst, schr H E Wellman, built by Gilbert Frost, and to be commanded by Captain Isaac Verril, of Tremont. She registers 111 tons, and is owned by parties in Perry, Calais and Tremont.

At Thomaston, 17th inst, from the yard of Burgess, O'Brien & Co, a 3 masted schr of 313 tons, called the Ada F Whitney, owned by the builders, Wm Whitney, Dunn & Elliott, and Capt Wm O Masters, who will command her.

Whalemen.

At Mahe, Seychelle Islands, April 13, brig Falcon, Richmond, of Salem, oil as before reported.

Schr D N Richards, Webb, of NB, was at sea April 8, having taken 100 bbls wh oil since leaving Nassau.

Spoken.

Ship Vancouver, from New York for Bristol, May 18, lat 46 29, lon 36.

Foreign Ports.

ADEN, April 21—Arrived, bark Sachem, Peterson (and sailed May 4 for Salem via Zanzibar).

AKYAB, April 29—Sailed, bark Thos Fletcher, Pendleton, Falmouth, E, for orders (before reported sailed March 24 for Rangoon and Europe).

BREST, May 23—Arrived, steamship Pereire, Duchesne, NYork (May 14) for Havre (and proceeded).

CEBU, March 27—In port ship Golden State, Delano, from Manila, arrived 17th, for NYork, ldg.

CALCUTTA, April 20—In port ships Royal Adelaide (Br), Jeffrey; British India (Br), Tanner, and Caernarvon Castle (Br), Smith, for NYork ldg; Andrew Jackson, Field, for Boston do; and others reported later.

GLASGOW, May 27—Arrived, steamship St David, Scott, Quebec.

HAVRE, May 15—Arrived, Investigator, Carver, and Wm Rathbone, Doane, New Orleans; 17th, Minona Gudiva (Swe), Apelbom, do.

HALIFAX, NS, May 25—Arrived, schr Horton, Marlin, New York; 26th, bark Magdala, Copeland, Liverpool.

LICATA, April 9—Sailed, brig Atalanta (Br), Griffith, Baltimore.

PLYMOUTH, E, May 26—Arrived, steamship Hammonia, Meyer, NYork (May 17) for Hamburg (and proceeded 27th).

PALERMO, April 25—Sailed, brig Carolia (Ital), Romano, Baltimore.

PADANG, March 20—In port ship Cyclone, King, from Sourabaya, arrived 18th, to finish ldg for Boston; bark Balnaquith (Br), [illegible], for NYork ready.

QUEENSTOWN, May 27—Arrived, steamship Scotia, Judkins, NYork (May 18) for Liverpool (and proceeded).

Also arrived [illegible], steamships Pennsylvania, Thompson, NYork (May 14) for Liverpool; and City of Dublin, Eynon, do (May 12) for do (and both proceeded).

SAGUA, May 12—In port brigs Caroline McFarland, for Baltimore in 4 days; [illegible], Griffin, for NYork.

American Ports.

BOSTON, May 25—Arrived, schrs Corvo, Pickering, Richmond; Maria Roxana, Palmer, Baltimore; J E Pratt, Nickerson, Philadelphia; Velma, Look, South Amboy; Alexandria, Falkinham, Newburg.

Cleared—Schrs E K Vaughan, Riley, Philadelphia; Ann T Sipple, Hodges, Troy.

Sailed—Ships Angelique, and Lydia Skolfield; and from the roads, ship Argonaut.

26th—Arrived, steamships Wm Kennedy, Baltimore; Saxon, Philadelphia; Tallapoosa, NYork; bark Gaeta (Ital), Carson, Palermo; brig Tempest, Wilson, Mobile.

BALTIMORE, May 26—Arrived, bark Chanticleer, Beaver, Sagua; schr E K Brown (Br), Horton, Eleuthera.

Cleared—Ship Annie Fish, Yates, St John, NB; brig Executive (Br), Gorham, West Indies; schr Mary D Haskell, Barbour, Boston.

Sailed—Barks Maggie V Hugg, Paladin, Canada; brigs Germania, Nepton.

Sailed 25th, bark J Steele.

27th—Arrived, bark Laura (NG), Wilson, Bremen; brig Minna Traub, True, Matanzas; schr Frances, McCahan, San Andreas.

BUCKSPORT, May 21—Arrived, ship Hope, Ure, Liverpool.

BUCK'S HARBOR, May 16—Sailed, brig D S Soule, Soule, New Orleans.

BANGOR, May 25—Arrived, schr Julia Newell, McIntyre, NYork.

BASS HARBOR, May 22—Arrived, schr Helen M Wall, McRea, NYork for Pembroke.

BEVERLY, May 14—Arrived, schrs G Wilson, Floyd, Georgetown, DC; 15th, Hannah Willetts, Poulter, Rondout; 17th, E Arcularius, Gregory, do; 21st, Fannie Burgess, Johnson, NYork.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27—Arrived, ship Northumbrian, Liverpool.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the Country.

The WEEKLY HERALD of the present week, now ready, contains the very latest European News by the Cable up to the hour of publication; also Telegraphic Despatches from Cuba, Central and South America and other points. It also contains the Current News of the Week; Amusements; Foreign Intelligence; Sporting, Religious, Political and Literary Intelligence; Washington News; Editorial Articles on the prominent topics of the day; Our Agricultural Budget; Reviews of the Cattle, Horse, Dry Goods and Boot and Shoe Markets; Financial and Commercial Intelligence, and accounts of all the important and interesting events of the week.

TERMS:—Single subscription, $2; Three copies, $5; Five copies, $8; Ten copies, $15; Single copies, five cents each. A limited number of advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD.

A.—Espenscheid Issues This Day the Summer styles of Gentlemen's HATS at 118 Nassau street.

A Medical Wonder.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Gout, in their worst stages; Scrofula, King's Evil, Erysipelas, Old Ulcers and the worst cases of Diseases of the Blood; great Debility, Liver Complaint, Kidneys, Saltrheum, &c., &c., are most certainly cured by this sovereign purifier. It has been tested by the public twenty-one years. It has cured 100,000 cases, and never fails when taken as directed. It is a certain curative for Fistula in all curable cases. It cures the foulest old ulcers, even where the bone has become carious.
The Life Balsam does not contain a particle of mercury or any mineral.
CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.—F. B. CONWAY, Esq., Treasurer, Park theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y., was cured by HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM of severe chronic rheumatism after the best medical practitioners of Europe and America had failed in his case.
SCROFULOUS AND MERCURIAL ULCERATION.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM cured Mr. Jos. McLaughlin of scrofula and mercurial ulceration after it had destroyed part of his nose. His physician and friends had abandoned all hopes of his recovery. Inquire at 13 Fifth street.
Principal depot 246 Grand street. Sold by druggists; $1 per bottle or six for $5. Sent everywhere by express.
Hyatt's Inza Snuff, 15 cents, permanently cures catarrh.

A.—Phalon's "Vitalia" for the Hair can be found everywhere. It is clear, and has no sediment. This wonderful preparation is PHALON'S VITALIA, or SALVATION FOR THE HAIR. Poured on the hands it leaves no stain. It is, nevertheless, the most effective article of its class ever advertised.

All the Latest Styles of Summer Hats, at popular prices, at TERRY'S, 19 Union square.

A.—For a Stylish and Elegant Hat Go to
DOUGAN'S, 102 Nassau street,
corner of Ann street.

A.—Saratoga—The Most Perfectly Ventilated and elegant Hat of the season, at HEBBERD & CO.'S, 419 Broadway.

A.—For Restoring the Original Color of the HAIR, DISPERSING DANDRUFF AND CLEANSING THE SCALP, RESTORER AMERICA IS WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

A.—Boots and Shoes of Every Variety at reduced prices. C. C. RICHMOND, 575 Broadway.

A Comfort.—"Seeley's Hard Rubber Trusses," improved patterns, cure Rupture; light, safe, cleanly, cool and comfortable; correct adjustment; satisfaction guaranteed. Supporters, Braces, Bandages, &c. Establishment No. 3 Ann street.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES.
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

At Gold Prices.—The Largest Assortment in the city of Boots and Shoes, for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, at E. A. Brooks'. This is the largest house in the city. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.
Great reduction.
Soiled Shoes half price.

A.—Opening Day at Vail's.
The largest and finest assortment of Gents' HATS for summer can be found at VAIL'S, manufacturer, 145 Fulton street.

A Full Line of Shirts, Collars, and Summer under wear; New York Mills shirts, $32 per dozen, at VAILS, 145 Fulton street.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world. The only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Factory 16 Bond street.

Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye.—Sold and applied at his wig and scalp factory, No. 6 Astor House.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints and all diseases of the feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, 760 Broadway.

City Ladies, or Ladies Visiting the City, if you wish Boots and Shoes at reduced prices patronize
MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry selling at reduced prices. GEO. C. ALLEN,
513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Diabetes, Diabetes.—Constitution Water is a certain cure for it. Depot 46 Cliff street.

David's Summer Styles of Gentlemen's Hats are out. Salesroom 299½ Broadway, near Duane street.

For a Stylish and Elegant Hat Go to Terry's, 19 Union square.

Grand Park.
The proprietor of these splendid Estates, in Westchester county, is pleased to announce that his extensive improvements are in such a state of forwardness that an
Auction Sale of First Sub-division
will take place on THURSDAY, June 16, consisting of
160 large and desirable Village Lots,
50x150 feet each, equal in area to
450 city lots.
The village is on the harbor, extending to the railroad.
Four handsome new cottages will be finished,
and the grounds in fine order.
Descriptive pamphlets, maps, &c., will be ready June 1.
ANDREW WILSON, JR.,
Grand Park Office,
317 Broadway, New York.

Gentlemen's Summer Hats—Assortment Complete, of every desirable style.
WARNOCK & CO., 519 Broadway.

Hats.
Summer Campaign.
Prices down.
Five dollars
for Gents' Pearl Cassimere Dress Hats.
Gentlemen's, Boys' and Youths'
Felt and Cloth Hats of every style and color, at low prices.
WARNOCK & CO., 519 Broadway.

Iron Fronts,
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRON WORK
FOR BUILDINGS.
J. L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S
IRON WORKS,
Twenty-eighth street, Second avenue and Twenty-ninth st.,
NEW YORK.

Knox, the Hatter, Corner Broadway and Fulton street, still continues to dispense blessings to thousands of customers in the shape of superior made Hats. Truly he is a public benefactor in every sense of the word. For no man has tried harder to gratify his patrons; no man has gratified more patrons than he. "As beautiful as one of KNOX'S latest summer styles" has now become a common expression.

Men's and Boys' Straw and Panama Hats, just opened. TERRY, 19 Union square.

Munn & Co., 37 Park Row, New York, Publishers SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.—Patents obtained in the United States and all foreign countries.

Missisquoi Spring Water Cures Bright's Disease, Scrofula, Cancer and all impurities of the blood. Sold by all leading druggists.

Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, and Drawers—
unrivalled in style and manufacture, at
UNION, ADAMS & CO.'S, No. 637 Broadway.

This is the Season of the Year
When children teething are almost sure to have dysentery and diarrhœa. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly cure griping in the bowels and wind colic. Mothers, don't fail to procure it.

Who Is Your Family Dentist? Ask Him If LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS are not perfectly safe to use.

White Clothing Washed With Pyle's Pure "O. K." SOAP will become whiter and whiter. Sold by grocers everywhere.

CONGRESS.

Passage by the Senate of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill—The Capital Removal Scheme Killed—The Bill to Enforce the Fifteenth Amendment Passed in Both Houses—Mr. Schenck's Bill to Reduce Internal Taxation.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1870.

THE NEW ORLEANS BRANCH MINT.

Mr. KELLOGG, (rep.) of La., called up the joint resolution directing the restoration to the city authorities of New Orleans of the property heretofore occupied by the United States as a branch Mint. Passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. RAMSEY, (rep.) of Minn.—To promote the cultivation of public lands.

By Mr. HOWE, (rep). of Wis.—For the improvement of water communication between the Mississippi river and Lake Michigan by the Wisconsin and Fox rivers.

By Mr. RICE, (rep.) of Ark.—For a bridge across the Arkansas river at Little Rock, Ark.

By Mr. PATTERSON, (rep.) of N. H.—To prevent any officer or employe of the corporation of Washington from acting as an officer of election or registration.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Me., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported, with amendments, the House bill to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for mileage of members of the House of Representatives. The amendments appropriate $1,350,000 to supply the deficiency in the amount required this year to pay for the collection of customs duties, and $20,000 for the pay of special counsel employed by the Treasury Department.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S CLAIM.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported without amendment the bill appropriating $325,000 in gold to pay the government of Great Britain the amount awarded under the treaty of July 1, 1863, to settle the claims of the Hudson Bay Company and of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company.

DECORATION DAY.

It was ordered that the Senate would adjourn from to-morrow (Saturday) till Tuesday, in order to observe Monday as a holiday for the decoration of the soldiers' graves.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

At half-past twelve the Appropriation bill was resumed, and the amendment placing female clerks in the Departments on equality with males in the matter of compensation was further debated and was finally adopted—yeas 30, nays [illegible].

The next amendment reported from the Committee of the Whole, the appropriation for the extension of the Capitol grounds, was read.

Mr. HARLAN, (rep.) of Iowa, asked for the reading of the resolutions of the Iowa Legislature instructing their representatives to oppose further appropriations for public buildings in Washington in view of the anticipated removal of the capital.

The resolutions were read, and Mr. HARLAN argued that no public necessity existed for the proposed expenditure; that the only consideration upon which it was based was the personal gratification of Congressmen and visitors to the city.

The discussion was continued at length by a number of Senators, each speaker being allowed five minutes.

The amendment was then carried by yeas 42, nays 10. The nays were by Messrs. Davis, Casserly, Hamilton of Texas, Howard, Howe, Harris, McCreery, Pratt, Ross and Williams.

The next amendment being the appropriation of $100,000 in aid of an expedition to the North Pole,

Messrs. Sumner, Yates and Sawyer advocated it as a national contribution in the interests of science.

Mr. SAULSBURY, (dem.) of Del., offered an amendment that the expedition will be with a view to discovering said pole, measuring its length and circumference, and, if practicable, bringing it to this country.

Mr. DRAKE suggested to add the words "to be used as a liberty pole?"

Other humorous remarks were made.

Mr. SAWYER, (rep.) of S. C., inquiring whether the object of the expedition was to find the place where the parallels of longitude met?

Mr. COLE, (rep.) of Cal., explained the great value and importance of the project to fishing interests.

Mr. PATTERSON, (rep.) of N. H., hoped the poll would bring some fish along with it. It might yet prove a good fishing pole.

Mr. SAULSBURY said—At all events it would be good for knocking persimmons.

The amendment was finally carried—yeas 28, nays 21.

Mr. STEWART, (rep.) of Nev., from the majority of the Judiciary Committee, reported an amendment increasing the salaries of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States to $12,000, Associate Judges to $10,000, Circuit Judges to $8,000, Judges of the Court of Claims and District of Columbia Judges to $6,000.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, the salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States was made $10,000 and Associate Judges $8,500.

Mr. BAYARD, (dem.) of Del., moved to increase the salaries of Circuit Judges to $7,500. Agreed to—yeas 25, nays 21.

An amendment was also adopted dating the increase of salaries from July 1, 1870.

In the course of a general debate Mr. WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Oregon, said if there was one thing mean and niggardly in the government it was the salaries paid our civil officers, from the President down. He was in favor of a reasonable compensation in all cases.

Mr. CARPENTER, (rep.) of Wis., maintained that unless the salaries of federal officers were increased the government, like that of England, would go into an aristocracy of wealth, for rich men alone could afford to go upon the bench or into official positions without proper remuneration.

The amendment as amended was then adopted—yeas 31, nays 16.

Amendments were also made inserting an appropriation for the branch Mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, and increasing the salary of the Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Me., moved to raise the salary of the United States Treasurer from $6,500 to $8,000.

Mr. TRUMBULL (rep.) of Ill., suggested that as the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations seemed to have thrown aside all ideas of retrenchment and was raising salaries around he ought to include those of Congressmen.

The amendment was rejected, when the bill passed.

The Senate then took a recess until half-past seven o'clock.

Evening Session.

The evening session was devoted to the District of Columbia business. Among other local bills passed was one to establish a police court for the District. The bill to provide a government for the District was considered.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1870.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. CESSNA, (rep.) of Pa., from the Committee of Elections, made a report in the South Carolina contested election case of Wallace against Simpson, declaring that A. S. Wallace was duly elected and entitled to the seat. He moved the previous question, which was seconded, and then the resolution was adopted.

When the democratic members realized what had been done Messrs. Randall and Brooks, of N. Y., remonstrated and protested against it and a motion to reconsider was made, when there was a brief discussion.

Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa., admitted that Mr. Simpson could not take the oath, he having been an officer in the Confederate army, but condemned the Reconstruction Committee for not removing his disabilities, for which he had petitioned and which he deserved, because he had honestly and firmly aided in reconstruction measures.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., repudiated the principle embodied in the report, that the ineligibility of the person who received the greatest number of votes gave the seat to the person having the next highest number.

Mr. CESSNA reminded the House that he had already stated that that part of the report represented only his own views; also that on two or three occasions he had distinctly stated that the case would not occupy over ten minutes. All that he wanted was that the House should consume no more time in the matter.

After further discussion by Messrs. Paine and Burr, the Speaker called on Mr. Wallace to come forward and take the oath, which was done.

ANNULLING LAWS OF IDAHO TERRITORY.

Mr. CULLOM, (rep.) of Ill., from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill annulling all laws of the Territory of Idaho taxing persons of the Chinese or Mongolian race, and a law creating the office of District Attorney for each county; also prohibiting the Territorial Legislature from paying extra salaries to federal officers in the Territory, or to members or employes of the Legislature. Passed.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Reports from the Committee on Foreign Affairs were made as follows:

By Mr. SWANN, (dem.) of Md.—Adversely on the bill giving the assent of Congress to Lieutenant Commander Frederick Pierson, United States Navy, to receive from the Queen of Great Britain the nomination of Companion of the Military Division of the Order of the Bath. Laid on the table.

By Mr. SWANN—To pay to Mrs. Morse, the widow of Isaac E. Morse, his salary as United States Special Commissioner to New Granada, at the rate of $7,500 per annum, from the 6th of November, 1856, to the 1st of June, 1857, and $10 per day during the same time for travelling expenses. Passed.

By Mr. SWANN—Referring to the President the petitions of William J. Nagle and John Warren, citizens of the United States, and now prisoners in Great Britain, with a request that such action may be taken by him in accordance with international law and with rights of American citizenship as facts shall justify. Agreed to.

By Mr. WILKINSON, (rep.) of Minn.—Making allowance for the widow of late United States Consul in China, James S. Kiernan, for time occupied in travelling to his post. Passed.

By Mr. MYERS, (rep.) of Pa.—Making allowance for travelling expenses to John W. Massey, late Consul at Paso del Norte. Passed.

A large number of reports from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions and the War of 1812 were made and disposed of. In the discussion of one of them Mr. WILLARD, (rep.) of Vt., Chairman of the Committee, asked and obtained leave to report to-morrow a public bill in reference to pensions to the survivors of the war of 1812.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The House at a quarter past one P. M. resumed the consideration of the conference report on the bill to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union.

Mr. BINGHAM, (rep.) of Ohio, chairman of the committee of conference, reviewed the provisions of the original bill and of the Senate amendment as compared with the report of the conference committee, explaining in what the difference consisted. He would not entertain the idea that any thoughtful man could doubt for a moment either the constitutionality or the general necessity of the measure. It was expressly confined to the election of federal officers.

Mr. KERR, (dem.) of Ind., a minority member of the conference committee, explained why he could not concur in the report. In his judgment every single section of the bill, twenty-three in number, except one—the first section—involved a clear and palpable violation of the fundamental law of the country. He believed that every section save the first was unconstitutional, wrong in principle and was demanded by no existing condition of things in the country, but was condemned by every consideration of just expediency, and ought not to be enacted into the form of a law.

Mr. POTTER, (dem.) of N. Y., said he was prepared to recognize, as the people of his own State were, that the fifteenth amendment was an accomplished fact and to submit to any fair legislation to enforce it. But this bill went far beyond any legislation appropriate to that end. He understood very well that the measure was directed at the State of New York, and understood the great inducements that existed to deliver over the people of New York to be harassed by unconstitutional laws administered by federal judges.

Mr. COX, (dem.) of N. Y., made an argument against the report. The bill had been well called a "force" bill. But he believed that it would prove to be a feeble bill. It was a bill of pains and penalties so excessive, so extraordinary, that he believed it would fail to be of any practical effect for the purpose designed. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Bingham), the author of the bill, had told the House that the bill was intended for the South, and Senator Sherman had told the Senate that the amendments adopted there were intended for New York, so that it appeared that the original bill was intended for one color and the amendments were intended for another.

Having referred to the regular strength of the democratic party in New York, Mr. BENTON, (rep.) of N. H., inquired of Mr. Cox whether he said that the great merchants of New York voted the democratic ticket.

Mr. COX—I do.

Mr. BROOKS—Aye; four-fifths of them.

Mr. BENTON—I do not so understand.

Mr. COX—Then the gentleman ought to pick up his carpet-bag, as I did, and stay in New York for five years, and he will be converted to a better state of feeling and of politics. If he will come to New York and keep away from the bad places we will show him that New York is not the great nestling place of vice that it is represented to be by country visitors. He went on to denounce the encouragement held out in the bill to spies and informers, and quoted Curran's description and denunciation of that class.

Mr. DAVIS, (rep.) of N. Y., asserted that there was no provision in the bill for informers.

Mr. COX referred Mr. Davis to the second third and fourth sections, providing payment to all who prosecute. He declared that all the slanders on New York and the democratic party came from an effete republican newspaper, the New York *Tribune*, whose editors lived out of the city and had no homestead in the city, and asserted that New York had a cheaper and fairer government than Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia or Rochester, and had less taxation and less crime than Boston.

Mr. DAVIS, another member of the Conference Committee, defended the report, and asserted that under the provisions of the bill, no act was prohibited which any member would dare to assert to be a lawful or rightful act. The bill interfered in no degree with the rightful act of any person in the exercise of any privilege which the constitution and the laws conferred upon him. It undertook to preserve the rights of men, and infringed on the rights of no man. He challenged the gentleman on the other side to point to a single act which he had a right to perform and which this bill inhibited at his hands. This was a bill to conserve the rights of all, and he would say to his democratic friends that if they desired to preserve to themselves and their constituents all the rights guaranteed by the constitution and laws all that they had to do was to refrain from doing the things prohibited by this law. Whoever was willing that others should enjoy the rights which he himself claimed could find nothing in the bill or in its injunctions which he could justly condemn. He was confident that the hour had come when members of Congress could not be elected fairly and according to the will of the voters unless Congress interfered and used that dormant power which had so long existed but had never yet been called into existence. The bill did, for the purpose of conserving the rightful election of members, enter into State elections by declaring pains and penalties against those who violated the law. In no other particulars did it interfere with State elections. It declared that certain acts should be crimes. It brought those acts within the forum of the federal courts. He would make no allusion to State courts in New York or elsewhere except to say that in some portions of his State it would be as much impossible to convict a man for the crime of violating the election laws as it would be to transfer his colleague Cox to Heaven without repentance. (Laughter.)

Mr. BINGHAM closed the debate by replying to the argument made against the bill. He denied that it gave any encouragement to informers, and declared that in no utterance of Curran was he weak enough or foolish enough to suppose that his burning and immortal words in denunciation of informers could apply to the case of a citizen who appealed to the tribunal of justice for the vindication of a right or the redress of a wrong. He asked when and where Liberty found a shelter or a refuge anywhere on this planet save under the shelter and care of law enforced by the courts.

The vote was then taken, and the report of the conference committee was agreed to. Yeas, 133, nays, 58—a strictly party vote.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE BILL.

Mr. SCHENCK, (rep.) of Ohio, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the Internal Revenue bill, and asked to have the first reading of the bill dispensed with. Agreed to.

DECORATING SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

Mr. SCHENCK moved that when the House adjourn to-morrow it be till Tuesday, Monday being the day for decorating the soldiers' graves. Agreed to.

ADMISSION TO THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE.

The SPEAKER directed the clerk to read the rule governing admissions to the floor, and after it was read he gave notice that he would hold, hereafter that he had no more right to waive that rule than any other member had, and that he would decline to do so. It was for the doorkeeper to execute that rule, and the Chair would not be responsible for anybody on the floor except those who were privileged.

Several members—That is right.

REDUCING INTERNAL TAXES.

The House then proceeded with the consideration of the bill to reduce internal taxes. After some preliminary remarks by Mr. Schenck in apology for its length (eighty-six printed pages), which, he said, was inevitable, as it embraced all legislation on the subject, revised and presented in a modified connection and condensed form, the Clerk proceeded to read the first section, but as it covered thirty pages of the bill the reading had only just concluded when the hour of five o'clock arrived, and the House thereupon adjourned.

THE COURTS.

The Colgate Obscene Publication Case—Convicted of Passing Counterfeit Money—A Mutiny Case Dismissed—A Habeas Corpus Case—Cuban Patriotism—The Martin-Welsh Murder Case.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The Colgate Obscene Publication Case.

Before Judge Benedict.

The United States vs. James B. Colgate.—The defendant was on Tuesday last convicted on a charge of having caused to be deposited for mailing in the Post Office obscene prints. The motion that the verdict be set aside and an order for a new trial granted was yesterday denied by Judge Benedict, and the prisoner was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of $500.

Sentence Deferred.

The United States vs. Maurice Crosby and Samuel Browne.—The defendants pleaded guilty to an indictment charging them with passing counterfeit money on the 20th April last. Sentence deferred.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Charge of Mutiny Dismissed.

Before Commissioner Shields.

The United States vs. J. Donaldson.—The defendant, who a few days since was tried on a charge of having attempted to commit a mutiny on board the ship Ida May, on the night of the 16th of this month, was discharged by Commissioner Shields, there being no case against him. Drison, the master of the ship, who was plaintiff in the case, was proved to be the aggressor throughout.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

A Habeas Corpus Case.

Before Judge Cardozo.

In re James.—On the 25th of last April the relator was committed at Special Sessions to Hart's Island on a charge of petit larceny. He now sues on a writ of habeas corpus for his discharge, claiming that his commitment was informal. His counsel also argued that the court had no authority to send him to Hart's Island, but that it could send him either to the Penitentiary for six months, or to the House of Refuge until he had attained his majority. The Court ordered testimony to be taken, and postponed further hearing until the 31st inst.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Heavy Damages Against an Insurance Company.

Before Judge Jones.

Herman Falcke vs. The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company and Herman Sturm.—In this case, the particulars of which have already been published in the HERALD, the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $16,337 43, with an allowance of $750. The action was for $15,000 and interest on a policy of insurance on some military stores shipped to Mexico on the ship James Keyes, which foundered in the Gulf of Mexico. The defence alleged that the valuation on the goods was fraudulent, and that the plaintiffs sunk the ship in order to obtain the insurance money.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

A Cuban as is a Cuban.

Before Judge McCunn.

Enrique Loynez vs. Manuel Quesada.—About the beginning of the war for Cuban independence the plaintiff, Enrique Loynez, a patriot desiring the freedom of the "Ever Faithful Isle," gave General Manuel Quesada $1,500 towards the revolutionary fund. Both parties were in Nassau at the time. After the lapse of time, however, Loynez regretted his liberality, and with a view to the recovery of his money instituted a suit therefor against Quesada. The General put in a denial, but his real defence is that he received the $1,500 as agent of the republic of Cuba, and that no suit against him personally can be instituted. This suit is now pending. A motion was yesterday made before Judge McCunn to compel defendant, as a non-resident, to give security for costs. The Court granted the motion.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

The Carmon Divorce Case—Increase of Alimony.

Rebecca B. Carmon vs. Charles E. Carmon.—The plaintiff had obtained a divorce on the ground of adultery, and was in receipt of $6,500 a year alimony for the support of herself and her two children. She applied last week for an increase to $12,000, and a referee was appointed to take testimony to ascertain if such increase was necessary. He reported in favor of granting it, but the Court thought $10,000 sufficient, and so ordered.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Alleged Murder—The Case of Michael Martin.

Before Recorder Hackett.

At the opening of the Court yesterday a large number of prisoners whom the Grand Jury indicted charged with burglary and larceny were arraigned. Michael Martin, who was indicted for murder in the first degree in causing the death of Patrick Welsh by stabbing him, was placed at the bar. He pleaded not guilty, and said he was destitute of means to employ counsel. The Recorder assigned Mr. William F. Howe, who was in court at the time, to defend Martin. Mr. Howe cheerfully accepted the important duty imposed upon him by the Court, and the prisoner was remanded in order to afford the counsel an opportunity to confer with him and prepare for trial.

FATAL RAILROAD CASUALTY.

An elderly lady, named Halley, while walking on the Hudson River Railroad track at Tarrytown yesterday morning, was struck by the locomotive of a down train, by which she sustained injuries of a shocking and necessarily fatal nature. It is claimed that the engineer, on rounding a curve, saw the unfortunate woman, who, for some unexplained reason, took no notice of the alarm whistle, and ere the brakes could be successfully applied, she was hurled into the air, alighting some distance from the track. She was conveyed to her home in a dying condition.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET,
FRIDAY, May 27—6 P. M.

The markets to-day were irregular and unsettled until near the close, when they became strong and closed firm. In the earlier part of the day

THE STOCK MARKET

was exceedingly buoyant, and the dealings at the morning board were on a large scale. The favorable character of the report of the Pacific Mail Company induced a demand for the stock, under which the price ran up to 42. The items were generally canvassed and the exhibit regarded as highly favorable. It will be remembered that the HERALD gave, about six weeks since, the substance of the report as now presented, and when the stock was quoted 31 to 32. This advance, as well as a rise in gold to 115⅛, occasioned general activity at the Stock Exchange, and in the case of some of the railway shares a sharp advance in prices, Rock Island touching 120, Ohio and Mississippi 40, Reading 106. Subsequently with the decline in gold and on sales to realize the market broke down one to three per cent, the latter extreme being reached in the case of the Hannibal and St. Joseph shares, which fell to 115¼. The New York Central stock and scrip were conspicuous in this movement, their decline being assisted by the rumor that Commissioner Delano insists on collecting the tax of $2,250,000 which is due the government as the five per cent internal revenue impost on the scrip dividend of $45,000,000 issued to the holders of the original New York Central and Hudson River shares. With the subsequent rally in gold the market improved, and closed firm at a sharp reaction from the lowest prices of the day.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following shows the highest and lowest prices to-day for the leading shares:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Cen. & Hud. consolidated	101⅛	100⅞
New York Central & Hudson scrip	96⅜	95⅝
Harlem	145½	145
Erie	23⅞	23⅝
Reading	106	105⅛
Lake Shore	98⅜	97⅞
Wabash	56⅜	55⅞
Pittsburg	109⅜	108⅞
Northwestern	82	81⅜
Northwestern preferred	89⅞	89⅜
Rock Island	119⅞	118⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul	66⅛	65⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	81⅜	80⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	40	38⅞
New Jersey Central	109⅜	109
Boston, Hartford & Erie	5⅛	4⅞
Western Union Telegraph	32⅜	32⅛
Pacific Mail	42	40⅛

A FLURRY IN EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was strong early in the forenoon at 109⅞ for prime bankers' sixty day sterling and 110⅜ for sight bills. The advance in gold and the improvement in five-twenties at London led to the drawing of some bond bills, the sale of which led to the sale out of second hands of prime bills at 109⅝, and even it is said as low as 109½. All so offered were promptly absorbed, and the market closed firm at the opening rates. Indeed, the leading bankers did not draw at all below the figures first above quoted, the only transactions under their quotations occurring as just stated.

THE GOLD MARKET EXCITED.

The advance in exchange, as well as the engagement of nearly a million dollars for export by the steamer to-morrow, led to an active movement in the Gold Room, and the price ran up to 115⅛, although the circumstances of the gain of $400,000 in the specie reserve of the Bank of England and the improvement in the foreign quotations for our national securities were adverse to such a course of the market. Indeed, the latter cause was operative eventually and occasioned a decline to 114⅝, but the closing strength of exchange and the confirmation of the report that a million dollars was on board or *en route* for the steamers that sail to-morrow overcame this influence, and the price reacted to 114⅞ a 115. The chief fluctuations of the day were as follows:—

10 A. M.	114⅞	2:07 P. M.	114⅝
10:45 A. M.	115	3 P. M.	114⅝
10:50 A. M.	115⅛	4 P. M.	114⅝
11 A. M.	115	5 P. M.	114⅝
12 M.	114⅞	5:15 P. M.	114⅝
1 P. M.	115	5:30 P. M.	114⅞ a 115
2 P. M.	114⅝		

In the gold loan market the rate ranged from four per cent for carrying to flat for borrowing. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$30,209,000
Gold balances	1,631,163
Currency balances	1,948,755

THE GOVERNMENT MARKET STRONG.

The government list was strong and but slightly affected by the aberations of the gold premium. It closed firm at the following prices:—United States currency sixes, 112⅞ a 113; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 117⅛ a 117½; do. do., coupon, 117⅜ a 117⅝; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 111⅛ a 111½; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 112⅜ a 112⅝; do. do., 1864, do. do., 111⅜ a 111⅝; do. do., 1865, do. do., 111⅛ a 111⅜; do. do., 1865, coupon January and July, 113⅝ a 113⅞; do. do., 1867, do. do., 114 a 114⅛; do. do., 1868, do. do., 114 a 114⅛; do. ten-forties, registered, 108 a 108¼; do. do., coupon, 108⅜ a 108⅝.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES STEADY.

There was moderate activity in the Southern list at the early board and prices were generally steady. The market became dull in the afternoon, and little was doing during the diversion of attention to railway shares and gold. The new Tennessees were lower and the business firm. The North Carolinas were better and the Missouris strong.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The money market was easy at three to four per cent, with exceptions at five.

The changes and removals among the bankers and brokers incidental to the occurrence of May 1 have necessitated a revision of the directory of the Stock Exchange, the new edition of which may be had of Mr. Peter T. Faye, at the door of the board.

The following shows the results of to-day's business at the Sub-Treasury in this city:—

General balance yesterday	$82,090,492
Gold receipts	614,634
Gold payments	246,071
Gold balance	76,618,762
Currency receipts	706,423
Currency payments	1,112,237
Currency balance	5,615,522
General balance	84,102,212
Customs	445,000

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, May 27—10:15 A. M.

$1000	US 6's, '81, c	113⅝	30 shs	U S Express Co.	46
5000	U S 5-20, r, '65	111⅛	200	N Y C & H RR	101⅛
1000	U S 5-20, c, '65	111⅝	10	do	101⅛
25000	U S 5-20, c, '67	114⅛	200	do ... b call	101⅛
500	do	114	10	do	101
2000	do ... c	114⅛	100	do	101⅛
20000	do	114⅛	1000	N Y C & H R ct	95⅞
27000	US 5-20, c, '65, n. s3	113⅝	1070	do	95⅞
40000	do	113⅝	1100	Reading RR	105⅞
50000	US 5-20, c, '64 ... s3	114	500	do ... b c	106
4000	US 5's, 10-40, c	108⅝	50	Mich Cen RR	124½
20000	Tenn 6's, n	57	100	L S & M S RR	98¼
11000	do ... s60	56½	26	do	98⅛
15000	do	57⅛	100	do ... b c	98⅛
15000	Va 6's, ex cou	70	25	do	98⅛
5000	N Car 6's, n	25⅛	400	do	98¼
5000	do	25⅛	500	do	98⅛
2000	do ... b c	25⅜	1500	do	98⅛
1000	S C 6's, n, Jan&J'y	84½	1000	do	98⅛
4000	Missouri 6's	94	25	do	98⅛
5000	do	94⅛	100	Illinois Cen RR	140½
1000	Mo 6's H & St J is	94	100	Chic & NW RR	82
1000	Brooklyn 6's, pk L	94	40	do ... b c	81
2000	Erie 2d mtg, '79	95⅛	400	Chic & N W pref	89⅞
2000	Harlem 1st m	101	200	do ... b c	89⅞
1000	U Pac RR 1st m	86⅛	40	C, C, Cin & In RR	79
10000	do	86⅛	90	do	79⅛
2000	Chic & N W c con b	92⅛	10	do	79⅜
2000	C & R I & P RR 7's	98½	100	N J Central RR	109⅛
4000	O & Miss con b	90⅜	5	Chic & Rk I RR	119
1000	M & St P 1st	95¼	100	do	119½
5000	Col, C & I C 1st m.	82⅛	500	do	119⅞
5000	C, C & I C 2d	63	600	do	119⅝
5000	do	63⅛	500	do	119⅝
2000	Great West 2d m	79	500	do ... b3	119⅛
2000	Tol, P & W 1st, w d	80	500	do ... s3	118⅞
5000	Chic & Gt E inc	45⅞	50	do ... b c	120
2000	do	45	100	Mil & St P RR	66⅛
10 shs	Cent Nat Bk	114⅛	800	Mil & St P pref	81⅛
10	do	114	200	Tol, Wab & W RR	56⅛
18	Del & H C Co	123¼	100	do ... b30	56⅛
7	do	123⅛	200	do	56¼
200	Canton Co	69	100	P, Ft W & C RR gtd	95¼
100	West U Tel	32⅞	60	do	95⅝
100	do	32⅛	50	do	95⅝
1500	Pacific Mail SS	41¾	100	Chic & Alton	117
500	do	41⅞	2500	Ohio & Miss RR	39⅜
400	do	41⅛	2000	do	39⅞
1000	do ... bet call	41⅞	5	Ohio & Miss pref	73
200	do	41⅞	120	do	72⅛
700	do	41⅛	100	do	72⅞
100	Atlantic Mail	26	160	Del, Lack & W	111
100	do	25⅛	60	Morris & Es RR	93⅛
100	do	26⅛	100	do	93⅞
20	Con C of Md ... bet c	25⅛	100	Bost, Har & Erie RR	5⅛
5	Cumb C & Iron ... b c	42	400	Han & St J RR	115
60	Adams Ex	63⅛	210	Dub & S C RR	105
100	Wells-Fargo Ex scp.	3⅛	200	Col, C & I C RR	20
157	Am M U Ex	44	100	do	19⅞
70	do	44⅛	15	do	19

12 o'Clock M. and 2:15 P. M.

$5000	U S 6's, '81, r	117⅝	$20000	US 5-20, r, '67 .. b3	114⅛
1000	US 5-20, '62, c	111⅛	10000	do ... b3	114⅛
10000	US 5-20, r, '65, n	111⅛	25000	US 5's, 10-40, r	108⅛
50000	US 5-20, c, '65, n	113⅛	2500	US 5's, 10-40, c	108⅝
1000	US 5-20, c, '67	114⅛			

One o'Clock P. M.

$10000	Tenn 6's, n ... b3	56⅞	800 shs	L S & M S RR. b c	97⅞
6000	Erie 4th mtg	84	400	do	97⅞
2000	C & R I & P R 7's	98½	1000	do	97⅞
35 shs	Manuf & M Bk	100	100	Clev & Pitts RR	108⅝
50	Mariposa pref	10	100	Chic & N W RR	81⅞
50	Pac M S S Co	41⅝	100	Chi & NW RR pf	89⅞
50	Wells-Far Ex scrip	3⅝	700	do	89⅝
100	N Y C & H R RR	101⅛	100	N J Central RR	109⅛
200	do	101⅛	200	do	109
200	do ... b c	101	100	Ohio & Miss RR	38⅞
100	do	100⅞	100	Chic & R I RR	119
100	do	100⅞	100	do	119⅛
200	do	100⅞	100	do ... b call	118⅞
100	do	100⅞	800	Mil & St Paul RR, b10	65⅞
500	Harlem RR	145	100	do	65⅞
100	Reading RR	105⅞	200	Mil & St Paul pf	81
50	do	105	100	do	81⅛
1000	N Y C & H R c	96⅛	100	Tol, W & W RR	56⅛
10000	do	96⅛	300	do	56
10000	do ... b c	95⅞	100	Pitts, F W & C, gtd	95¼
10000	do	96	250	do	95
20000	do	95⅞	400	Del, Lack & W	111⅛
20000	do	95⅝	100	Mor & Es RR	93⅞
10000	do	95⅝	100	H & St Jos pref	116⅛
20000	do	95⅞	100	do	116⅛
200	Erie RR	23⅝	100	C, C & I C RR	19
100	L S & M S RR	98⅜	100	do	19⅛
200	do	98	100	Chic, Bur & Qy RR	158

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

West Un Tel	31¾ a 31⅞	Chic & N W pref	89¾ a 89⅞
Pacific Mail	41⅜ a 41⅝	Rock Island	119 a 119⅛
N Y Central con	101 a 101⅛	St Paul	65⅝ a 65⅞
N Y Cen scrip	96 a 96⅛	St Paul pf	80⅞ a 81
Erie	23⅝ a 23⅞	Wabash	56 a 56⅛
Reading	105¾ a 105⅞	Ohio & Miss	38⅞ a 39
Lake Shore	98 a 98⅛	N Jersey Cen	109 a 109⅛
Chic & NW	81¾ a 81⅞	Bost, Hart & Erie	4⅞ a 5

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

FRIDAY, May 27—6 P. M.

COTTON.—There was an active demand for spinning, but only a moderate inquiry for export and speculation, and, holders being anxious to realize, the market was heavy and prices receded ⅛c. a ¼c. per lb. The sales were 1,948 bales, of which 1,747 were taken by spinners, 137 by exporters, and 64 by speculators. Included in the sales were 80 bales to arrive. The business in futures' deliveries was only moderate and lower prices were accepted. The sales were 1,400 bales basis low middling, for July, at 21⅝c. a 22c., chiefly at 21⅞c.; 300 do., for May, at 21⅞c., and 400 do., for June, at 21⅞c. a 21⅞c. We annex the closing quotations:—

	Uplands and Florida.	Mobile and Memphis.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	18	18⅛	18⅝	18¾
Good ordinary	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	21
Low middling	21⅞	22	22⅛	22⅜
Middling	22⅞	22⅞	23⅛	23⅛
Good middling	24	24⅛	24⅜	24⅜

FREIGHTS.—The market was quiet, but firm, and higher rates were obtained in some cases. The chartering business was only moderately active, but rates were firm, especially for grain and petroleum vessels. The engagements were:—To Liverpool, 50 hhds. tallow at 12s. 6d. and 150 bales cotton at 5-32d. and per steamer 250 bales cotton at ¼d. Grain room was held at 5d., with about 4½d. bid. To Glasgow, *per* next week's steamer, 30,000 bushels wheat at 5d. The charters were:—A bark to Cork for orders, with 1,400 qrs. grain, at 6s.; an Italian bark to Penarth Roads for orders, with 2,400 qrs. grain, at 5s., if to a direct port at 4s. 9d.; a North German bark to Cork for orders, with 2,000 qrs. grain, at 6s.; a brig to Cronstadt with 1,500 bbls. petroleum, at 5s. 3d.; a bark, 300 tons, to Mobile, railroad iron, at $6; a bark from Philadelphia to the Continent with about 5,000 bbls. refined petroleum; a bark from Baltimore to Bremen, with tobacco; a ship, 1,100 tons, to Bristol, general cargo; a brig from Malaga to New York, fruit; also (not previously reported) a bark from Philadelphia to Bilboa, at 5s. 6d.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts, 10,500 bbls. flour, 360 bags corn meal, 10,740 bushels wheat, 9,618 do. corn, 18,683 do. oats and 6,000 do. barley. The flour market was firmer under a better export demand and low grades advanced 5c. a 10c. The sales were about 9,500 bbls. Southern flour was steady, with a moderate demand, the sales being 450 bbls. Rye flour was dull, but unchanged. Sales 250 bbls. Corn meal was dull and prices were nominal at our quotations. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 25 a $4 70
Superfine State	4 75 a 4 90
Extra State	5 15 a 5 50
Choice do.	5 50 a 6 75
Superfine Western	4 75 a 4 90
Extra do.	5 00 a 5 25
Extra Minnesota	5 15 a 6 00
Round hoop Ohio, shipping brands	5 25 a 5 50
Round hoop Ohio, trade brands	5 50 a 6 50
St. Louis low extra	5 50 a —
St. Louis straight extra	6 00 a 6 50
St. Louis choice double extra	7 00 a 7 50
St. Louis choice family	7 50 a 9 50
Southern choice and family	6 00 a 9 75
Southern superfine	5 00 a 5 25
Rye flour	4 60 a 5 70
Corn meal, city	5 00 a —
Corn meal, Jersey	5 25 a —
Corn meal, Brandywine	5 70 a 5 80

—Wheat was more active, and 2c. a 3c. higher under favorable cable news. The sales comprised about 95,000 bushels, at $1 12 for No. 3 spring; $1 23 a $1 24 for choice No. 2 Milwaukee; $1 30 for No. 1 do.; $1 24 a $1 25 for amber winter in store; $1 30 for common do., delivered. Rye was dull and nominal at about 95c. for Canada in bond. Corn was steady, the sales being about 35,000 bushels, at $1 a $1 12 for inferior to good; new mixed, $1 14 a $1 15 for very choice do.; $1 15 a $1 16 for old do., and $1 15 a $1 16½ for yellow. Oats were dull and heavy, except for strictly prime. The sales were about 25,000 bushels, at 61c. a 61½c. for Western afloat—the inside price for common—and 64c. a 65c. for State do. Barley and barley malt were dull and nominal.

HIDES.—The market was quiet, there being but little demand, and prices of most kinds were nominal at our quotations. We quote:—Buenos Ayres, 23 to 27 lbs., 25c. a 25½c.; do. 20 to 25 lbs., 25c.; Montevideo 21 lbs., 24½c.; Corrientes, 21 to 22 lbs., 21c.; Rio Grande, 20 to 22 lbs., 21½c.; Orinoco, 21 to 23 lbs., 21½c.; California, 22 to 25 lbs., 21½c.; Central American trimmed, 18 to 21 lbs., 18c. a 19c.; do. not trimmed, 18 to 21 lbs., 17c. a 18c.; Matamoros and Mexican, 22 to 24 lbs., 18c. a 18½c.; Vera Cruz, 18 to 19 lbs., 19c.; Tampico, 20 to 22 lbs., 18c. a 19c.; Bogota, 18 to 20 lbs., 19c., gold.

LEATHER.—The market for hemlock sole was fairly active, the demand being chiefly for prime descriptions from manufacturers, and prices were firm, except for the inferior grades, which were freely offered and heavy. For oak crop the market was active, the demand being stimulated by the low prices. Rough was dull but unchanged. We annex the current quotations:—

	B. A. & R. G's.	California.	Orinoco, &c.
	Hemlock.		
Light	28c. a 29c.	27c. a 28c.	26½c. a 27½c.
Middle	29c. a 30c.	28c. a 29	27½c. a 28½c.
Heavy	28½c. a 29c.	27½c. a 28c.	26c. a 27½c.
Good damaged	25½c. a 26½c.	25c. a 26c.	21c. a 25c.

Poor damaged, all kinds, California, 20c. a 22½c.; rough, light, do., 34c. a 35c.; middle and heavy, Orinoco, 30c. a 33c.

	Oak Crop. City slaughter.	Country.
Light	50c. a 54c.	34c. a 40c.
Middle	50c. a 54c.	34c. a 38c.
Heavy	35c. a 53c.	37c. a 38c.

Bellies, 20c. a 23c. Oak rough—Light, 32c. a 37c.; middle and heavy, 33c. a 37c.

MOLASSES.—There was more inquiry for the low grades, which commanded about former prices. The better grades were firmly held at our quotations. There were sold 650 hhds. Cuba clayed and muscovado, on private terms. We quote:—

	New Crop.	Old Crop.
Cuba—Centrifugal and mixed	30c. a 33c.	22c. a 24c.
Clayed	32c. a 35c.	24c. a 26c.
Muscovado, refining	35c. a 40c.	25c. a 35c.
Muscovado, grocery	40c. a 45c.	— a —
Porto Rico	40c. a 66c.	— a —
English Islands	38c. a 60c.	— a —
New Orleans	70c. a 75c.	— a —

METALS.—Copper was slow of sale, there being but little demand, but prices were steady at former figures. There were sold 125,000 lbs. Lake and Baltimore at 18¾c. a 19c. Tin—Pig was steady, with sales of 500 slabs Straits at 35c., gold—closing at 35¼c. a 36c. for wholesale lots, and 5 tons English on private terms. Banca was quoted at 44c. a 45c., gold, without sales. Plates were quiet, but steady, at about former figures. The sales were 500 boxes assorted charcoal at $8 62½, gold, for I. C. We quote:—I. C. coke, $7 a $7 25, gold; coke terne, $6 a $6 25, do., and charcoal do., $7 50 a $8. Lead was quiet, and we heard of no sales. Ordinary foreign was quoted at $6 25, gold. Spelter was in some demand, and twenty-five tons "V. M." were sold at 5⅛c., gold. Iron—Scotch pig was generally held at 50c. higher prices, and the market was dull in consequence. Sales fifty tons Eglinton at $34, which price was asked at the close. Glengarnock was quoted at $34 50 a $35; American was dull, but held for full previous figures, viz., No. 1, $35 a $34, and No. 2, $31 a $32. Sales 10,000 tons Poughkeepsie, on private terms. Of old double headed rails 250 tons were sold on private terms. Refined bar was dull and nominal; new rails were quiet, but steady at $59 a $60, gold, for English, and $71 a $72, currency, for American.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 353 bbls. pork, 209 packages cut meats and 48 do. lard. The market for pork was quiet, there being only a moderate jobbing demand, and as holders were generally anxious to realize prices were heavy and lower. At the close new mess in wholesale lots was obtainable at about $29 87½. The sales were 300 bbls. at $29 95 a $30 for new mess and $25 50 for extra prime. Prime mess was quoted at $25 50, without sales. For future delivery there were sold 250 bbls. new mess for June at $29 85, sellers option. Dressed hogs remained steady at 13c. for city. Beef was quiet, but the supply being small holders were firm in their views, demanding $12 a $16 for plain mess and $16 a $18 for extra do. Small sales were made within the range of these prices. Tierce beef was in small supply and firm at $26 50 a $28 for prime mess, of which 100 tierces were sold at about $27. Beef hams were quiet, but firm at $30 for good Southern and $35 a $35 for Western. Cut meats were quiet, but prices were steady, especially for good stock. Sales were reported of 200 packages, at 16½c. a 17c. for pickled hams, and 20½c. for choice smoked do. We quote:—Pickled hams, 15½c. a 16c. a 17c.—the inside price for common; dry salted and pickled shoulders, 11½c. a 12½c.; smoked and bagged hams, 19c. a 20½c. Bacon was quiet but steady; the supply was light. Sales 20 boxes long clear at 14½c. We quote:—Cumberland cut, 14½c. a 14⅞c.; long clear, 15½c., and short rib, 16c. The market for lard was very firm, holders refusing to sell Western prime steam below 16½c.; buyers were indisposed to pay over 16⅛c. There were sold 150 packages city within the range of 15c. a 15½c. for No. 1 and kettle; also, for future delivery, 1,000 tierces for June and July at 15½c. a 16c., and 250 do. for August at 15⅞c.

PETROLEUM.—The market for crude, in bulk, exhibited more activity, and higher prices were realized, the market closing strong at 15c. a 15⅛c., with some holders demanding higher figures. The sales were 2,000 bbls., part at 15c. Crude in bbls. was quiet, and we heard of no further sales. Of naphtha, which was quoted at 9⅜c., we heard of no sales of moment. The market for refined oil was more active, and prices were again higher, especially for oil on the spot, which was scarce and which sold as high as 27⅞c. There were sold 1,000 bbls. standard white at 27⅞c., 1,000 do. at 27½c., closing at 27⅞c. a 27⅞c.; 1,000 do. Washington Oil Works' prime white at 27⅞c.; 7,000 do., for June, at 27⅞c., and 500 do., for July, on private terms. Jobbing lots were selling moderately at 29c. a 30c., the latter price for prime white. In Philadelphia the market was more active and higher prices were realized. At the close about 27⅞c. was bid for May oil, which was sparingly offered. There were sold 2,693 bbls., for May, at 27⅞c. a 27⅞c.; 6,000 do., for June, at 27c., and 2,000 do., for the last half of July, at 27⅞c.

SUGAR.—There was a good business transacted in raw, the demand being chiefly from refiners, but prices were a trifle easier, the bulk of the sales being made up on a basis of 9c. a 9⅛c. for fair to good refining Cuba, and 9⅜c. for prime do. The sales were 1,200 hhds. at 9⅛c. a 10⅛c. for Cuba and Porto Rico. Refined was in small supply and firm at 13⅛c. a 13⅛c. for powdered, crushed and granulated, 12⅞c. a 12⅞c. for soft white, 11⅞c. a 12c. for extra C and 11c. a 11⅜c. for yellow. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 8⅛c. a 8⅝c.; fair refining, 9c.; good refining, 9⅛c.; fair to good grocery, 9⅜c. a 9⅝c.; prime to choice grocery, 9⅝c. a 10⅛c.; centrifugal, hhds. and boxes, 8⅞c. a 10⅞c.; molasses, hhds. and boxes, 6c. a 9⅛c.; melado, 4⅞c. a 7⅛c. Havana—Boxes, Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 8⅛c. a 9⅛c.; do., 10 to 12, 9⅜c. a 9⅞c.; do., 13 to 15, 10⅛c. a 10⅜c.; do., 16 to 18, 10⅞c. a 11⅛c.; do., 19 to 20, 12c. a 13⅛c.; do. do. white, 11⅛c. a 12⅞c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 8⅛c. a 9⅛c.; grocery grades, 9⅝c. a 10⅛c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 8⅛c. a 8⅞c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 9⅜c. a 9⅞c. Manila—Current clayed and superior, 8⅛c. a 8⅞c.

WOOL.—There is but little demand for fleece, and that is still chiefly for small lots to supply the present wants of manufacturers, who refuse to operate to any extent, believing that lower prices will prevail soon. Holders are generally anxious to dispose of their old stock, and some sales have been made at a slight reduction from former figures. There is more inquiry for pulled, though prices are heavy, and the market is only moderately active. Texas is steady at former prices, with a moderate inquiry. California is in fair request, but the business is only moderate, being restricted by the low views of buyers. The offerings are fair, especially of spring clip, which is in most demand. The market for foreign remains dull and prices are generally heavy. The sales were about 75,000 lbs. fleece at 42c. a 51c., including 20,000 lbs. State and Western at 42c. a 45½c., 20,000 low to XX Ohio at 47½c. a 48c. a 51c., 5,000 fat sheep wool at 33½c., 20,000 scoured at 60c. a 78c., 2,000 unmerchantable and 8,000 Michigan and Indiana on private terms; also 60,000 pulled at 37½c. a 47c., 35c. a 38½c. for super, 41c. a 43c. for extra; 15,000 lbs. Texas in lots at 20c. a 28c., and 20,000 lbs. California at 27c. a 29c. for spring clip. Of foreign we heard of no sales of moment.

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 605 bbls. The market was only moderately active, but steady. Sales 325 bbls. at $1 07 a $1 07½.

YACHTING.

The America's Cup—Correspondence in Relation to the Contest for Possession—The Race to be Under the Rules of the New York Yacht Club.

It may be remembered that the owner of the English yacht Cambria challenged the owners of yachts belonging to the New York Yacht Club to a race for the possession of the Queen's cup, won by the yacht America in 1851. The terms of acceptance made by the New York Club were that all yachts belonging to the squadron should be entitled to start in the race, as was the case when the America won the race in 1851. The New York Yacht Club have modified the conditions so that schooners only shall be allowed to enter against the Cambria. The owner of the Cambria has accepted the conditions and will sail under the rules and regulations of the New York Club.

The following is the correspondence which has passed on the subject between the secretary of the New York Yacht Club and the owner of the Cambria:—

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
OF THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB,
41 WALL STREET (JAUNCEY COURT),
March 26, 1870.

JAMES ASHBURY, Esq., No. 6 Eastern terrace, Brighton:—

DEAR SIR—The committee appointed last year to take charge of the proposed contest for the "America's Cup" reported at the first general meeting of the New York Yacht Club by presenting all the correspondence on the subject, with the conclusion that in consequence of the vexed question as to rules of measurement there seemed to be no possibility of agreement as to the terms of a race between the Cambria and any one yacht of this club, to which proposition your communications exclusively referred.

The report was accepted and the committee discharged. A committee was nevertheless again appointed for the present year, to have the matter in charge should any further proposals be received from you or others. To this committee I referred your letter of February 15, in which you propose "failing any mutual arrangements as to the course, to enter the Cambria for the race in question in strict accordance with the rules of the New York Yacht Club."

I am requested by the committee to say that their reply has been deferred until after the second general meeting of the club (March 24), as they wished to confer with the members upon questions arising from your present challenge.

At that meeting the committee were authorized to modify the conditions of acceptance of the cup, by which all yachts belonging to the squadron are entitled to start in a race for its possession, as was the case when the America won it (beating eight cutters and seven schooners), so that schooners only shall be allowed to sail against the Cambria.

The committee also request me to say that after your arrival the day of sailing shall be named, so as to give you ample time for preparation, and they will be ready to place themselves at your disposal to provide you with all the facilities in their power.

The annual Yacht List for 1870 will soon be issued, containing the rules and sailing regulations of the club, a copy of which I will forward to you at the earliest date. Very truly yours,

H. MORTON, Secretary.

MR. ASHBURY'S REPLY.

No. 9 SUSSEX PLACE, HYDE PARK GARDENS,
May 6, 1870.

HAMILTON MORTON, Esq., Secretary N. Y. Y. C.:

DEAR SIR—I have the pleasure to acknowledge possession of your favor of March the 26th, and to thank the committee for the information therein given and so courteously expressed by you. I may just remark, I did not in any degree consider the N. Y. Y. C. bound to accept my suggestion as to a single vessel being "pitted" against the Cambria to compete for the "'51 Cup." And, now a decision has been come to, I hope it is time to enter for possession of the cup under the club rules and regulations. Faithfully yours,

JAMES ASHBURY.

A HEARTLESS SCOUNDREL.

Man's Inhumanity to Woman—A Tale of Villainy, Seduction and Abortion—The Accomplished and Beautiful Victim Left at a House of Infamy—Criminal and Civil Proceedings Taken in the Case.

A case of seduction, accompanied by circumstances of more than usual cruelty and brutality, is now before the courts of the city. The facts already sworn to will be found in the following narrative:—Miss Adah F. Meyers, who is residing at present at 347 Fourth avenue, is a young lady of more than ordinary attractiveness, both of person and mind, and came to this city from Staten Island to reside in the month of May, 1869. She took apartments, with her widowed mother, at 459½ Sixth avenue. There they made the acquaintance of Mr. Robert Schroeder, a hop merchant, who is residing at 114 East Twenty-seventh street, and whose place of business is 26 Beaver street. Mr. Schroeder is a gentleman of the blonde style of attractiveness, and, in addition, is wealthy, keeping his carriage and liveried servants. He speedily won the affections of Miss Adah, and six weeks after their acquaintance he took her to Niblo's, where she saw

LOTTA IN THE "FIREFLY."

At the conclusion of the performance she was driven to Cellar's wine house, corner of Eleventh street and University place, where they partook of champagne. Miss Meyers says that she has a recollection of drinking one glass and being driven in a carriage to her house in Sixth avenue. She slept until eleven o'clock the next morning, and when she awoke she found that she had been robbed of that which all pure and virtuous women value more than life. She imparted this intelligence to her mother, who immediately went to Mr. Schroeder's office, and found that he had left that morning for Mayence, in Germany, where his father has one of the largest hop establishments in the world.

In the following October Mr. Schroeder returned, and Miss Meyers met him in Broadway. She then demanded of him that he should marry her. He asked her to meet him at his house the next day. She did so, and they drove to

A LONELY HOUSE IN HARLEM LANE.

At this house a marriage ceremony was gone through in the German language, by a man purporting to be a minister of religion. They then went to the Irving House, corner of Twelfth street and Broadway, and she was there introduced and registered on the books as Mrs. Schroeder. They remained there about two weeks, and, at his suggestion, left and went to the St. Denis Hotel, where they staid a few weeks. He then took private apartments for her at the house of Mrs. Schoenecker, corner of Broadway and Fourth street, and finally went to the Ashland House, at Twenty-fourth street, Fourth avenue, staying there until the latter part of April. During all this time Schroeder, by many acts of attention and kindness, manifested great love for her, introducing her to society and taking her to balls, and proposed to her a trip to Germany. She told him that she was likely to become a mother, and he proposed that she should pay a visit to Dr. Evans, in Chatham street. They both paid a visit to the doctor, and, after one or two consultations, an operation was performed upon her. After this Mr. Schroeder's attentions were

NOT QUITE SO ARDENT.

He proposed to take a house for her, but as she continued sick, in a conversation he had with her he communicated to her the startling intelligence that she was not married to him, that her marriage was a mock marriage and that the "best thing she could do was to commit suicide." She became very disconsolate and unhappy, and at length he took her into Eighth street and showed her a house, and asked her if she would have any objections to live there. She assented and went, but to her dismay found it to be a house of bad reputation, known as

JOE WOOD'S HOUSE.

She stayed there two weeks, declining all overtures made to her to enter upon a life of prostitution. She made her case known to Mr. W. F. Howe, who applied to a justice of the Supreme Court on her behalf, who directed a warrant to be issued in a civil suit for damages, and Mr. Schroeder was yesterday lodged in Ludlow street jail in default of $10,000 bail.

As Mr. Schroeder is possessed of a large extent of real estate there will be no difficulty in his obtaining the requisite bail. Mr. Howe has, therefore, applied to Justice Dowling for a warrant for Schroeder's apprehension on a criminal charge of aiding in an abortion. The case is expected to come on for hearing in a few days.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

BECKER—MILLER.—On Wednesday, May 25, at the Hoffman House, by the Rev. Samuel D. Burchard, D.D., BERNARD H. BECKER, of New York city, to ANNIE E. CLOSE, youngest daughter of the late J. Miller, Esq., of Enfield, Middlesex, England. No cards.

GARRETSON—GOTHARD.—At the Parsonage, Upper New Rochelle, on Wednesday, May 25, by the bride's father, DANIEL R. GARRETSON, of Newtown, Long Island, to JULIE GOTHARD.

GIRODO—ROGER.—On Sunday, May 22, by the Rev. F. Dold, OSCAR GIRODO to OLIVIA ROGER, of New York.

HICKS—MILLER.—At Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, May 25, by the Rev. E. S. Porter, at the residence of the bride's parents, JOHN J. HICKS, Jr., of Woodside, Long Island, to CORNELIA C., daughter of F. T. Miller.

JENNINGS—THALIMER.—On Wednesday, May 25, by the Rev. Dr. Aikman, Mr. EDWARD DE LA MONTAGUE JENNINGS to Miss MARIA THALIMER, daughter of the late Henry Thalimer, all of this city.

Newark (N. J.) papers please copy.

LYLE—PLATT.—At Belleville (N. J.) Methodist Episcopal church, on Thursday, May 26, by the Rev. J. P. Dailey, WALLACE L. LYLE to EMMA L., daughter of Fred. L. Platt, Esq.

PIERCE—CASEY.—In this city, on Thursday, May 26, Mr. J. F. PIERCE, of the Neff House, Yellow Springs, Ohio, to Miss FANNIE CASEY, of New York. No cards.

SEAMAN—HODGMAN.—On Wednesday, May 25, at Tuckahoe, Westchester county, by the Rev. Washington Rosevelt, AUGUSTUS G. SEAMAN to MARY LOUISE, daughter of Daniel Hodgman, Esq.

TRAVIS—HART.—On Wednesday evening, May 25, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. C. Smith, M. V. B. TRAVIS to MARY E. HART, eldest daughter of John C. Hart, all of New York.

Died.

ALLEN.—On Friday morning, May 27, RACHEL ALLEN, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Thomas Irwin, No. 601 Lexington avenue, on Monday afternoon, at one o'clock.

BIHN.—On Wednesday, May 25, ERNST BIHN.

The funeral will take place on Sunday at twelve o'clock M., from his late residence, Hudson City. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

SUMMONS.—The brothers of Manitou Lodge, No. 106, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to meet at at their rooms, Odd Fellows' Hall, on Sunday morning next, at ten o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, Ernst Bihn. The fraternity is cordially invited to unite with us. By order.

JOHN C. HELME, Master.

CHARLES HUGGINS, Secretary.

CAMPBELL.—On Thursday, May 26, MARGARET, beloved wife of Thomas Campbell, of the parish of Bonard, county Wicklow, Ireland, in the 35th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 997 Second avenue, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

Irish papers please copy.

DE VOE.—At the residence of her grandmother, 23 Morton street, on Friday morning, May 27, SARAH LOUISA DE VOE, only daughter of John and the late Annie De Voe, aged 16 years, 11 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from the True Reformed Dutch church, corner of Fourth and Perry streets, on Monday morning, at nine o'clock. The remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

FIELD.—In Princeton, N. J., on Wednesday, May 25, RICHARD STOCKTON FIELD, in the 67th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

FOY.—On Wednesday morning, May 25, at the residence of his daughter, Newark, N. J., PATRICK FOY, aged 84 years.

The remains will be taken to the Church of the Transfiguration, Mott street, New York, this (Saturday) morning, at ten o'clock, where a solemn high mass will be offered for the repose of his soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment, at one o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

San Francisco and Idaho papers please copy.

HANN.—On Tuesday, May 24, ROSEBY HANN, youngest son of the late Roseby J. Hann, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Thomas H. Ford, Bedford avenue, near DeKalb, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

HARDING.—On Thursday, May 26, MARY HARDING, in the 70th year of her age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, John Hawkes, No. 5 Cornelia street, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

London and Southampton papers please copy.

JACQUES.—At Stapleton, S. I., on Wednesday, May 25, FRANCIS, youngest son of Ann Eliza and the late John Jacques, in the 15th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at St. John's church, Clifton, S. I., this (Saturday) morning, at half-past eleven o'clock.

JOACHIMSEN.—On Thursday, May 26, at the age of 83 years, LOUIS JOACHIMSEN.

The friends of the deceased, of his son, P. J. Joachimsen, of his son-in-law, M. Michaelis, M. D., and of his daughter, Mrs. A. Lubliner, are requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 204 East Eighteenth street, near Third avenue, on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, without further invitation.

HEBRAH HESED VEEMETH.—The members are notified that the funeral of the late Louis Joachimsen will take place on Sunday, 29th inst., from No. 204 East Eighteenth street, at ten o'clock A. M.

H. S. ALLEN, President.

MURRAY.—On Wednesday, May 25, at No. 62 Ridge street, New York, BRIDGET, the beloved wife of James Murray, formerly of Garry Kennedy (Castletown), county Tipperary, Ireland, aged 72 years.

The friends of the family, and of her son, James W. Murray, and her nephew, James O'Hara, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) morning at ten o'clock, from her late residence, No. 62 Ridge street.

McMAHON.—On Friday, May 27, LIZZIE, daughter of Thomas and Ann McMahon.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her father, 20 East Twelfth street.

RALTON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 26, JAMES RALTON, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his sister, Pacific street, between Vanderbilt and Underhill avenues, this (Saturday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Washington papers please copy.

RICHARDSON.—On Wednesday, May 25, JOSEPH RICHARDSON, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Washington Lodge, No. 21, F. and A. M.; Ancient Chapter, No. 1, R. A. M.; Columbian Commandery, No. 1, K. T.; also Amaranthus Lodge, No. 126, I. O. of O. F., are invited to attend the funeral, from St. Ann's Episcopal church (Rev. Mr. Gallaudet), Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue, on Sunday afternoon, at one o'clock.

SUMMONS—WASHINGTON LODGE, No. 21, F. and A. M.—Members are hereby summoned to meet at their lodge rooms, No. 275 Bleecker street, on Sunday, May 29, at half-past eleven o'clock A. M. sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Worshipful Master, Joseph Richardson. The fraternity are cordially invited to attend. By order,

THOMAS FORSYTH, Acting Master.

R. B. COPPINS, Secretary.

SUMMONS—ANCIENT CHAPTER NO. 1, R. A. M.—The members of this Chapter are hereby summoned to meet in their rooms, No. 275 Bleecker street, on Sunday, at noon, to attend the funeral of late Companion JOSEPH RICHARDSON.

DANIEL WOLFF, H. P.

COLUMBIAN COMMANDERY, No. 1, K. T.—The Sir Knights are hereby ordered to assemble at their Asylum, in full uniform (fatigue cap), on Sunday, 29th inst., at half-past eleven o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of Sir Knight Joseph Richardson. Sir Knights of other Commanderies are courteously invited to unite with us.

FREDERICK W. HERRING, Commander.

ISAAC SIMONSON, Recorder.

ROBERTS.—On Wednesday, May 25, EDITH MAY, only daughter of Rosalind S. and John L. Roberts, Jr., aged 4 years and 4 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her parents, No. 225 East Fiftieth street, this (Saturday) morning, at eleven o'clock.

ROBSON.—On Thursday, May 26, Captain WILLIAM H. ROBSON, youngest son of Dr. Benjamin R. Robson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Communion, this (Saturday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock.

SCHENKBERG.—On Thursday, May 26, GEORGE W. SCHENKBERG, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Eighth company, Seventh regiment, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 311 Madison avenue, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past twelve o'clock.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT,
NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.
NEW YORK, May 27, 1870.

CIRCULAR.—The officers and members of this regiment are invited to attend, in citizen's dress, the funeral of private George W. Schenkberg, of the Eighth (H) company. The distinguished personal worth of our deceased comrade, his unwavering devotion to the interests of this regiment, his long and faithful service in its ranks and his death while in the performance of military duty prompt the officers and members of this regiment to unite in the last tribute of respect to this model citizen soldier and to particularly honor his memory. By order of

Colonel EMMONS CLARK.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and Adjutant.

SULLIVAN.—On Thursday, May 26, CHARLES GILLETTE SULLIVAN, only son of Charles W. and Hephzibah E. Sullivan, aged 6 years, 11 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 859 Eighth avenue.

TAYLOR.—On Thursday, May 26, JAMES H. TAYLOR, in the 3d year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also the members of John D. Willard Lodge, No. 250, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Chapel of St. Augustine, 262 and 264 Bowery, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

TRAINER.—On Wednesday, May 25, CATHARINE, the beloved wife of Joseph F. Trainer, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 275 Third avenue, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

VAN KLEEK.—In Jersey City, on Friday, May 27, Rev. RICHARD DAVIS VAN KLEEK, in the 66th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 241 Jersey avenue, Jersey City, on Monday morning, at ten o'clock.

VREELAND.—At Greenville, N. J., on Thursday, May 26, ANNIE, wife of Jacob Vreeland, Jr., in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock, from the Methodist Episcopal church, in Greenville.

WALSH.—On Thursday, May 26, JOHN WALSH, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his uncle, Martin Walsh, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 248 Elizabeth street, this (Saturday) morning, at half-past nine o'clock. His remains will be conveyed to St. Patrick's cathedral, where a solemn high mass will be offered for the repose of his soul; thence to Calvary Cemetery.

WASHEIM.—On Wednesday, May 25, PHILIP WASHEIM, after a long and severe illness, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 112 Front street, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

WHITE.—After a severe illness, from heart disease and dropsy, on Tuesday morning, May 27, Mr. CHARLES C. WHITE, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also companions of Phoenix Chapter, R. A. M. and members of Livingston Lodge, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Noah A. Childs, No. 315 West Thirty-third street, on Sunday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, without further notice.

WILSON.—On Thursday, May 26, HANNAH WILSON, wife of James Wilson, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day (Saturday), at twelve o'clock noon, at the residence of her son-in-law, Henry Stever, 351 Third avenue.

A SINGULAR CASE.

The People of Whitestone Excited—A Little Girl the Victim—Was it an Attempt at Murder?

The people of Whitestone, L. I., are just now indignantly excited over an occurrence of a rather singular nature which took place on Thursday evening. It appears from the various statements connected with the obscure affair that a gentleman named Ballard, doing business as a druggist, has had a female in his employ for some time with whom he has had considerable difficulty, and it is said that she was often violently abused. On the above night an altercation occurred between them, and a large crowd was attracted to the premises, the majority being women and children. Mr. Ballard was once seen to approach the fence, which had the effect of causing the crowd to retreat, and soon after a sharp report was heard, and a little girl named Weaver cried out piteously that she had been shot. On examination it was found that her forehead was badly bruised, and that a hole had been made through her tongue by some mysterious means. Ballard was arrested and discharged on his own recognizance to appear for examination on Tuesday next. Much excitement prevails, and private individuals have expressed a determination to prosecute Ballard without mercy. Some have talked of lynching him if the girl's injuries prove fatal.

ANOTHER EAR-IE ACCIDENT.

A Man Gets Into a Fight and "Walks Off on His Ear."

The roughs of New York have peculiar ways their wonders to perform, and never make any bones about who gets "chawed up" in any frolic in which they see fit to engage for the sake of the fun of the thing. People who are familiar with the feats of fisty strength which this delectable portion of our disorderly community exhibit every once in a while when their pockets are flush and their dander above par, thanks to bad whiskey and brutal instincts, will recollect that one John Haggerty, alias John Russell, who thinks he lives at No. 617 Seventh avenue, got into a pleasant little squabble some time ago with a young man whom some people call "Reddy, the Blacksmith." Haggerty is an importation from Philadelphia, and enjoys a reputation which the police know all about and the public records of good character noted wherever. Reddy had some bad lager aboard when he disagreed with Mr. Haggerty and got badly mauled, and ever since that time Haggerty has been strutting about to see whose coat tail he could tread upon. Last Thursday night he and a gang of his went up town and got full of whiskey—that is, what is called whiskey in some places. An individual named Edwin R. Chandler, of 497 W[illegible] street, was of the gentlemanly party. Everything went smoothly with the gentlemen until they reached the corner of Twenty-seventh street and Sixth avenue, when the topic of conversation turned on the Fenian raid. A full period was put to it by a row between Chandler and Haggerty. The latter won the first knockdown. Chandler strove to get to his feet, but Haggerty couldn't see the point and threw himself upon his victim, and, amid the cheers of his gang, actually bit off one of his antagonist's ears close to the head, and then coolly [illegible] it into the gutter. The police then came up on the scene and arrested the two bullies, who were taken to the station house and locked up. They were arraigned before Justice Cox yesterday but neither had any charge to make against the other, so they were discharged. While in the court room Chandler drew forth his ear from his pocket and passed it around to be looked at by the other prisoners. He seemed to be quite proud of being able to throw the ear about without sending his head after it, and declared that he intended to have it well preserved, and then have a diamond set in it, which he would wear as a breastpin.

It would have been a good thing for the city if both Haggerty and Chandler had made a meal of each other's ears and then swallowed each other's heads by way of salad.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A.—INVESTMENTS IN STORES AND DWELLINGS and acre sites unimproved Central Park east and west side Lots—collections capitalists at the lowest present rates by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A FIRST CLASS 4 STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, 25x50x10, near Madison avenue (Murray Hill), for sale cheap. Stable if wanted. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST RESIDENCES IN the city, Lot on northeast corner Madison avenue and Thirty-ninth street. GLOVER, 47 William street.

FOR SALE—A SMALL, NEAT, WELL FINISHED House in every respect, in Forty-fourth street, third house east of 11th avenue. Inquire on the premises. A. MOWBRAY.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL LITTLE FOUR STORY Mansard roof high stoop brown stone House and Lot, 115 East Fifty-fourth street, all improvements; terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—EITHER TOGETHER OR separately—20 Lots and Buildings thereon, with 6 horse power Engine and Tools and miscellaneous Tools, in Cherry street, between Corlears and East streets.

MADISON AVENUE (MURRAY HILL).—A BEAUTIFUL corner House, 4 story, high stoop, brown stone, for sale very low. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

$1,500.—FOR SALE, THREE STORY ENGLISH basement House east 118th street, between First and Second avenues, price $7,000; $6,000 on mortgage. Apply to owner, JAMES M. BOYD, corner 118th street and First avenue. Also very desirable Store and Tenement Property, 1,991 Third avenue, near 109th street; price $12,500; part on mortgage. Inquire of owner, on the premises.

$18,000 ONLY FOR A FINE LOT ON THE north side of Fifty-seventh street, near Fifth avenue; for sale on easy terms or in exchange for a small Dwelling. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

WEARING O' THE GREEN.

SEE THE

SPECIAL REPORTS

FROM THE BORDER

IN TO-DAY'S

EVENING TELEGRAM.

West Side.

A CHEAP PROPERTY.—A LARGE, NEW AND SUPERIOR brick Residence for sale, with three-fourths of an acre, on Washington Heights west side, modern improvements; neighborhood unexceptionable; will be rented, with privilege of purchasing, at a nominal rent. POTTER BROS., No. 5½ Pine street.

A.—SEVERAL FIRST CLASS CORNER HOUSES ON Fifth and Madison avenues for sale. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

CHEAP UPTOWN LOTS—125TH AND 126TH STREETS, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; 125th street $6,000 each; 126th street $4,600 each; easy terms. Address H. THOMPSON, box 165 Herald office.

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE HOUSE 34 West Fifty-first street, 25x55. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO PIECES OF FINE TENEMENT PROperty; central location; each let for over $4,000 per annum; others smaller. J. V. HATCH & CO., 413 Ninth avenue.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN NEW YORK, one of the elegant row of brown stone fronts on 14th street, 150 feet from Sixth avenue boulevard, finished in first class style, with every modern improvement. Apply at the office of JOHN McCLAVE, 44 Pine street.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID RESIDENCE AND 16 LOTS of Ground, 155th street, near St. Nicholas avenue; house has all improvements; grounds laid out in fruits, flowers, &c.; stable, &c. DYE & CURTISS, 508 Sixth avenue.

FIRST CLASS HOUSE IN FIFTY-THIRD STREET FOR sale on the most reasonable terms. Apply to M. PERRY, 825 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

A FULL WIDTH BROWN STONE HOUSE TO SELL or rent, unfurnished; house and location first class in every respect. For full particulars and permit apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

TO INVESTORS IN REAL ESTATE HAVING $40,000 cash.—For sale, a Property which will return a profit equal to the cash invested within a year, with a fair prospect of three times as much if kept for two or three years. Address box 539 Post office.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SOUTHEAST CORNER GRAHAM AVEnue and Jackson street, Brooklyn, E. D., a two story high basement and sub-cellar frame House. All the modern improvements. Also a Lot on rear, with stable. Will be sold together or separate. Inquire of owner, on premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO THREE STORY PHILAdelphia brick and brown stone basement Houses; all modern improvements; on Lefferts street, near Classon avenue, Brooklyn; fine location; newly painted throughout in fine style; terms to suit; rent very low to a respectable family. Apply to owner, J. B. COFFE, 133 Bowery.

FOR SALE AND REMOVAL—FOUR ONE STORY Buildings and Stores, frame, on Atlantic avenue, near Fort Greene place, Brooklyn. WM. V. WILLIAMSON, Flatbush avenue.

$500 CASH WILL BUY HOUSE, SIX ROOMS, full lot, 40 minutes from ferry, in Brooklyn; good neighborhood; price $2,100. For particulars address M. S., box 101 Herald office.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND BRICK BUILDING covering six lots, situate in Jersey City, near Long Dock; also Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Hydraulic, Cotton, or Linseed Presses, Shafting, Pulleys, Belting, and the entire machinery of the Eagle Oil Works. Inquire of BACHMAN & CO., 150 Water street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT REDUCED PRICES, A large number of Houses on Jersey City Heights.
JOHN H. PLATT,
Opposite Court House, Jersey City Heights.

To Let or Lease.

TO LET—ON JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, AN ELEGANT French roof House, furnished or unfurnished; large and beautiful garden attached. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street, opposite City Hall.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, NEW YORK—ADDRESS SEANING & SON, for furnished Cottages to let, for the season or year; rents from $400 to $2,050.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

ALL WANTING FARMS.—9,000 ACRES, GOOD SOIL, mild climate; 34 miles south of Philadelphia; price only $25 per acre; also improved Farms. The place is growing more rapidly than most any other place in the United States; thousands are settling. Address C. K. LANDES, Vineland, N. J.

A FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE AT MORRISANIA, N. Y., to let low to a careful occupant; 14 rooms, with modern improvements; situated high; pleasant view of the East river; inside a park of 20 acres; fruit, &c., on premises; 45 minutes from Harlem depot, N. Y. Apply to GEORGE JAMES, 24 New street.

A NEAT TWO STORY COTTAGE, 7 ROOMS, GARden, fruit trees, in a superior village on Harlem Railroad, 34 miles distant; very healthy location, high ground, good drives, church, school, &c.; $3,000; easy terms; possession immediately, or to rent. W. MYER, owner, No. 7 Warren street, room No. 7.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE, WITH GARDEN AND plenty of fruit, to let for three months, situated on North Broadway, Yonkers; stable for three horses and plenty of carriage room; will give immediate possession; ground 76.6x40.0 feet. Inquire for full particulars and keys of E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, 609 Hudson street.

A FINE NEW 2½ STORY HOUSE, ALL IMPROVEments, with quarter acre of ground, front on river, in Yonkers, two minutes' walk from depot, to let. E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, 609 Hudson street.

AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—ONE HOUR, NEAR STATION, desirable Cottage, nine rooms, stable, shade, fruit, $600 per annum. Address box 43 Post office, Montclair.

A GREAT BARGAIN—ONLY $33,000.—BEAUTIFUL Residence at Dobbs' Ferry; known as Drybrook; house arranged for summer and winter residence; 12½ acres; choice fruits, ice house filled; house partly furnished; greenhouse stocked. WM. POOLEY, 23 Dey street.

AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL.—FINELY SITUATED, A fully furnished Cottage, 10 rooms; carriage house; garden planted; to let low to good parties. A. H. BARTLETT, 579 Pearl street.

AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NEAR MILburn station; eight rooms; good order; barn; two acres; fruit; immediate possession; rent only $350. ROBERT T. MEEKS, 50 Cedar street.

AT BAY SHORE, ON SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD.—FOR sale—Fine House, eight rooms, complete order, near depot; only $7,500, terms easy. ROBERT T. MEEKS, 50 Cedar street.

AT HEMPSTEAD—FOURTEEN ACRES OF LAND, no buildings, at a bargain; also Store Property, near depot. Excellent opening for business. MACOMBER & BARKER, 347 Broadway, corner Leonard street.

AT NEW BRIGHTON—HAMILTON PARK.—TO RENT, a fine brick Villa, delightfully located; gas, water and all modern improvements; 35 minutes of Wall street. HAMILTON, 25½ Broadway.

A FINE RESIDENCE, WITH 42 CITY LOTS, SITUated on high and commanding ground, with a frontage on three streets in Morrisania, for sale on favorable terms or in exchange for improved City Property. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT AT Woodlawn station, on Harlem Railroad, Westchester county, to let at a reasonable rent. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

A HANDSOME PLOT OF FIVE ACRES, SUITABLE for villa sites, at Long Branch, a short distance from the West End Hotel, in exchange for good City Property. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

AT TEN MILES FROM NEW YORK, NEAR RUTHERfurd Park—Residence of T. W. Satterthwaite; beautiful view, old trees, fruits, river views; completely furnished; low rent. J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, 10 Pine street.

ALL FOR $2,500, HALF CASH—4½ LOTS, DOUBLE house, well located handy to city, near Tremont depot, Morrisania. Apply at No. 2 New Chambers street, second floor. G. V. DITCHETT.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—AT WESTFIELD, NEW Jersey; fifty minutes from city; modern Swiss cottage; hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c.; very desirable place; price $10,600. S. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEATS, FARMS AND VILLAGE PROPERty for sale, exchange and to let, at all prices and in all parts of New Jersey. L. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO RENT—FURNISHED, AT NORTHport, L. I.; house 24x30; close to the water; terms moderate. Address Captain KNIGHT, Northport, L. I.

DO NOT FAIL

To make a personal examination of the fine Mansion and seven acres of ground to be sold by JOHNSON & MILLER, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, Linden Park, Staten Island, Tuesday, May 31. Photographs, free tickets and maps at the office of JOHNSON & MILLER, 25 Nassau street, New York.

EVERY STEAMER

Entering the Harbor of New York can be distinctly seen from the Great Mansion in Linden Park, Staten Island, to be sold without reserve by JOHNSON & MILLER, Tuesday, May 31. Free tickets, maps and photographs at the office of JOHNSON & MILLER, 25 Nassau street.

ENGLEWOOD AND NORTHERN RAILROAD PROperties for sale or rent; all prices. KELLOGG & SMITH, 115 Broadway, and corner Dean and Palisade avenues, Englewood.

FARM OF ABOUT 100 ACRES IN WESTCHESTER county in exchange for first class Furniture or Merchandise. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

FARM OF 80 ACRES IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, 26 miles from the city and near the Harlem Railroad, for sale cheap, or in exchange for City Property, either improved or unimproved. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—AT MADISON, N. J., A NEW COTTAGE, ten rooms; near depot; beautifully located. Apply to JAMES A. WEBB, 165 Pearl street, N. Y., or at Madison, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE Hon. Francis Granger, in the beautiful village of Canandaigua, N. Y. The mansion is large, possessing every convenience of a first class city residence, the grounds contain 11½ acres. Photographs and diagrams can be seen at PILKSON & CO.'S, 24 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED COUNTRY seat, with about 25 acres of land; 17½ miles from the city by the New York and New Haven Railroad, on the Sound. There is a medium sized Gothic house, greenhouse, cottage for servants, stable, carriage, barn, good dock, the view of the Sound, shade trees and about 300 old and new apple, pear, peach and cherry trees, with abundance of small fruit of the best description on the premises, and is suitable for a summer or winter residence. T. S. SHEPARD, 205 Broadway.

FOR SALE—MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCE, ON FOURteenth street, Washington, D. C. For minute description address Dr. BOWEN, care of New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C. House and surroundings valued at $25,000; will sell for $15,000. Chance for speculation.

FOR SALE—A FINELY SITUATED HOUSE IN PASsaic, N. J. Also Houses and Lots for a brown stone house in this city. WALSTEIN S. BROWN, 19 Nassau street, room 12.

FOR SALE, AT ORANGE, N. J.—IN CONSEQUENCE of removal West the subscriber desires to sell his House and Lot, corner of Ridge and Linden streets; ten minutes' walk from depot, one of the most eligible locations in the city, house is conveniently arranged and fitted up, gas, furnace, &c., and will be sold at a bargain on easy terms. For an interview address E. H. ENSIGN, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT TREMONT, A THREE STORY HOUSE, containing 9 rooms and cellar, water and heater; 6 lots, laid out in beautiful garden; all kinds of fruit and evergreen trees, barn and carriage house; stone fence and iron gates; only five minutes' walk from cars; price $8,000; terms easy. Apply in the restaurant No. 4 Clinton place.

FOR SALE—EIGHT MILES FROM THE BROOKLYN ferries, a splendid place of four acres, will be sold at a sacrifice. Inquire of JOSEPH GLASBROOK, 54 and 56 Franklin street, where full particulars will be given.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW SPLENDID COUNtry Residence, at Woodbridge, N. J.; house complete; nearly an acre of ground, mostly laid out with evergreens; fine garden; location healthy and desirable; one hour from New York, three minutes from depot. For particulars apply to E. R. BEACH, 97 Broadway, room 20, or to J. C. & W. H. CUTTER, Woodbridge, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE WELL ESTABLISHED Hotel known as the Montengle, on Broadway, Saratoga Springs; can be rented very low. For further particulars apply on the premises or at the office of JOHN McCLAVE, 44 Pine street.

CLASSON POINT.—THE ELEGANT MANSION OF MR. Monnot, at Classon Point, completely furnished, with five, ten or more acres of Ground; large garden, abundance of fruit, shade trees, &c., and one of the finest lawns in the country, running to the water edge; abundant stable and coachhouse accommodations, &c.; the dwelling has all the modern improvements, including gas, stationary washtubs, &c. To rent to a private family for one two or three years, at $2,500 per annum. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine street.

HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT, FULLY FURNISHED, on Highlands of Neversink, N. J., overlooking the ocean and of convenient access to the city, to let for the season at a low rent. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

MOUNT VERNON.—FOR SALE, FOUR FINE RESIdences delightfully situated on Chester Hill; terms easy. Inquire of the owner, C. CRARY, 104 Broadway, or of D. F. SECOR, Mount Vernon.

NOW READY.

To let or for sale,
terms to suit,
those handsome new Cottages
at the station,
Rutherford Park.

35 minutes by Erie Railroad palace cars. No mud.

"A man may have a little domestic heaven of his own, with healthful fresh air and plenty of romping ground for the little ones. * * * We hope they will prove the beginning of a new system of comfortable homes for the middle classes."—Paterson Guardian. Apply to the owner, THOS. R. AGNEW, 260 Greenwich street, corner Murray, New York.

NEW BRIGHTON.—FOR SALE—TWENTY LOTS, 25X103 each, admirably adapted for a hotel, private residences or pleasure grounds; opposite a fine beach for bathing; situate on Stuyvesant street, at the point of Staten Island nearest the city, between first landing and New Brighton ferries; neighborhood excellent. Apply to W. J. STAPLES, 53 Bond street.

NEW ROCHELLE.—NEATLY FURNISHED COTTAGE, $600 for the season. Desirable country property for sale, to let and exchange. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, 4 and 6 Pine street.

NEAT AND TASTEFUL LITTLE PLACE, ON STATEN Island, for sale at a sacrifice.—House, cottage, good barn; 13 acres land, all under cultivation; situation high; splendid view; fruit, garden, good water; one hour from the city. Address OWNER, box 2,040 Post office.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—100 ACRES, ½ hour from Newburg; house, 11 rooms; spacious outbuildings; perfectly healthy; suitable for city boarders; terms very easy. For particulars inquire of H. T. HARRIS, 143 Allen street, or address S. V. MANY, owner, box 398 Newburg (N. Y.) Post office.

ORANGE, N. J., FIVE MINUTES FROM DEPOT.—FOR sale, several first class Residences, with every modern improvement; price $10,000 to $12,000. Photographs, particulars, &c., from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine street.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—TO let, at Pearsall's, 16 miles from city, a Cottage; nine rooms, piazza and good well; lot 165x150; three minutes from depot; mile and half from beach; churches and schools; six trains daily. Inquire of CLAY, SIMONS & CO., 142 Fulton street, from 9 till 4.

TO LET—AT OYSTER BAY, L. I., A FURNISHED Cottage, five minutes from the steamboat landing. Apply at 264 East Eleventh street.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AT PASSAIC, N. J., 14 rooms and splendid shade trees. For particulars inquire of C. TOUSLEY, No. 8 Franklin street, New York, or S. B. FRITTS, Real Estate Agent, Passaic.

TO LET—A LARGE HOTEL IN THE VILLAGE OF Flatbush, near Prospect Park, corner of Flatbush and Vernon avenues; a very fine place for a summer boarding house. Apply to N. COOPER, 81 Fulton avenue, corner of Lawrence street.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, A WELL FURNISHED House, twelve rooms. Terms reasonable. Good sea bathing. Inquire of Mrs. TOWERS, Richmond Valley, Staten Island, or at 167 West Eighteenth street, New York.

TO LET—FURNISHED COTTAGES, AT ISLIP, L. I., near the Pavilion Hotel and the Great South Bay; rents $350, $450 and $550. M. PORTER, No. 9 Pine street.

TO LET—A HOUSE AND ONE-HALF ACRE OF Ground, containing 8 rooms, at West Elizabeth, N. J., about 10 minutes' walk from station; rent, up to April 1, $300. Inquire of L. MARTIN, 51 Christopher street, New York.

TO LET—LARGE HOUSE AND ONE ACRE; ALSO—two story attic House, ¼ acre, $200 to $400 per annum; 20 minutes from city; trains every hour; cheap; fine fruits, &c. J. E. HATCH & CO., 413 Ninth avenue.

TO LET—AT STAMFORD, CONN., FURNISHED HOUSE and Stable; pleasantly located, near depot. Apply to D. D. GASSNER, on premises, or at No. 5 Pine street.

TO LET—TILL NOVEMBER 1, COMPLETELY FURnished, a beautiful Country Seat on an eminence commanding water views; 15 rooms, all modern improvements; well shaded, sloping lawns; fine fruit and vegetables; stabling for five horses; healthy and no mosquitoes; 35 miles from city; access by rail and boat. Apply to L. C. GILLESPIE, No. 3 Fletcher street.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE AND WELL FURnished Mansion, including 50 acres of highly cultivated lawn, gardens, orchard and woodland, with numerous walks and carriage drives; situated near Hunt's Point, ten miles from the City Hall. The outbuildings consist of extensive carriage house and stables, barns, greenhouses, gardeners' and gate cottages, gashouse, &c., all in complete order and supplied with every convenience for the residence and home-stead of a gentleman of taste and leisure or for one doing business in the city. The place is directly on the new Southern Boulevard, and is accessible at all hours by cars and steamboat or by drive through Central Park. To a good tenant it will be let or leased for two years, at a low rent, during the absence of the owner abroad. Applications to box 1,470 New York Post office.

TO RENT—($600) AT MILBURN, N. J., TEN ROOMED House, eight acres land, barn, five minutes' walk from depot. Address W. H. NADIN, Milburn, N. J., or J. S., Parzeh's, N. J.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, AT SHARON, CONN., near Harlem Railroad; 13 rooms, spacious halls, bathroom, piazza, well shaded grounds, garden, &c., in perfect order; price low. GEO. E. WOODWARD, 191 Broadway, N. Y.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE AT STAPLETON, Staten Island, at a reduced rent on account of owner's family being in Europe. Use of fine piano. Immediate possession. Rent $1,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

TO RENT OR LEASE—PARTIALLY FURNISHED, THE Country Seat of O. H. Jones, Esq., immediately fronting on Cold Spring harbor, Long Island, opposite the steamboat dock and 1½ miles from Oyster Bay village; splendid water privileges, &c. BELLAMY & STRATTON, No. 5½ Pine street.

THE RUTHERFURD PARK ASSOCIATION WILL SELL their few remaining Building Sites in the Passaic Valley, 40 minutes from New York, at reasonable prices. J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, Agent, 10 Pine street.

WESTERN MEN

Who are looking for a comfortable home, with about seven acres of ground, are especially invited to attend JOHNSON & MILLER'S sale at Linden Park, Staten Island, sale on Tuesday next. The Mansion is large and commodious, in perfect order and it will positively be sold without any limit or reservation whatsoever. Maps, photographs and free tickets at the office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau street, New York.

WEARING O' THE GREEN.

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WATER POWER TO LET—WITH THREE STORY brick Building, 90x30, and wing one story, 40x60; thirty-five miles from city and one from the river; in good order; with dwelling. For particulars apply to C. M. GORDON, No. 9 Coenties slip.

$50.—TO LET, FURNISHED, THE SECOND STORY, with privilege of parlor and kitchen and use of piano if desired, to a family of adults, in new house, 1½ hour from New York, on the Staten Island Railroad; convenient to sea bathing. For particulars address H. M. H., Herald office.

$400.—ANY ONE DESIROUS OF SECURING A NICE young House of seven rooms, with water and good garden, in a health spot, near Norwood, on Northern Railroad of New Jersey, apply to the owner, H. G. TORREY, 30 Wall street, between 10 and 3 o'clock.

$400.—ON THE HUDSON—TO RENT, A BEAUTIful, well located House, and Farm of 10 acres, within a short distance of schools and churches. W. S. SMITH, 53 Pine street.

$1,800.—SMALL HOUSE, BARN, ACRE OF LAND, fine fruit; very rich garden land; good location; 1½ mile from North Shore ferry, Staten Island. Terms easy. DARRIN, 59 Broadway.

$3,700.—FOR SALE, HOUSE AND TWO LOTS, 50x117½, 15 minutes' walk from Harlem Bridge. Inquire of owner, 12 Amity street, New York.

$5,000 AND MORTGAGE WILL PURCHASE A Grain Distillery, complete and in working order, located in 144th street, in North New York, with four or more lots. Address H., box 15 Mott Haven (N. Y.) Post office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A FINE LARGE MANSION AND GROUNDS, ALSO choice Lots, on Washington Heights, Twelfth ward, for sale or exchange, for house near the Park. G. LESPINASSE, 25 Pine street.

A FOUR STORY FIRST CLASS NEW BROWN STONE high stoop Residence in first class neighborhood, to exchange for Lots; a good suburban property. O. C. BLANEY, 57 Cedar street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—100 MILES FROM NEW York, a Farm of 150 acres; six barns and large house; property well located, will exchange for New York or Brooklyn property; price $20,000. BACHE & DECKWITZ, 20 Cortlandt street, New York.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR BUILDING MATERIAL OR merchandise of any kind, a nice House, upper part Brooklyn; equity $2,500. Mr. CLARK, 777 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, near stables.

WANTED—STORE PROPERTY ON SECOND, THIRD or Sixth avenue, suitable for a grocery and feed business, in exchange for one vacant lot on East Fifty-seventh street, and about five lots, with good frame dwelling, just over the bridge in Westchester county, both free of encumbrance. G. G. BENNETT, 57 Cedar street.

WANTED—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON NORTH river, vicinity of Dobb's Ferry preferred, to exchange for first class city houses. Address WALLACE, box 137 Herald office.

$1,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE, CARPETS AND millinery, or dry goods, will be taken for equity in two story and basement House, at Tarrytown. Address J., Herald office.

$3,000.—FOR SALE, $3,000 CASH, BALANCE mortgage, or exchange, elegant Country Residence, near New York, furnished or unfurnished; immediate possession. Address box 2,551 Post office, New York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL PLACE IN THE COUNTRY, near New York; house of 12 rooms, not high priced, in exchange for other property and good mortgages. A. J. HUNT, 344 Broome street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A PLOT 100X100 FEET, either improved or unimproved, below Sixteenth street and east of the Bowery. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

PIANOFORTES.

A.—"BARNES' " PIANOFORTES ARE SUPERIOR IN tone, finer in finish and more durable than any other manufactured, for which they were awarded the prize medal at the American Institute Fair, 1869, and are offered extremely low for cash or instalments. Warerooms 137 Eighth street, near Broadway.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADway, will dispose of 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first class makers, at extremely low prices for cash during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. The same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering Pianos are included in this offer.

AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD OVERSTRUNG 7-OCTAVE Piano, carved case and legs, little used, a bargain for cash; pianos to rent. DECKER & BROTHER, 63 Bleecker street, near Broadway.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST CLASS PIANOS TO rent and sold on instalments, at J. BAUER & CO.'S, 650 Broadway.

A CHICKERING PIANOFORTE AT SACRIFICE FOR cash, with every improvement; in perfect order; a beautiful rosewood Pianoforte only $150. J. BIDDLE, 18 Amity street, near Broadway.

A.—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF SQUARE AND Upright Pianos; a few second hand very cheap, at STEEDMAN & HOLLYER'S factory and warerooms 55 West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

A MAGNIFICENT, RICHLY CARVED, FOUR ROUND corners, rosewood 7¼ octave Pianoforte, made to order for $800, only seven months in use, will be sold for $275; also rich Parlor, Chamber and Dining Furniture at half cost; property of private family. 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue.

A SUPERB ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE—MADE TO order; celebrated city maker; fully guaranteed; used 5 months; cost $750, for $235; Parlor Suits, Paintings, Statuary, Silver Ware, Glassware, Chamber and Dining Furniture; sacrifice; property of family leaving city. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE FOR $150; an old established maker's; five years' guarantee; 7 octave, having all the late improvements; overstrung bass. Apply at residence 113 Seventh street.

A LADY WILL SELL FOR LESS THAN HALF ITS original cost a beautiful rosewood 7 octave Pianoforte, carved legs and case; old established makers; every modern improvement; has bill of sale; warranted; box for shipment. 28 Third street.

BRILLIANT AND POWERFUL TONED 7¼ OCTAVE rosewood Pianoforte for sale; made to order, cost $700, for $250; rich Stool and Cover. Private residence 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth avenue.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, CALL AT MERRELL'S wareroom, No. 8 Union square. Sold on instalments or rented. Customers suited; large stock; best makes. Examine before selecting elsewhere.

STORAGE.

A.—STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS AND MERchandise of every description; liberal advances made on same when required, by A. M. CRISTALAR, 508 Broadway, near Houston street.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,
Twenty-third street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
LAST NIGHT
of the engagement of
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE,
who will appear each evening as
YOUNG GOSLING,
in the Comedy in three acts of
FOX VS. GOOSE;
also in the comic Drama entitled
LOST ASHORE.

MONDAY, May 30—
TAKING THE CHANCES.

In active preparation, a ROMANTIC DRAMA.

Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, at the Box Office of the Theatre or at its Branch Ticket Office, at the Music Store of C. H. Ditson & Co., 711 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
ON MONDAY NEXT, MAY 30,
will be produced an original American Comedy, in three acts, by Charles Gayler, Esq., entitled
TAKING THE CHANCES,
for the proper production of which the management have especially engaged
Mr. J. H. McVICKER,
who will appear in his original character of
PETER POMEROY,
supported by a superior cast.

Box sheet now open.

J. S. CLARKE, AT PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN, MONDAY and TUESDAY NIGHTS, May 30 and 31.
THE WIDOW HUNT and TOODLES.
THE WIDOW HUNT and TOODLES.
MAJOR DE BOOTS (J. S. CLARKE as / J. S. CLARKE as / J. S. CLARKE as) and TOODLES.
CLARKE AS MAJOR DE BOOTS AND TOODLES.

514—THEATRE COMIQUE, Broadway.
The Coolest Theatre in the city.
HEADQUARTERS FOR AMUSEMENT SEEKERS.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
COMIQUE. MATINEE. MATINEE.
MATINEE. MATINEE. MATINEE.
MATINEE. MATINEE. MATINEE.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE.
ALL THE GREAT TROUPE WILL APPEAR.
The new Comic Pantomime entitled
THE ENCHANTED APE.
THE VILLAGE SCAMP. CHAS. ABBOTT.
THE GRAND BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.
A SPLENDID AND VARIED BILL.
Afternoon—Doors open at 1; curtain rises at 2½. Evening—At 8. Box office is open daily; seats secured in advance.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
SATURDAY, MAY 28,
benefit of
Mr. M. SAMMIS.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
and
BARNEY THE BARON.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.

MATINEE	THE GREAT JOHNNY THOMPSON,
MATINEE	THE ORIGINAL LIVELY MOKE.
MATINEE	THE NEW YORK NEWS GIRL.
MATINEE	DAISY AND COLLINS,
MATINEE	AND THE NATURALIZED PUNCH AND
MATINEE	JUDY.
MATINEE	TONY PASTOR'S COMIC SONGS.
MATINEE	FRANK KERNS. NELSE SEYMOUR.
MATINEE	JOHNNY THOMPSON'S SONG AND DANCE.
TO-DAY	SAM COLLINS' DUTCH SONGS.
at	A MAGNIFICENT ENTERTAINMENT.
2½.	by the entire Double Company.

SATURDAY NIGHT, A MONSTER BILL OF FUN.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, BROOKLYN.
The Champion Velocipedist, C. A. BOOTH.
Champion Comedian, John Mulligan; Champion Flutist, T. Deverill. Panorama—PROGRESS OF AMERICA.
Billy Rice, Archy Hughes, J. Gaynor and Hooley's Minstrels.
GRAND MATINEE, SATURDAY, 2½ O'CLOCK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT.
COLONEL T. ALLSTON BROWN.
TUESDAY, MAY 31.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Tendered by all the managers of the theatres, variety, and minstrel halls in this city and Brooklyn.
The afternoon performance will consist of the greatest Minstrel Entertainment ever presented in America, in which will appear
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS,
HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS,
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
AND BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
In the evening LOTTA takes her farewell of the American stage prior to her departure for Europe, as NAN, ROSE MASSEY and over a hundred other volunteers appear.
Tickets and Reserved Seats at 114 Broadway.
A beautiful Cromo Lithograph of Lotta will be presented to every lady visiting the afternoon and evening performance
AS A FAREWELL LOTTA SOUVENIR.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO
JENNY WILMORE.
A MORNING CALL
TO-NIGHT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—LAST NIGHT OF MR. JOHN S. CLARKE, as he will perform at the Park theatre, Brooklyn, on Monday evening.

GREAT CURIOSITIES
can be seen at the
LADIES' ANATOMICAL MUSEUM
and
PARISIAN GALLERY OF SCIENCE AND ART,
No. 618½ Broadway.

This elegant and marvellous collection of all that is rare and beautiful in nature is
Reopened to the lady public daily,
from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
FEMALE ATTENDANTS ONLY IN WAITING.
Numerous additions have been made to this already magnificent collection from the most celebrated schools in Europe.
Every lady who is careful of her health, beauty and well-being should visit this beautiful gallery of instruction. More information may be gained by one visit than years of reading would impart.
Admission Fifty Cents. For ladies only.

SEE
THE HYDRANTHROPOS!
The long-lost link of the
SIMIAN TRIBE DISCOVERED!!
ANTHROPOMORPHITIPISCIAN!!!
SYMMETRICAL HYDRIAD,
JAPANESE MERMAID,
Now on exhibition at
712 Broadway,
from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission..........25 cents.
Children..........15 cents.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL—UNDER BROADWAY. 295 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, TO-NIGHT,
BENEFIT TO JENNY WILMORE.
MATILDA HERON,
MATILDA HERON,
in her world-renowned impersonation,
CAMILLE.

GRAND CONCERT—AT ASSOCIATION HALL, CORner Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, this (Saturday) evening, at 8 o'clock, when the following artists will appear:—
Mlle. LOUISE ORLOFF,
Madame HOLBROOK,
Mr. H. R. HUMPHRIES,
Mr. REMMERTZ
(his last appearance previous to his departure for Europe),
Dr. WILLIAM BERGE,
Mr. M. S. PERINER, Mr. WM. POPPER.
Price of admission, $1.

618 MUSEUM OF ANATOMY 618
618 Broadway. 618
618 We are fearfully and wonderfully made. 618
618 The Beauties, Wonders and Monstrosities of the Human and Animal Creation to be seen at one visit. 618

OPERATIC ENTERTAINMENT TO-NIGHT, AT UNION League Club.
First act TRAVIATA.
First and second acts LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Quartet finale of RIGOLETTO.

MME. MURIO CELLI'S
Operatic Entertainment will take place to-night, at the Union League Club theatre. Tickets out for last Thursday's entertainment, at Allemania Hall, will be good for to-night.
The Entertainment will consist of
First act TRAVIATA.
First and second act LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Quartet finale of RIGOLETTO.

TWO HOURS AND A HALF OF UNFLAGGING MERriment at Booth's theatre this evening. Mr. J. S. Clarke in the comedy of "Fox vs. Goose," and the drama of "Lost Ashore."

TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Dion Boucicault's last and best Drama,
THE MAD BOY.
THE MAD BOY.
Never performed in this country.

WEARING O' THE GREEN.

SEE THE

SPECIAL REPORTS

FROM THE BORDER

IN TO-DAY'S

EVENING TELEGRAM.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN,
for the sale of Reserved Seats for
T. ALSTEN BROWN'S BENEFIT
And LOTTA'S FAREWELL,
TUESDAY, May 31.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS. A large and constantly increasing stock of
WOOD CUTS,
from fresh and original designs, on hand at the
METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
97 Nassau street,
Old Herald Building.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

IMPORTANT LECTURES TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, ON interesting, invaluable and scientific subjects, showing how to live and what we live for, are delivered daily at the New York Museum of Anatomy. Those unable to attend can receive a copy by forwarding 25 cents to the Secretary, 618 Broadway.

ICE CREAM.

M. J. DIXON, 275 BLEECKER STREET, FURNISHES hotels, restaurants, confectioners, fairs and excursions with his celebrated steam Ice Creams, of all flavors, at 40c. per quart.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN, RESIDENT IN THE CITY, DEsires the acquaintance of a young lady or a young widow, with a view to matrimony. Address M., box 210 Herald office.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Corner Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.
JAMES FISKE, Jr.........................Proprietor.
JOHN F. COLE..........................Manager.
ANOTHER GALA.
ANOTHER GALA.
ANOTHER GALA.
TO-DAY AT 2. TO-NIGHT AT 8.
TO-DAY AT 2. TO-NIGHT AT 8.
TO-DAY AT 2. TO-NIGHT AT 8.
TO-DAY AT 2. TO-NIGHT AT 8.
TO-DAY AT 2. TO-NIGHT AT 8.
TO-DAY AT 2. TO-NIGHT AT 8.
The Great Spectacular and Operatic Romance, the
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
With all its
WORLD RENOWNED SCENERY,
GORGEOUS COSTUMES,
EXQUISITE MUSIC,
UNSURPASSED DOUBLE CHORUS,
EXTRAORDINARY MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
GRAND MARCHES AND PROCESSIONS,
MARVELLOUS TRANSFORMATION,
with the latest Sensation, the
PRISMATIC SHOWER,
by Messrs. Tanner & Co., of London.
THE FINEST BALLET
In the World.
THE BEST DRAMATIC TROUPE
In New York.
Seats secured TEN days in advance at the Box office, also at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket office, corner Twenty-third street and Broadway.

TAMMANY, ALHAMBRA, FOURTEENTH STREET.
TAMMANY, ALHAMBRA, FOURTEENTH STREET.
TAMMANY, ALHAMBRA, FOURTEENTH STREET.
Mr. JOSH HART.........................Manager and Director.
PEARL OF TOKAY | MATINEE | AT 2½, EVENING AT 8.
PEARL OF TOKAY | MATINEE | AT 2½, EVENING AT 8.
PEARL OF TOKAY | MATINEE | AT 2½, EVENING AT 8.
PEARL OF TOKAY | MATINEE | AT 2½, EVENING AT 8.
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PEARL OF TOKAY | MATINEE | AT 2½, EVENING AT 8.
PEARL OF TOKAY | MATINEE | AT 2½, EVENING AT 8.
| GRAND BALLET OF 60 YOUNG LADIES. |
| GRAND BALLET OF 60 YOUNG LADIES. |
| GRAND BALLET OF 60 YOUNG LADIES. |
MONDAY, MAY 30, MORE NEW STARS.
MONDAY, JUNE 6, first appearance, after an absence of fifteen months, of the Champion Clown, JAMES S. MAFFET, and the great character actor,
W. H. BARTHOLOMEW.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Manager.........................Mr. WM. B. FRELIGH
FAREWELL BENEFIT of Miss MINNIE WELLS.
LAST NIGHT of Mr. OLIVER DOUD BYRON.
RICHARD III. | LION OF NUBIA.
Mr. O. D. BYRON | Miss MINNIE WELLS
as RICHARD III. | and her
Songs, &c. | LIONS and PUMAS.
TUESDAY—BENEFIT of Mr. CHARLES FOSTER.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE,
Successor to Barnum's,
Broadway, corner Thirtieth street.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

Sensation Matinee.
Sensation Matinee.
at 2.
at 2.
Sensation Matinee
Sensation Matinee
at 2.
at 2.
Sensation Evening
Sensation Evening
at 8.
at 8.
Sensation Evening
Sensation Evening
at 8.
at 8.

Albert Aiken's Great Local Hit has delighted Crowded Houses.
WITCHES OF NEW YORK.
Albert Aiken as Tombs Lawyer.
Olivia Rand, a Ballet Witch.
Rosa Rand, a Stage Witch.
Therese Wood, a Dance Witch.
Connie Thompson, a Witch of Fashion
Thomas Keene, of the Upper Ten.
James Barnes, a Diamond Broker.
Louis Mestayer, a Bohemian.
WITCHES OF NEW YORK.

A FIRE SCENE—CITY HALL—DANCE HOUSE—ACADEMY OF MUSIC—TAMMANY CHIEF.
THE GOLIAH OF WOMEN!
Weighs 630 lbs.; young, handsome, and fat.
Friday, June 3, AFTERNOON and EVENING,
Grand Complimentary Benefit to
MR. A. L. PARKES, Business Manager.
THE MATINEE TROUPE OF PANTOMIMISTS
will shortly appear.

THE FRENCH THEATRE. CORSICAN BROTHERS.
THOROUGH AND MOST COMPLETE TRIUMPH
achieved by CHARLES FECHTER,
with the support of Miss CARLOTTA LECLERQ
and the GREAT STAR COMPANY,
in the production of the
CORSICAN BROTHERS,
the romantic and spectacular drama which established
HIS GREAT REPUTATION
in France and inaugurated it in England. The public are consequently informed that this admirable drama will be repeated
THIS AND EVERY EVENING.
with STARTLING SCENIC EFFECTS
NEVER BEFORE ATTEMPTED IN AMERICA.
FECHTER in his great roles of THE FRANCHI.
Miss LECLERQ as EMILIE.
Seats at box office, Schirmer's and 114 Broadway.

DAN BRYANT IN IRISH COMEDY.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, FOURTEENTH STREET.
THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 2,
2d JUNE. THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 2.
GRAND GALA PERFORMANCE.
ANNUAL BENEFIT OF
Mr. DAN BRYANT, and
closing of the Fourteenth Season of the highly successful
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
The entertainment will commence with Mr. Dion Boucicault's great Irish Drama,
THE COLLEEN BAWN.
DAN BRYANT.................as.................Miles na Coppaleen
W. R. FLOYD.................as.................Danny Mann
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS
in their popular entertainments.
Messrs. DAN BRYANT and DAVE REED will appear positively for the last times (this season) in their inimitable, "never-to-be-forgotten"
SHOO, FLY.
Concluding with Mr. W. R. Floyd's Comic Drama,
HANDY ANDY.
DAN BRYANT..........in his great part..........Handy Andy
Full particulars in future advertisements.
JUNE 2. DAN BRYANT'S NIGHT. JUNE 2.
Colleen Bawn. Handy Andy. Shoo, Fly.
Tickets and Private Boxes for sale at the box office of Bryant's Opera House.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. DAN BRYANT.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS. 25TH NIGHT.
SHOO, FLY.
SHOO, FLY.
SHOO, FLY. SHOO, FLY.
SHOO, FLY. SHOO, FLY.
SHOO, FLY. SHOO, FLY.
LES MISERABLES. OLD TIMES ROCKS.
LEL MISERABLES. OLD TIMES ROCKS.
DANIEL IN THE BRYANTS' DEN.
DAN BRYANT'S BENEFIT AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY, JUNE 2.
COLLEEN BAWN. SHOO, FLY. HANDY ANDY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL TO
JENNY WILMORE,
when will be presented
ONE ACT OF CAMILLE,
A MORNING CALL,
THE MAD BOY.
Balfe's BALLAD OF KILLARNEY.
PYGMALION, THE STATUE BRIDE.

THE GREAT
BEETHOVEN CENTENNIAL MUSICAL
JUBILEE.

Arrangements are perfected for the
GREAT BEETHOVEN CENTENNIAL MUSICAL JUBILEE,
to take place in the city of New York, at the
AMERICAN INSTITUTE COLISEUM,
during the week
COMMENCING JUNE 12, 1870.

The Coliseum will be altered and enlarged to give accommodation for
TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND PERSONS.
The occasion will be notable for presenting the most important Choral Societies in the country, aggregating over
THREE THOUSAND SKILLED SINGERS.
A Grand Jubilee Orchestra of
FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY INSTRUMENTAL VIRTUOSI,
comprising the chief instrumentalists of the Continent.
A magnificent ensemble of the Stars, Artists and Chorus of
SIX GRAND OPERA COMPANIES,
THE FOUR GREAT REGIMENTAL BANDS,
from this and neighboring cities, aggregating
TWO HUNDRED
BRASS AND REED INSTRUMENTS,
AND
COLOSSAL ORGAN,
together with numerous harmonic adjuncts, which, it is believed, will make this
A MUSICAL EVENT
rarely equalled in the world.
Especial pleasure is taken in announcing that the Musical Details are entrusted to
CARL BERGMANN,
conductor of the Philharmonic Society;
MAX MARETZEK,
Impresario, and Conductor of Grand Italian Opera;
GEORGE F. BRISTOW,
Choral Maestro and Conductor,
AND
PATRICK S. GILMORE,
the renowned Projector of the Great Peace Festival.
To these will be added many EMINENT CONDUCTORS of visiting Choral Societies.
The personnel, the VAST ARRAY OF ARTISTS, the magnificent programmes and the details in extenso will appear in the morning and evening papers of
THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1870.
The sale of seats will commence Monday, June 6.
C. W. EASTWOOD, Secretary,
No. 3 Union square.

MUSICAL JUBILEE FESTIVAL.
Notice to Choirs, Choral Societies and Vocalists of New York and vicinity.—Vocalists who are familiar with the oratorios of the Messiah and Creation, and who are desirous of taking part in the forthcoming great Musical Festival to be held in June, are invited to make early application to the Choral Secretary, as below, who will furnish every information and particulars concerning the same. All applications should be made between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening, or those unable to call may address, by letter, WM. FRANCIS WILLIAMS, for Choral Secretary, No. 5 Union square, Fourth avenue.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TO-NIGHT,
TESTIMONIAL TO JENNY WILMORE.
The great burlesque,
PYGMALION,
with
JENNY WILMORE, ADA HARLAND, LIZZIE WILMORE, EMILY PITT, MARY PITT, FELIX ROGERS AND THE QUEEN SISTERS.

WEARING O' THE GREEN.

SEE THE

SPECIAL REPORTS

FROM THE BORDER

IN TO-DAY'S

EVENING TELEGRAM.

LOTTA'S LOTTA'S
FAREWELL OF THE AMERICAN STAGE.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY, MAY 31.
BENEFIT OF COLONEL T. ALLSTON BROWN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
JENNY HUGHES
will sing Balfe's famous ballad,
KILLARNEY,
TO-NIGHT—TO-NIGHT—TO-NIGHT.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS. A large and constantly increasing stock of
WOOD CUTS,
from fresh and original designs, on hand at the
METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
97 Nassau street,
Old Herald Building.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
FOURTH MATINEE, FOURTH MATINEE,
THIS DAY AT 2.
Box office open for the securing of seats during the entire forenoon.

THIS EVENING, AT 8,
SIXTEENTH REPRESENTATION
OF THE GREAT TRIUMPH.
Pronounced by New York press (without an exception),
FOR MRS. JAMES A. OATES
AND HER TROUPE OF NATIVE ARTISTS.
SECOND WEEK OF
THE FAIR ONE WITH THE BLONDE WIG.
Every Evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

INCIDENTS.	S	MUSIC.
BOSTON PEACE JUBI-	H	INDIAN DRUM.
LEE, TUMBLEKONICIN,	O	BUTTERFLY WALTZ,
COWBELOGIANS,	U	COME WITH ME,
THE KU-KLUX,	R	NORMA,
THE JAPS,	S	SHOO FLY,
TRANSFORMATION,	of	THE VILLAINS,
THE CAMP,	F	BANISHED PRINCE,
HERNANDEZ,	U	ATILLA,
PROCESSIONS.	N.	JUBILEE JIM.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
MATINEE AT 2 THIS DAY.
ALL THE TROUPE APPEAR.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON. MUSIC AND SONG.
FUN TWO HOURS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
CHILDREN'S MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON.
"FAIR ONE WITH BLONDE WIG."
MUSIC AND MIRTH.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
MATINEE AT 2 THIS DAY.
20 SONGS AND DUETS. OPERA AND BURLESQUE.
"FAIR ONE WITH BLONDE WIG."

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
20 SONGS, 10 DUETS.
ALL TO BE WITNESSED
AT 2 O'CLOCK TO-DAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Mrs. OATES, HERNANDEZ, ALLEN, CHATTERTON,
IMPERIAL JAPS. PEACE JUBILEE.
ALL AT MATINEE.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.
Twenty-fourth street, near Broadway..........Begins at 8.
SECOND WEEK
and
LAST NIGHTS
of

LAST NIGHTS of "GOOD-NATURED MAN."	The "GOOD-NATURED MAN," Goldsmith's brilliant comedy of last century life, love and customs. Characters by Miss Davenport, Mr. Davidge, Emily Riehl, George Clarke, Mrs. Gilbert, James Lewis, Amy Ames, D. H. Harkins, G. F. De Vere, F. Evans, W. Beekman, F. Chapman and others. MONDAY, May 30, BENEFIT OF MISS FANNY DAVENPORT. Saturday, June 4, Benefit of Mr. L. F. Harrison—Last Matinee of "Good-Natured Man." Monday, June 6, Benefit of Mr. James Roberts, scenic artist, and LAST TIME of "THE GOOD-NATURED MAN."

TUESDAY, JUNE 7,

will be produced, for the first time, a new and original Comedy of REMARKABLE CONSTRUCTION, and based upon Victorien Sardou's REIGNING PARISIAN SENSATION, entitled

"FERNANDE."

which will be given with a most extraordinary cast, with magnificent scenery and unique effects.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE.

MATINEE TO-DAY.

GOOD-NATURED MAN.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Mr. Wallack begs to announce the
CLOSING NIGHTS
OF THE PRESENT BRILLIANT SEASON,
which will terminate Saturday, June 4, and will present a series of attractive pieces.
THIS SATURDAY MATINEE,
at 1½ P. M.,
Sheridan Knowles' beautiful comedy,
THE LOVE CHASE.
Characters by Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. G. Wyndham, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Peck, Mr. Curran, Mr. Quigley, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Effie Mestayer, Misses Fowler, Leah.
THIS SATURDAY EVENING,
will be presented the fine
MILITARY DRAMA, IN THREE ACTS,
by Captain Leicester Vernon,
entitled
THE LANCERS.
Characters by Mr. Charles Wyndham, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. C. Williamson, Mr. Peck, Mr. Curran, Miss Louisa Moore, Miss E. Mestayer, Mrs. John Sefton, Misses Fowler, Leah, Rowe, Day, Hayden and others.
MONDAY, May 30, for the first time this season, Tobin's standard play (presented in its entirety),
THE HONEYMOON.
TUESDAY, May 31, for the last time, Buckstone's comedy,
MARRIED LIFE.
WEDNESDAY, June 1, for the first time this season, Lovel's beautiful play,
LOVE'S SACRIFICE.
THURSDAY, June 2
(last time),
THE HONEYMOON.
FRIDAY, June 3,
THE REST DAY
and
(last time)
IS HE JEALOUS?
SATURDAY MATINEE, June 4,
AMERICANS IN PARIS,
and TRYING IT ON.
SATURDAY EVENING, last night of the season, Lovel's play (last time),
LOVE'S SACRIFICE.

THE MIDSUMMER SEASON,
which commences
MONDAY, June 6,
will be inaugurated by the
engagement of the popular actor,
MR. JOHN BROUGHAM,
who will appear in his own highly
successful drama, entitled
THE RED LIGHT;
or,
THE SIGNAL OF DANGER.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Managers..........JARRETT & PALMER.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE
LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.
Production of a reconstructed version of the
FORTY THIEVES.
FAREWELL NIGHTS of the LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.
FAREWELL NIGHTS of the LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE.
THIS DAY (SATURDAY) TWO PERFORMANCES.
THIS DAY (SATURDAY) TWO PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE AT 2. EVENING PERFORMANCE AT 8.
ONLY MATINEE OF FORTY THIEVES.
ONLY MATINEE OF FORTY THIEVES.
ONLY MATINEE OF FORTY THIEVES.
Grand production, by especial desire, of
THE FORTY THIEVES.
THE FORTY THIEVES.
THE FORTY THIEVES.
LYDIA THOMPSON..........as..........GANEM
PAULINE MARKHAM..........as..........ABDALLA
ELIZA WEATHERSBY..........as..........MORGIANA
Mr. HARRY BECKETT..........as..........HASSARACK
Mr. W. B. CAHILL..........as..........ALI BABA
The burlesque will be preceded by the farce
TO OBLIGE BENSON,
in which Mr. HARRY BECKETT will appear.
On WEDNESDAY NEXT, BENEFIT OF Miss MARKHAM.
In preparation the great Military Drama of NOT GUILTY.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—LAST NIGHT OF MR. JOHN S. CLARKE, who will appear in comedy and drama.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
720 Broadway.
KELLY & LEON'S. GREAT SUCCESS OF
KELLY & LEON'S. Mr. ROLLIN HOWARD,
KELLY & LEON'S. Messrs. COOPER and FIELDS,
KELLY & LEON'S. Mr. JOHN HART,
KELLY & LEON'S. IN AND OUT.
KELLY & LEON'S. Mr. EDWIN KELLY,
KELLY & LEON'S. Mr. DAVE WILSON,
KELLY & LEON'S. in new Songs, Acts, &c.

STEINWAY HALL.
SUNDAY EVENING, MAY 29, 1870.
GRAND SACRED VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL
CONCERT.
BENEFIT
OF ST. ANTHONY'S CHURCH,
Sullivan street.
The following eminent artists will appear:—
Mad. MANZOCCHI, Miss A. LEIDELSER,
Soprani.
Sig. MASSIMILIANI, Sig. MACCAFERRI,
Tenori.
Sig. GEO. RONCONI,
Baritone.
Sig. SUSINI, Sig. GARRIBOLDI,
Bassi.
Miss ADELAIDE MANZOCCHI,
The eminent Pianista.
Sig. S. GUELI,
Pianista.
Sig. DE CARLO,
Flauto.
Sig. ANTONIO MORA,
Organista.
Sig. G. ABELLA..........Musical Conductor.
Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. Seats can be secured at Steinway Hall; at Schermer's, 701 Broadway; also at 114 Broadway.

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM, 745 BROADWAY,
New York—also London and Paris—will shortly be open. For gentlemen only.
The great Circulation Figure.
The Anatomy of Flowers, Vegetables and Fruits.
The Dying Soldier on the Field of Battle.
The Bee and Beehive.
No need for this Great Institution to be advertised.
The Anatomy of Everything in Creation, from the smallest Fly to the great Elephant.
One visit will bring ten thousand others. Intense excitement.
Grand opening day to be duly announced. A hundred thousand Curiosities never seen in the United States before.
Antiques from the Ruins of Pompeii.
Duplicates from the Tower of London and the British Museum.
Crown Jewels of England and France.
DAY OF OPENING SHORTLY TO BE ANNOUNCED.
745 Broadway (opposite Astor place), New York.

"UP ROUSE YE, MEN, MY MERRY, MERRY MEN, IT is our opening day."
Due notice of the opening of Dr. Kahn's Marvellous and Wonderful Exhibition will be given. 745 Broadway (opposite Astor place), New York; also London and Paris.

"SEE ROME AND DIE."—BUT LIVE TO SEE DR. Kahn's Museum, 745 Broadway (opposite Astor place), New York; also London and Paris.

LOOK OUT FOR THE GRAND OPENING OF DR. Kahn's Museum, 745 Broadway (opposite Astor place), New York; also London and Paris.

MR. JOHN S. CLARKE'S FINAL PERFORMANCES.—SATURDAY EVENING, 21st and last appearance at Booth's theatre.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
EVERY NIGHT.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR CONCERTS.

TO THEATRICAL MANAGERS. A large and constantly increasing stock of
WOOD CUTS,
from fresh and original designs, on hand at the
METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
97 Nassau street,
Old Herald Building.

THE FENIANS

A Skirmish Near Trout River, in Canada.

Rout of the Invaders and Their Retreat Into the United States.

Preparations Making for Another Invasion.

Order from Washington to Seize Fenian Arms.

Reports from Various Parts of the Country.

TROUT RIVER, NEAR MALONE, N. Y.,
VIA ST. ALBANS, Vt., May 27, 1870.

Another engagement took place this morning on the Trout river line, three-quarters of a mile over the border. The Fenians were routed, and immediately withdrew to their encampment on the American side, which is within a stone's throw of the dividing line. One man belonging to the Fenian force was killed, two were severely wounded, while a captain was taken prisoner. Not a single Canadian received a scratch.

NUMEROUS MICAWBERS.

Last night that portion of the Fenian army quartered here was augmented by the arrival of 300 men from New York and Troy, and the prospect of those who had fought at Cook's Corner began to brighten. It was thought that a grand rally could be made, and that by a vigorous and determined efforts their fortunes might be somewhat retrieved. To that end those more cheerful than the rest encouraged their fellows, and it was finally resolved upon to make a bold advance.

THE FENIAN CAMP.

It may be mentioned that for some days past the regular encampment of the Fenians has been on the bank of the Trout river, and within a few hundred yards from the border. This is the point where customs are paid, while it also forms a small village, there being several wooden structures in the vicinity. The Fenian camp was immediately at the rear of a little church, secure in its way, but very much exposed. Here they encamped and at once placed guards on sentry, but their movement and doings generally could easily be observed from the Canadian side. Wednesday probably not more than one hundred Fenians, with their officers, had congregated here, but that number was gradually increased by the slow arrival of stragglers, who, by the way, were compelled to walk twelve miles from Malone, over a wretched road, to reach the place.

TIRED AND HUNGRY FENIANS.

When the train arrived last evening conveying the New York and Troy batches the men were quite fatigued and fagged out from exhaustion, having, it was said, eaten nothing but a few hard crackers during their twenty-four hours' journey. Under the circumstances, therefore, they did not at once proceed to the encampment at Trout river, but lingered here in Malone, some sleeping in the depot, others in barns and hallways. A few, however, journeyed out in the dark. When the day dawned the word was given to move from Malone, and about fifty men promptly answered the summons. Prostrated by hunger and fatigue a great many were unable to proceed, and though determined to fight, waited until their strength should be recruited. At about four o'clock the men began to rouse themselves properly, and having been given to understand that an engagement was to take place in a few hours they left Malone in small groups and wended their way toward camp. It was a weary tramp, and the prospects were anything but encouraging.

ORGANIZING THE ARMY.

Meanwhile a company of United States regulars arrived at Malone from Sackett's Harbor, a circumstance which induced the Fenians to quit the town more rapidly and in larger numbers. It was fully eight o'clock when any sort of an attempt was made to organize the Fenians at the camping ground. The details came in irregularly and at long intervals, and, although a reinforcement was anxiously expected, none put in an appearance. The straggling parties that dribbled in at once donned some kind of a uniform, and were armed with fine breech-loaders and plenty of ammunition. They now numbered 350 men, one-third veterans, and the rest, though stanch and hearty looking fellows, evidently untrained and undisciplined. Officers, lieutenants and privates were all mixed up together—indeed it was impossible to tell one from the other—and most of the men present were entirely ignorant as to who was in command, their destination, or any circumstance whatever of the coming battle. To most of them General Starr, the commander, was completely unknown, and all the preliminary evolutions were characterized by much disorder. Great excitement prevailed, all the preparatory arrangements being irregularly carried out. Some grumbled at the paucity of the numbers, some at the officers, who appeared to know very little of what they were about, and others at the ill-timed attempt generally. But a rigid determination was observable on most of the men, many of whom were not slow to give vent to their feelings of indignation against Great Britain. Somewhere they would sooner die than return homeward.

ADVANCING TO THE LINE.

After much parleying the Fenians were got together, and at the word of command the force moved out upon the road and faced in the direction of the border. But very little was now spoken. Scarcely a whisper was heard as the men approached the line of division. On they marched, irregularly to be sure, but with a rapidity and apparent desire for fight that plainly showed to the observer that should their foe be encountered an engagement must take place.

ACROSS THE LINE.

The Fenians crossed the border at twenty minutes past eight o'clock, and continued on their march in a solid body for about half a mile, when, passing through a maple grove, they halted and commenced to throw up breastworks.

THE RED COATS APPEAR.

This undertaking they began with a will, and were proceeding briskly when suddenly the Canadian forces hove in sight at a distance of about 800 yards. Their appearance was like an apparition, but the sight of the red coats roused the Fenians. They seemed to forget their position, and by a suppressed cry intimated their thirst for the struggle. The Canadian force, numbering 1,800 men and 300 reserve, chiefly consisting of the Huntingdon volunteers, were under command of Colonel Bagot, of the Sixty-ninth regulars, British Army.

GETTING READY TO FIGHT.

Upon the approach of the Canadian volunteers the Fenians were drawn up in line of battle, sixteen skirmishers having being previously thrown out about twenty yards in advance of the main body. The spectacle was a strange one, and fully exhibited the thorough foolhardiness of the men who desired to avenge their wrongs. The Fenians stood still, but the Canadian forces continued to advance in three columns, and first opened the battle by a round of musketry.

THE ENGAGEMENT.

The distance between the contending forces, however, was too great for the shots to take effect. The Fenians promptly answered the fire, and the skirmishers in the front now coming closer together, were evidently determined to rush into the very jaws of death. The consequence was fatal. Poorly covered by the main line, the band of skirmishers blindly advanced, the Canadians meanwhile peppering away and the Fenians returning fire with all the appearances of determination to maintain their perilous position. A loud, sharp volley came whizzing through the trees, and the leader of the skirmishers, Dennis Dugan, was numbered among the dead. The Canadians were now rapidly advancing on the Fenian's breastworks, all the time keeping up the fire. The right and left columns commenced to deploy skirmishers, the intention being to surround and capture the entire of the Fenian body.

A RETREAT ORDERED.

Previous to this General Starr gave the order to retreat, but with remarkable daring and coolness the Fenians in the front defiantly answered him "Never! never! We will fight, and let us die rather than go back. Come on!"

STARR VANISHES.

But heedless of their entreaties to lead them to battle, General S[illegible] turned round alone and disappeared. With desperation the Fenians rallied, but being without a leader they fired indiscriminately. They were beyond control, and every single man seemed to fight on his own account, and so conspicuous that within a few minutes they would be perhaps beyond the hope of deliverance.

THE ROUT.

The volunteers were now closing around their adversaries, and, as if by way of warning, fired several volleys in rapid succession, and another of the Fenian skirmishers, an officer named Donnelly, fell to the ground. The Fenians, entirely out of order and desperate, and completely demoralized, were about to make a wild charge, when, luckily, they wheeled around and, scattering, fled in different directions.

The Fenian Advance Guard at Dundee—General Gleason Relieved by General Starr—Great Dissatisfaction among the Men—Many Leaving in Disgust.

DUNDEE, Canada, via MALONE, N. Y.,
May 27, 1870.

The advance guard of the Fenian army arrived here this morning, at six o'clock, in command of General Starr, who relieved General Gleason after crossing the border with 1,500 men. This has created a strong feeling against General O'Neil, as General Gleason was a great favorite with the men for the very short time they had seen him. General Gleason, after being relieved, left in disgust for St. Albans, in the ten o'clock train.

The Second cavalry from the Pigeon Hill fight arrived here this morning, determined to renew the fight. This afternoon the Seventh regiment of Buffalo arrived from Potsdam, on foot.

At seven A. M. there also arrived one company of United States artillery. General Meade is expected here this afternoon.

A great number of the men are leaving here in disgust. If there be not a fight this afternoon the thing is up.

Fenian Attack on the Canadians—Repulse—The Warriors Straggling Home.

MALONE, N. Y., May 27, 1870.

Three hundred Fenians attacked a force of 1,400 Canadian volunteers this morning on Trout river, near the boundary line. They were repulsed with a loss of one killed, one wounded in the shoulder and one taken prisoner. The fight lasted about fifteen minutes. After their defeat the Fenians retreated to the American side of the line and began straggling home.

The Situation at St. Albans—Another Movement in Preparation.

ST. ALBANS, May 27, 1870.

The Fenian war in this section of the frontier has not been very lively to-day, but there has been a series of councils and preparations which may result in at least one more advance into the enemy's territory, at a point not far distant from the military battle on Wednesday. The town has been full of Fenians all the day and evening, and to-night there are probably not less than 3,000 scattered around the village. Some of these have lost their enthusiasm for war, but the majority are still in favor of further hostilities. The government having offered transportation home for such as desire it, a few have accepted the offer and departed on the various trains to-day.

They were most crestfallen, and said they had almost rather die than bear the taunts of their friends upon returning. They found a little satisfaction, however, in the fact that O'Neill is responsible for their humiliating position.

SPEAR TO THE RESCUE.

Those of the Fenians remaining in the town, about two hundred and fifty, marched about two miles outside of the village this morning, where they were met by General Spear, the successor of O'Neill in command. He addressed them briefly, urging them to rally, keep good spirits for a day or so and he would have them organized for another attack, or for co-operation with the invading army operating near Malone. The men received the remarks with cheers, and Spear then came into town, where he has remained ever since. His absence, however, was followed by a reactionary feeling among the men, caused probably by a gnawing appetite, and towards night they came straggling back again. General Spear is circulating actively among the men to-night, however, and it is probable that preparations for an onward movement to-morrow are being made.

THE GOVERNMENT ACTIVELY AT WORK.

Every plan may be frustrated, however, for the United States government seems to be abandoning its heretofore indifferent course and taking a very decided step towards the enforcement of the neutrality laws. A fresh company of regulars was sent up to the Franklin frontier for this purpose to-night, and there are to have gone to Malone. General Foster, the United States Marshal, has also received the following this evening:—

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1870.

General GEORGE P. FOSTER, United States Marshal, District of Vermont:—

The President directs you to cause to be seized and held by the military for the United States all arms and munitions of war which you can find prepared or intended for the invasion of Canada by the Fenians. Communicate with the military commanders. E. R. HOAR, Attorney General.

To further this policy of the government, Generals Meade, McDowell, Douglas and Van Vliet have come here, accompanied by Colonel Meade, Colonel Wildrick, Captain Farnsworth and Captain Carter. They have established their headquarters at the Welland House. During the day General Foster arrested Colonel John H. Brown, of Boston; Major Hugh Maginnis, of Cambridge, and Captain Monahan, of Burlington. They were arraigned before a United States Commissioner for violation of the neutrality laws in participating in the fight on Wednesday, and Brown was ordered to recognize in the sum of $5,000 for an appearance for trial, and the others in the sum of $1,000 each. On the way to the jail Colonel Brown escaped from one of the Marshal's deputies, but the others were duly committed.

DEATH OF GENERAL DONNELLY.

General Donnelly, of Utica, who was wounded on Wednesday, died at Franklin to-day.

It is reported that Thomas Murphy, one of those taken prisoners will be hung at Cook's Corner to-morrow. He has a family in this town.

The Rutland Fenian Enthusiasm—Large Sums of Money Raised for the Army.

RUTLAND, May 27, 1870.

The Fenians of this place met this evening at their headquarters and solemnly resolved that they would sustain their brothers at the front. A large sum of money was raised and will be taken to Malone by Dr. J. D. Hanrahan, an ex-surgeon of the United States Navy, who has been appointed Surgeon General of the Fenian army.

MAKING TRACKS FOR SAFETY.

This was the end of it. The volunteers charged at a double quick, and in a brief space of time drove the Fenians into American soil. During the retreat Michael McCann, of Troy, who had been one of the Fenian skirmishers, was shot in the shoulder, the ball lodging on the top. He fell three times before he reached the border. Not so, however, with Donnelly, for when he fell he was unable to rise, and upon the volunteers coming up he was captured and put in the rear as a prisoner. Utterly disorganized and disappointed the Fenians quickly rushed to the dividing line, the volunteers pursuing them in hot haste. It was useless. The Fenians reached the border just in time, though the volunteers did not cease to let them know they were close at hand. The entire affair did not last over twenty minutes, and was one of the most remarkable military displays ever witnessed. Once having driven the Fenians out of Canada, the volunteers returned to Holbrook's Corner, which is about a mile and a half from the line, carrying their prisoners along with them.

DISGUSTED FENIANS.

Thus terminated the battle of Trout river, a fiasco of the first water. That the Fenians displayed a wild bravery and a reckless courage could scarcely be denied, but the attempt was one of the most idiotic on record. Starved, penniless and deserted by their leaders and those who induced them to take the mad step, the Fenians were rather the objects of pity than censure. Never did men feel so thoroughly deluded and disgusted. No language could express their bitter feeling. Their chief officers were particularly denounced for the utter heartlessness and deceit which throughout the entire affair they conspicuously exhibited. The advance of the Canadian volunteers was exceedingly well planned and had the Fenians remained upon the ground ten minutes longer not one of them would have been left to tell the tale. Nothing could have saved them but immediate flight, and the Fenians in decamping in time showed more sense than from their previous movements. People gave them credit for.

BACK TO MALONE.

So soon as they got clear of the Canadian territory, the Fenians, crest fallen, gloomy and tired, wended their way back to Malone. They seemed to remember but very little of the fight, but vowed never to return to their homes until they got even with the Canadians. Some of the more courageous remained at the encampment in order to take charge of the ammunition, of which, by the way, there was a very large quantity, but the majority of the Fenians started for Malone.

A SORRY LOOKING CROWD.

Never since the worst days of the late rebellion was such deplorable spectacles to be witnessed. Depressed in spirits to the lowest ebb, starving and defeated, the men slowly straggled along the hard, dusty road. It was a hot and sultry day and the heat told terribly upon them. Completely exhausted, some dragged upon the roadsides, and, heedless of their position, fell into a kind of stupor here and there beneath the shady foliage. On all sides penury and want stood staring them in the face. Sleep was the only boon, and well did all avail themselves of it. At some places where like streams flowed by the side of the road crowds of men could be seen waiting to drink, while at farm houses on the way humane people, forgetting all other circumstances, rendered, in some few instances, some very substantial and much needed support. Altogether a more forlorn exhibition could not have been seen. Not that the men were ragged or disorderly, but their dejection and hardship imparted to their appearance, otherwise decent, a careworn and emaciated aspect. It was the general opinion that the men who this year participated in the invasion were far superior in every respect to those who made the raid in 1866. It is believed that the Fenians intend to renew the attack.

As might have been expected, the usually very quiet little town of Malone presented a scene of great excitement. The early train from Sackett's Harbor brought in a company of the First United States artillery, which, in itself, was enough to startle the staid villagers into a condition of mind decidedly foreign to their normal condition. The glittering shoulder straps and neat blue uniforms figured largely in the streets and was the means of flattening a great many noses against the panes of glass. Many were the speculations concerning their future movements and their object in coming to Malone, but an inquiry of the commanding officers demonstrated the falsity of them. All their orders, he said were simply to put a stop to the movements of armed men. As the Fenians when in Malone carried no musket or accoutrements he could not, of course, deal with them in an official manner, although personally he used every effort in his power to dissuade them from their course. He did not, however, meet with a gratifying measure of success.

Around the depot the crowd seemed to have its headquarters. Every train was curiously scanned on its arrival and conductors and brakemen were showered with questions as to the result of their observations on the road. Some of them who were possessed of a waggish turn of mind mystified the wonder-seekers with quick and bold stories of what they had seen, incidentally alluding to the presence of large bodies of Fenian troops, who, they said, were marching forward with the avowed intention of seizing Malone and confiscating the goods and chattels of the inhabitants. These statements, however, soon lost their effect. The crowd waxed in numbers as the hours passed on and soon assumed the proportions of a Fenian army. The road to the frontier was carefully watched and all who came from that direction were interrogated in regard to the situation. Little groups of citizens surrounding a Fenian soldier were scattered all about the streets.

REINFORCEMENTS.

With the train which arrived at thirty-five minutes past three o'clock P. M. there came 250 recruits from Chicago. Their arrival was greeted with cheers, and a few hisses from the extreme outside of the crowd. The ladies, who were present in great numbers, seemed to cherish little interest in the matter, and were far more indifferent than their male companions. They watched curiously every movement, but manifested no signs either of approval or disapproval of their results. Towards night the excitement began to increase and the crowd melted rapidly away. At this hour (ten o'clock P. M.) the village looks almost deserted, and with the exception of a glimmering light here and there and the occasional tramping of the sentinels on duty at the rink, there is little evidence of life.

TO-DAY.

The morning's dawn will probably bring with it some decisive action on the part of the United States authorities.

A Speech to the Fenians—Another Movement Promised—The Canadians Indignant.

MALONE, May 27—5 P. M.

The streets are full of excited crowds. Major Donnelly, of Buffalo, is haranguing the crowd in front of the Ferguson House, promising they shall be immediately sent against the Canadians. The men seem discouraged. General Gleason is here, and there are rumors that another movement is soon to be made.

There is a great lack of provisions, though there is an abundance of arms.

Trout river, where the skirmish took place, is eleven miles from here, and midway between this place and Huntingdon is a small hamlet of about two dozen houses. The road runs due north from Malone to the Trout river line. From thence it diverges to the east towards Huntingdon.

The men seem to be in earnest, but there is little confidence felt in the officers.

I visited the Canadian camp at Holbrook's Inn. Where there are about thirteen hundred men stationed. Considerable indignation was felt towards the United States government.

WAR BULLETINS FROM CANADA.

Interesting Situation at Huntingdon—Canadians Preparing for a Fight—Troops Ordered Back to Pigeon Hill—Fenians at Island Pond.

TORONTO, May 27, 1870.

Matters in the neighborhood of Huntingdon this morning are assuming a good deal of interest. General Gleason is in command of the Fenians, who are well armed. The Canadian forces are assembling, and active preparations are going on for a fight. Troops have also been ordered back to Pigeon Hill, in anticipation of further trouble there. A small force of Fenians has also appeared at Island Pond. All quiet on the Niagara and Detroit frontiers.

Reported Attack by the Fenians—They Are Driven Back.

TORONTO, May 27—10 A. M.

A despatch this moment received says that the Fenians near Trout river commenced an attack this morning, but were rapidly driven back across the lines. Particulars are expected soon.

Further from Huntingdon—The Invaders Skedaddle.

TORONTO, May 27—Noon.

The Fenians at Huntingdon and Trout river got out of the way as fast as possible after the firing commenced, leaving their wounded behind. General Gleason went back to New York in disgust. General Starr is assuming charge.

Particulars of the Fight—Advance of the Canadians Upon the Fenian Breastworks—The Invaders Take French Leave—One Fenian Killed and Several Wounded.

TORONTO, May 27, 1870.

The movement at Huntingdon began at five o'clock this morning. The Fenians constructed breastworks of rails across a field on the north bank of the Trout river. At half-past eight o'clock the Canadian troops came up and opened fire. The Fenians fired a few shots and then took to their heels, being pursued to the boundary line, where their officers, displaying revolvers, attempted to form them into line, but it was fruitless. There was not a single casualty on the Canadian side. The Fenians left a few wounded and one killed on the field.

The United States troops are advancing from Malone.

The Trout River Rout—What the Canadians Think About It—Fenians Reported on Detroit River.

TORONTO, May 27, 1870.

Detailed accounts from Trout river all agree that the rout of the Fenians this morning was complete. Firing had hardly commenced when they all took to their heels in wild confusion, and got across the border as fast as possible. Large numbers of them have arrived at Malone, and such as have the means to get back to their homes are getting away. Not a man was wounded of the Canadian forces. The Fenian loss is not correctly ascertained as yet. A few prisoners were captured and a few are known to have been wounded.

There is some talk of further Fenian operations at Cook's Corners, near Pigeon Hill, but it is hardly probable, as the whole rabble are utterly demoralized and fighting more or less among themselves.

A report reached here to-night that a Fenian force was gathering on the Detroit river. Ample preparations, however, are made in that quarter.

British Reinforcements Arrived at Quebec.

QUEBEC, May 27, 1870.

A frigate will reach here to-morrow having on board the Seventy-eighth regiment, from Halifax.

The Canadian Papers on the Fenian Raid—What the Effect of Fenianism is Upon Canada—Great Britain Rated—The United States Condemned.

TORONTO, May 27, 1870.

The Canadian papers in treating the present Fenian raid express the following views:—

In its effects upon Canada Fenianism is a miserable pest, a cause of annoyance and expense, a nuisance which the country is forced to suffer from continually without reason, entailing loss of life in an ignoble cause, and disturbance of business relations. To these evils the Canadian people would submit without complaint if they thought the imperial government was sufficiently considerate of their position or assumed its due share of the responsibility. They hold that the imperial government is remiss in not making proper representations at Washington and demanding of the United States government that it shall take some steps to prevent these recurring invasions of their soil, the murder of brave men and waste of money. Canada, being a colony, is in no position to remonstrate with the United States government.

Referring to the United States, they complain that Fenianism has received the countenance and support of her leading men and parties; that O'Neill and his chief confederates have been allowed to go about openly begging for contributions and raising men with the avowed purpose of invading Canada. Public demonstrations for these objects have been permitted. President Grant's proclamation, without a sufficient force to support it, is a farce. Unfriendliness to Great Britain has steadily marked the policy of the United States government in its treatment of Fenianism.

INTELLIGENCE FROM OTHER PARTS.

Buffalo Fenians Still on the War Path—Father McMahon on the Way to the Front—A Mixed Company of Travellers.

SYRACUSE, May 27, 1870.

Notwithstanding the reported Fenian defeats on the St. Lawrence frontier the Buffalo and Western Irishmen are still moving to Malone. Two hundred leave Buffalo to-night. Rev. Father McMahon, the priest captured at Ridgeway, came in on the early train *en route* for the front. There were also on board several Western officers of the organization, four United States Marshals and three Canadian detectives.

Federal Forces Moving Towards the Scene of Operations.

OSWEGO, May 27, 1870.

The company of First United States artillery stationed at Fort Ontario, consisting of forty-five men, left here this morning on the Oswego and Watertown road for Malone.

More Fenians Leaving Buffalo—Recruiting Active and Money Coming In.

BUFFALO, May 27, 1870.

Two hundred Fenians left at twenty minutes past six o'clock for Malone, a large portion being recruits from Chicago. Recruiting is actively going on, and money is being subscribed liberally. The Fenian leaders still disbelieve the news of the repulse at the front.

United States Troops En Route for Malone.

CONCORD, May 27, 1870.

Companies A and B, Fifth United States heavy artillery, passed through Concord this morning from Fort Adams for Malone. They were accompanied by Major General F. J. Hunt.

Minnesota Fenians Excited Over the News.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 27, 1870.

There is considerable excitement around the Fenian headquarters this morning. They expect to hear of a fight at Malone during the day. About forty men left for the East on the half-past eleven train.

THE FENIANS IN THE METROPOLIS.

What the Fenians Think About the Present State of Affairs—A Fenian's Views on the Campaign and O'Neill's Fiasco—The Reason why O'Neill Allowed Himself to be Captured.

The sudden turn of affairs on the border in favor of the Fenian army had a very mixed effect on the Fenians in this city and vicinity. O'Neill's want of success and his extraordinary conduct in allowing himself to be so easily captured by Uncle Sam was almost forgotten in the general enthusiasm which the intelligence of Generals Spear and Gleason's movements created. The headquarters in Fourth street and the recruiting place at Hibernia Hall presented quite a different scene than they did the day before as a consequence. The officials at the former place were in the greatest glee imaginable, and, to all appearances, were very busily engaged all day long in receiving despatches from the front and answering them by sending as many men to the scene of action as they could lay hands on. The recruiting at Hibernia Hall was quite active, and as fast as the officer in charge obtained a full squad they were taken in hand by another officer, who went away with them to a rendezvous in this city, where they were uniformed preparatory to taking their

DEPARTURE FOR CANADA.

During the afternoon a despatch was received by a gentleman who was detailed at the outset of the invasion to look after the supplies to be forwarded to the "army," which read as follows. It evidently referred to the state of affairs on the border:—

IN THE FIELD, May 27, 1870.

Colonel JOHN ——.—Keep in mind my last despatch, and don't let Cuddihy overdo the thing. We are at that point now, so he need not send the packages there. Send them to Malone. The sunburst yet undimmed. REILLY.

MYSTERIOUS PACKAGES.

The receipt of this despatch was hailed with considerable delight by those who understood its full meaning, and the consequence was that a large number of small "packages" in the shape of boxes, with something in them that seemed to be very heavy, judging from the fact that it took two men to carry each one to a truck, were forwarded to Malone.

A reporter of the HERALD yesterday had an interview with several of the Fenians who have remained in the city to look to the interests of the "army" in the way of the sending of supplies, and, in fact, all that might be needed by the invaders, and the opinion seemed to prevail among them all that the present movement will not be abandoned even if it should at first fail. Colonel C. H. O'Laughlin, who is a Fenian from the top of his head to the soles of his feet, spoke at some length with the reporter on the subject of the invasion, and threw much light on what has been a good deal of a mystery so far to everybody outside the Brotherhood. The following conversation ensued on the matter:—

REPORTER—What seems to be the opinion of the rank and file hereabouts as to the affair at Franklin?

FENIAN—Well, sir, there are a good many opinions about the matter; but, as far as I am able to judge, O'Neill is very much blamed. It is thought that he not only

LOST COMMAND OF HIS MEN,

but also lost command of himself in the fight. The men, we know very well, would have gone with him wherever he would have dared to go, but why he acted as the papers say he did puzzles us mightily.

REPORTER—Do the Fenians think he is a coward?

FENIAN—Far from it. That thought has never entered their heads for a moment. Did you ever see an Irishman that was a coward? No, sir, you never did, nor anybody else, and O'Neill is an Irishman—a true one at that. Even if he wasn't he wouldn't be considered a coward; for there are many men who know how he acted during the war, and that he went through too many battles to be scared by a company of raw Canadian militia. The fact of the matter is they don't know what to think about it. The thing looks rather strange, but the only way I can make it out is that O'Neill did not want to

RESIST THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES,

fearing, if he did so, he would lose the sympathy of the Americans for his cause. Indeed, the more I think of the matter the more firmly do I become impressed with the fact that this will turn out to be the solution of the mystery. For my part I really think it too bad that the newspapers have seen fit to sneer so at the General for what they know very little about. When the whole truth comes out from official sources you will find that there has been a great deal of exaggeration about the way the capture was made, and that O'Neill at the time did or said nothing that his friends need be ashamed of. This will be seen when the full facts of the case shall have been laid before them. O'Neill has many enemies. He had plenty of them during the late convention in this city, and although they call themselves Fenians they would not hesitate to blacken his character to gratify their petty spite. This class of Fenians, I doubt not, have done their part in spreading broadcast over the land

STORIES DETRIMENTAL TO O'NEILL.

REPORTER—Now, in the face of O'Neill's capture, how do you account for the new movement on Huntingdon? Was it an independent one or part of the planned campaign?

FENIAN—It was part of the campaign, and General O'Neil knew all about it. Do you suppose that he would have made that fight at Franklin without knowing that almost simultaneously the other Generals would advance upon the border from other directions? Every move that is now being made was planned by O'Neill, and the various expeditions you read of in the papers as moving along the border he knew all about before the invasion was begun.

REPORTER—What seems to be the general opinion among the Fenians as to the success of the invasion this time?

FENIAN—They have the utmost confidence in the leaders, gainsay it who will, and I think I know something about the thing. They don't believe that Canada is going to be taken in a day, or a week, or even a month; but they do know that by constant hammering at the doors by day and night we will finally break them down. I mean this, that every day the fight is prolonged the Fenian strength will increase, and the Canadians know it. It is their intent to

MAKE SHORT WORK OF US.

It is our intent to keep the pot boiling, and instead of letting the water go down to keep putting more water into it and more coals on the fire. D'ye see? This will worry the Canadians like the mischief, and they'll come to the conclusion that we're only fooling—only got a few hundred fighting men. They'll relax their vigilance in consequence, and then will come our opportunity.

REPORTER—But it strikes me that the boasts of you Fenians that you have 50,000 fighting men ready at a moment's notice seem to be rather idle ones. The men certainly haven't come to time yet.

FENIAN—True for you; but that's just what we don't care to explain. We have the men, and when the time comes they will show themselves; and if you should hear of only a few hundred men making a little rumpus on the frontier, and then thirty or forty thousand,

ARMED TO THE TEETH,

springing up in the very heart of Canada, you wouldn't think our boasts worth nothing. And I assure you if people will only have patience they'll see the same thing soon; but I don't want you to put this part of our conversation in the papers, if you please; it's entirely confidential.

REPORTER—Is the Brotherhood well supplied with funds?

FENIAN—It is, although some people do say that this movement on the frontier is only a "strike" for subscriptions. That is false. Not a day passes by but that hundreds of dollars are poured into the treasury by the truly patriotic.

This ended the conversation, and the reporter went his way deeply edified with all he had heard, and fully convinced that the Fenian movement was indeed a mystery.

Fenian Brotherly Love in Hoboken.

A lively scene occurred on Thursday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall, Hoboken, during the regular drill meeting of Company A of the N. J. S. N. G., under command of Captain Patrick J. Meehan. Towards nine o'clock numerous sympathizers with the Fenian cause entered the hall and interrupted the meeting by publicly accusing Captain Meehan of treachery to his country. The angry voices waxed louder, and at one time assumed a threatening aspect. Luckily some influential persons interfered, and after some time succeeded in clearing the apartment of the intruders. A guard was subsequently placed at the entrance in order to prevent any further demonstration. Outside the matter was the subject of lively discussion, many asserting that the gallant Captain had been bribed by English gold not to take part in the present movement. The movement was purely personal in reference to Captain Meehan, and was evidently organized by persons whose feelings are far from being friendly towards him.

THE NINTH REGIMENT RECEPTION.

Col. Fisk in his Glory and his Regiment on the Light Fantastic—A Big Crowd and a Lot of Big People.

The long talked of reception of the Ninth Regiment, Col. James Fisk Jr. commanding, took place last evening at the Academy of Music. Of course it was a grand success. There was an immense crowd present, and the ladies turned out in all the strength of the lastest fashions—styles that good taste allows, and in some instances in styles that modesty does not tolerate in good society. It was thought that the storm would be a damper to the affair, but such was not the case. Carriage after carriage continued to arrive long after the hour fixed for the opening of the night's festivity had passed away, and by eleven o'clock the floor was so densely crowded with a commingled mass of broadcloth, epaulettes, swords, hoopskirts, satins and silks that locomotion was a thing of suffocating exertion. Colonel Fisk appeared upon the scene about ten o'clock in all the glory of his brand-new uniform, and wore upon his breast a regimental pin that was studded with diamonds. This took the place of the historical solitaire. The regimental staff followed in his wake as he entered the room, and marched in pairs after him as meekly as lambs going to the slaughter. The decorations were something unusually grand. The back portion of the stage was hung with a profusion of streamers, and in the extreme rear was a regimental badge of gas jets, six feet high, containing a circle with the motto "*Rations and* [illegible]" Underneath this was a huge mound of national flowers, in which there was a sort of cave from which in tiny jets there spurted out the choicest extracts of Lubin. Dancing was begun about eleven o'clock, and was kept up with a zest that knew no bounds. The Colonel joined in the maze with all the abandon of a full fledged half pay officer, determined to make the most of a good thing. He laughed as heartily as the heartiest, and cracked so many jokes that the invited guests who had tight fitting coats on came very near losing every blessed button they had paid dollars and cents for, and had burnished up to a fearful extent for the occasion. The private boxes, it may be said by way of conclusion, were all occupied and the array of beauty and fashion which lined every tier formed a scene of great attractiveness. Among the distinguished guests present were General Wallen, United States army; Colonel Perry, United States army; Generals Davis, Woodward, Varian, and Sandford, of the National Guard; General Chaler and staff; Captain Braine and Paymaster Cunningham, of the navy; two Prussian officers, from the Prussian men-of-war in the harbor; Mayor Hall, William M. Tweed, Peter B. Sweeny and many other notables.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1870.

The resignations of Captain Murray Davis, Brevet Major Eighth cavalry, and Second Lieutenant J. W. Steele, Twenty-fourth infantry, have been accepted. Second Lieutenant Augustus S. Egbert, Eighth infantry, is transferred to the Second infantry.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States iron-clad monitor Terror, in tow of the United States tug Pilgrim, arrived at Key West, Fla., yesterday morning.

Lieutenant Commander George W. Wood is ordered to duty on the practice squadron of the Naval academy: Lieutenant Commanders Walter Abbott and P. F. Harrington relieved from duty at the Naval Academy on the completion of the annual examination and placed on waiting orders; Surgeon John S. Kitchen, from the Congress on the reporting of Surgeon Bogert and ordered home; Surgeon E. S. Bogert, detached from duty at the Naval library, New York, and ordered to the Congress on the 1st of July.

Midshipman George C. Wallace has resigned.

Villafranca, four miles from Nice, France, is now the headquarters and supply station of the United States European squadron, in place of Spezia, which port the Italian government have taken possession of for their own navy.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

Joseph Euker was killed at the State Hospital at Poughkeepsie yesterday by the caving in of an embankment.

B. F. Redman, Jr., of Cincinnati, yesterday recovered a verdict for $8,000 against H. S. Culbertson for the seduction of his wife.

The Rev. William Pinkney, D. D., of Washington city, was, on Thursday night, elected Assistant Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Maryland.

Frank Anderson, a white man, in Marceline, Ill., on Wednesday last, blew out the brains of a negro named Armistead, because the latter won ten cents of him.

Captain Matthew Hunt, the oldest pilot of Boston, died yesterday morning, aged seventy-nine years. He was a pilot in the war of 1812, and witnessed the famous engagement in Boston Bay between the Chesapeake and Shannon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ABRACADABRA! * * * * * * * * * * * *

THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES.

THE THAUMATURGICAL REMEDIALS.

THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE AGE.

25,693 CURES IN EIGHT MONTHS OF

Catarrh .... Heart Diseases.
Consumption .... Kidney Affections.
Bronchitis .... Blood Maladies.
Rheumatism .... Womb Complaints.
Neuralgia .... Liver Diseases.
Scrofula .... Eye Affections.
Deafness .... Nervous Debility.
Dyspepsia .... Female Diseases.
Headache .... Fever and Ague.
Nervousness .... St. Vitus' Dance.
Asthma .... Organic Weakness.
Epilepsy .... Impaired Memory.
Tumors .... Nodes Ulcers, Eruptions.
Piles .... Exhausting Drain on System.

AGENCIES FOR THE SALE OF THE UNIVERSITY MEDICINES.—Where these favor to prescriptions of the New York Medical College are constantly kept in large quantities. Competent physicians daily in attendance to give medical advice free. Various illustrated books free.

Hudnut & Co., Herald Building, New York.
Brooklyn, N. Y., C. P. Milne, No. 217 Fulton street.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Kitchen, junction Fulton and Washington
Williamsburg, N. Y., F. Ruton, 470 Grand street.
Williamsburg, N. Y., B. V. B. Livingston, 187 Grand street.
Newark, N. J., Dr. W. A. Conover, 292 Broad street.
Newark, N. J., J. W. Osborne & Co., 482 Broad street.
Paterson, N. J., Dr. M. Moss, 167 Main street.
Elizabeth, N. J., Whitehead & Hooker, 177 Broad street.
Newburg, N. Y., Chapman & Co., 111 Water street.
New Haven, Conn., Noyes & Shepherd, 201 Chapel street.
Philadelphia, No. 1,537 Chestnut street.
Baltimore, No. 11 North Holiday street.
Washington, No. 321 Pennsylvania avenue.
Boston, No. 657 Tremont street.
Portland, No. 270 Congress street.
Chicago, No. 447 South State street.
St. Louis, No. 208 South Fifth street.
Troy, No. 22 Watkyns Block.
Rochester, No. 81 Main street (Crystal Palace.
Mobile, corner Lawrence and Dauphin streets.
Augusta, Ga., No. 316 Broad street.
Harrisburg, Pa., corner Second and Walnut streets.
Pittsburg, Pa., No. 58 Market street.
Bangor, Me., and innumerable agents.

A.—THE POPULAR TONIC OF THE AGE. The day has gone by when a medicine without merit could command and retain the confidence of the world. Advertising induces the public to try many things, but in this shrewd and thoughtful age world will not suffice without proofs, and it is by the exercise of their private judgment, men determine the relative value of the various articles recommended to their notice through the business columns of newspapers. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has now been subjected to this searching ordeal for more than eighteen years, and the result is that it stands at the head of the class of remedies to which it belongs. It has distanced and lived down innumerable competitors, and is to-day the Standard Vegetable Tonic of the western world. The happy effects which have followed its use in cases of dyspepsia, biliousness, nervous affections, intermittent fevers and general debility, and as a constitutional invigorant, have entitled it to universal confidence. Nothing can ever shake its reputation, for it is based on the individual experiences of tens of thousands of witnesses, embracing prominent and well known citizens of every profession, occupation and class. There is not a city, town or settlement in the United States where it is not a medicinal staple. No druggist or general dealer would consider his stock complete without it, and the returns of the Internal Revenue Department show that its sales exceed those of any other proprietory restorative manufactured on this side of the Atlantic. The beneficial results derived during a long series of years from the use of Hostetter's Bitters have convinced the whole community that the only true way to restore to health a broken down or debilitated system, or to put the human body on its defence when exposed to unwholesome influences, is to invigorate, regulate and purify it at one and the same time.

AUCTION GOODS AT A BARGAIN.

Having bought out a part of the stock of the late firm of E. V. Haughwout & Co., I am now selling Silver Plated Ware, Cutlery, Refrigerators, Cooking Utensils, China and Glass, and other Housefurnishing Goods, at prices that would astonish the Danes. Come one; come all.
EDWARD D. BASSFORD,
Cooper Institute.

A.—THE JAPANESE CORN FILE REMOVES CORNS without pain; price 25 cents. Sold at drug and shoe stores. Samples mailed on receipt of price and trade supplied by the JAPANESE CORN FILE COMPANY, 34 Pine street, New York.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO ALL THE BILLIARD table makers in the United States that a certain picture, representing billiard playing in 1780 is my property and trade mark, and all who copy the same will be dealt with as the law directs.
W. H. GRIFFITH,
Billiard Table Maker, 40 Vesey street.

NO MORE MEDICINE.—70,000 CURES, WITHOUT drugs, by DU BARRY'S delicious Revalenta Food, which restores good appetite, perfect digestion, sound sleep, healthy lungs and liver, strong nerves and cures effectually dyspepsia, diarrhœa, phthisic, constipation and all kinds of fever, impurities of the blood and stomach disorders. Copies of cures sent gratis. Dr. Boardman, of Trenton, N. J., says:—"I consider the Revalenta Food the sine qua non for dyspepsia." Sold in tins—1 lb., $1 25; 12 lbs., $10—by all druggists and grocers everywhere.
H. DU BARRY & CO., 163 William street, New York.

BILLIARDS.—NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY FIRST class Tables, at reduced prices, at W. H. GRIFFITH'S factory, 40 Vesey street.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, 260 GREENWICH STREET, New York, has reduced the prices of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Flour and all kinds of Groceries, Molasses and Provisions to the gold standard.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A STORY OF THE DEEPEST INTEREST.
THE DEPTHS OF PASSION SOUNDED.

Be it known to all who can appreciate the wild and wonderful in romance that one of the most impassioned and soul-searching stories ever published in the columns of an American newspaper is about to startle, interest and enchant the reading world. It is entitled

THE WHITE PHANTOM;
OR, THE
NAMELESS CHILD,

and is from the pen of the Queen of Sensational Fiction,
MISS M. E. BRADDON,
author of
"Oscar Bertrand," "Aurora Floyd," "Three Times Dead," "Nobody's Daughter," &c., &c.

The first instalment of this remarkable serial will appear in the

SUNDAY MERCURY
of
TO-MORROW,

and will be continued weekly in the pages of that newspaper of the nation until completed.

Leaving to the slow and leaden literary weeklies the melancholy task of dosing the public with the milk and water and "flap-doodle" of imaginative literature, THE SUNDAY MERCURY provides its countless readers with more genial and inspiring mental beverages—draughts that stimulate the fancy and awaken the strongest emotions of the heart. Authors who sail by chart and compass in the tracks of the "Ancient Mariners" of the Sea of Romance are not permitted to bore the public, through its favorite journal, with their dull and desultory yarns. Its stories are sensational in the true acceptation of the term. Silk stocking reviewers may sneer at tales of this character, but it is nevertheless notorious that works of fiction that do not produce a powerful sensation speedily go to "the limbo of things lost on earth." The world and his wife would as soon think of solacing their weary minds with a dictionary or an almanac as of seeking recreation in stories incapable of exercising the curiosity, warming the imagination or impressing the memory.

Miss Braddon's romances are among the most remarkable of their class. They are intensely sensational, and as many of the best of them have been reproduced (from the author's proof sheets) in the columns of THE SUNDAY MERCURY, its readers have had frequent opportunities of passing judgment upon them. That judgment has uniformly been highly favorable, but it is believed that to the "White Phantom, or the Nameless Child," will be awarded a higher meed of praise than to any of its predecessors from the same wonder-working pen.

The narrative opens in London, and in that city and in Paris the most terrible events of this strange and truly original story transpire. Nothing could be more ingenious or more admirably devised to provoke and baffle conjecture, than the plot of the romance. No clue is afforded to the denouement until the final chapter is reached, and yet the solution of the mystery which defies the penetration of the most acute reader during the progress of the tale is perfectly consistent with the preceding circumstances. Love, ambition, devoted friendship, consummate hypocrisy, avarice, remorse hatred and revenge are the agencies employed by the author in working out the story to its grand catastrophe. The principal characters are Hubert Monkton, an artist of rare genius; Lady Blanche Vavasour (of whom he is deeply enamored), an exquisitely beautiful daughter of fashion, with a marble heart and a relentless will; Isadora Monkton, Hubert's cousin, secretly and madly in love with him; Gerald Mortimer, Duke of Arlington, whom the cold and cruel Lady Blanche allures into her toils, and marries, Philip Rowland, the footman of her Ladyship and an accomplice in an awful crime; Gambia, an East Indian Thug, whose creed is assassination; Mother Bess, the ogress of a den of infamy called the "Raven;" Percival Holmwood, an eccentric millionaire, who is jilted by Lady Blanche, and vows revenge; Sebastian Coutos, a Spanish sculptor, a passionate admirer of Isadora Monkton, and the enthusiastic friend of her cousin Hubert; Joseph Maldon, a cold-blooded poisoner; Luigi Amadeo, an Italian Jesuit, who has set his heart upon the Popedom; Aurora, a nameless foundling, and John Prummins, a professional "Cheap Jack," with a large heart and a Stiggins style of elocution and a rich fund of genuine cockney humor. The "White Phantom," through whose instrumentality justice is meted out to the guilty and the wronged are righted, figures conspicuously in the most thrilling scenes of the romance; but whether this mysterious avenger is to be classed with the spectral fraternity or with mortal men, is an enigma that the shrewdest novel reader will be unable to solve until the author sets all doubt at rest in the concluding paragraphs of the story.

Almost every phase of social life in England and France—from the highest to the lowest and most degraded—is portrayed in the course of the narrative. The racecourse, the opera, the masquerade, the country fair, the abodes of humble poverty, the haunts of red handed crime, are all the scenes of striking events in this strange, eventful history. There are no tedious digressions, no superfluous passages, nothing that is irrelevant or inconsequent; but the story sweeps on without impediment a grand, continuous stream of incident and adventure, from its commencement to its close. When Miss Braddon prunes and trims the offspring of her imagination to suit the prudish tastes of magazine editors and pragmatical critics, she sometimes flags or fails; but when she gives free scope to her prolific fancy and sets the formalists at defiance, as she has done in the "White Phantom, or, the Nameless Child," she always achieves a triumph. Her villains are not the monsters of a distempered brain, but genuine representatives of the dangerous classes of society, with their motives laid bare and their plots and purposes disclosed. An intuitive knowledge of human nature is one of the rarest gifts of genius. Miss Braddon seems to possess it, and is equally successful in depicting the brightest and the darkest phases of human character. In the "White Phantom" the subtle and ambitious Jesuit, the dowerless beauty, willing to sacrifice her soul for wealth and a coronet; the "Cheap Jack," who Jews the public, but clings to the child of his adoption with a father's tenderness; the remorseless pagan, with whom murder is a profession; the high-minded and unsuspicious peer whose heart pleads against the evidence of his senses; the sordid servant who regards crime as a commodity, and the jealous maiden who is the genesis of tragic tale, are delineated with such consummate skill that the mind refuses to regard them as paper and ink creations, and takes as deep an interest in their doings and their fate as if they belonged to the world of fact instead of the realm of fiction. The story opens well, and it is not too much to say that the interest deepens with each succeeding chapter until it culminates in the concluding scene.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY has now two grand serial romances in progress in its ample pages (viz: "The London Apprentice, or, the Goldsmith's Daughter of West Chepe," and "My Love Kate; or the Dread Secret," by Pierce Egan), and the "White Phantom; or, the Nameless Child," to be commenced to-morrow will make three. No weekly publication in this country has ever run three stories of equal merit with these at the same time; indeed, there is no other newspaper in the United States that could devote so large a space to this branch of literature without seriously curtailing other departments of journalism. But the fifty-six columns of the

GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER,

which are extended to eight four columns when a triple sheet is published, afford sufficient space for every variety of interesting matter which goes to the making up of a model public journal.

In addition to its continuous romances by the most popular authors of the day, THE SUNDAY MERCURY is the medium through which the best novelettes, humorous essays, and burlesque sketches written in this country are introduced to the public. It is also the only newspaper in existence that presents the people at large with faithful views of the various phases of social life in the Great Metropolis.

In order to understand New York in its various aspects, social, commercial and political, it is absolutely necessary to read THE SUNDAY MERCURY, for that comprehensive journal contains the current history of the city, unabridged. There is no feature of a live business paper in which it is not at least the equal of any daily paper published in America; there is no characteristic of a first class literary paper in which it is deficient; as a humorous paper it is more original than any of the publications that make fun their specialty; it keeps its readers en rapport with everything that is going on in the theatrical and show world at home and abroad; as regards the fulness and accuracy of its local news it has no rival, and its telegraphic despatches are later by at least two hours than those that appear in other journals issued on the same day.

Some idea of the immense circulation of THE SUNDAY MERCURY may be gathered from the fact that a larger sum is realized every Sunday from the sale of that popular sheet than has ever been received for a single issue of any daily paper published in the United States.

In view of this fact, it seems scarcely necessary to add that the circulation of THE SUNDAY MERCURY exceeds the combined issues of all the other so-called Sunday papers in the proportion of more than three to one.

To meet the anticipated demand for the first instalment of Miss Braddon's brilliant story a large

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of the
SUNDAY MERCURY
will be
PUBLISHED TO-MORROW.

AT WEST FLUSHING.

LOTS, $310,

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First—This is the same plan that nearly 1,000 persons approved of when buying lots of the undersigned at Woodside.

Second—It is the only way by which thousands can be enabled to purchase building lots consecutively and thus form a large community.

Third—As an investment the value is constantly increasing, and, as in the case at Woodside, it will advance 100 per cent during the time allowed for payments.

Fourth—Because every one owes it to his wife and children to provide them with a comfortable home.

Fifth—Because the only way to have a comfortable home is to own it.

Sixth—Because the only way to escape from the extortions of landlords, from the foul atmosphere of tenement houses, and the diseases of packed neighbourhoods is to own your home in the suburbs.

Seventh—Because West Flushing is a fine, healthy locality, high land and beautiful in every respect. We believe it to be as fine a tract of land as can be seen anywhere in the United States.

Eighth—Because West Flushing is so near New York city that mechanics can attend to their work without loss of time and at small expense.

Ninth—Its nearness to New York and its unsurpassed railroad facilities will cause it to grow rapidly.

Tenth—Because it already has nearly 100 dwellings, five stores and a superb town hall, which cost $12,000, and new buildings are constantly being erected.

Eleventh—Because this plan of monthly payments (no interest charged) is within the reach of all.

Twelfth—Because every person can in less than one hour visit the property and satisfy himself or herself of the truth of these assertions.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE,
To West Flushing.

Via James slip Ferry.	Via 34th st. Ferry.	Leave Hunter's Point.	Return to New York.
A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
	6:15	6:30	5:37
	7:15	8:00	6:07
9:30	9:45	10:00	7:07
10:30	10:15	10:30	7:37
11:30	11:45	12:00	9:37
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	11:07
1:00	1:15	1:30	P. M.
2:00	2:15	2:30	1:37
4:00	4:15	4:30	3:37
5:00	5:15	5:30	4:32
	6:15	6:30	5:32
6:00	7:00	7:30	6:05
7:00	8:15	8:30	6:35
	12:00	12:15	10:07

SUNDAY TRAINS.
TAKE THIRTY-FOURTH STREET FERRY ONLY.

From 34th street ferry, New York.	Leave Hunter's Point.	Return to New York.
8:15 A. M.	8:30 A. M.	7:57 A. M.
9:30 A. M.	9:40 A. M.	9:[illegible]7 A. M.
11:00 A. M.	11:15 A. M.	10:43 A. M.
1:15 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	12:32 P. M.
5:00 P. M.	5:16 P. M.	4:57 P. M.
6:[illegible] P. M.	7:05 P. M.	6:22 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	8:00 P. M.	

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RELIGIOUS.

The Moral and Spiritual False Balances of the World Considered in the Pulpit.

Fun and True Religion in Plymouth Church.

High and Lofty Doctrinal Tumbling in Heaven and Hell by an Irrepressible Local Prophet.

Discourses by Eminent Divines in the Metropolis, Brooklyn, Washington and Jersey City on Live Political, Social and Religious Topics.

Elder Orson Pratt in Justification of Polygamy—Mormonism Defended and the Gentile Preachers Roughly Handled.

We are told that the gentle rain falls upon the evil as well as upon the good; but experience in religious reporting shows that whereas the evil disposed persons of our cities take their wetting quietly and equalize matters by inward applications of warming fluids, the good people who go to church to pray, to see and to be seen regard a rainy Sunday as a most serious matter, and care more for dry clothing at home than dry preaching with moist coats in the churches. And so the plentiful showers that poured upon our streets yesterday were made excuses for the non-attendance of hundreds of habitual worshippers. The several houses of God which are usually filled on Sunday were but sparsely attended, and the congregations seemed to be influenced in no small degree by the cold, gloomy aspect of the day. The sermons, however, were equal to the average, and deserve careful perusal. Below will be found reports of metropolitan preaching and also discourses delivered in other places.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

A Brilliant Discourse on True Independence of Character by Rev. George H. Hepworth.

A very large, and as it always is, refined and intellectual congregation, assembled yesterday morning at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street. Again, as always is the case, the music was unusually fine. Beginning with an organ voluntary impromptu by E. Howe, Jr., the skilled organist, there was then sung *Bonum Est*, an anthem for full choir, composed by Mr. Howe, with solos by each of the singers—Mrs. Ficker, soprano; Miss Rushby, alto; Mr. Whiting, tenor; and Mr. Shattck, bass—a most exquisite anthem, and most exquisitely sung. Next in the order of music was "Rest in the Lord," a duet from Spohr's "Last Judgment," sung by Mrs Ficker and Mr Whiting, and after this a congregational hymn, in the clear ringing melody of the finely toned voices of the throng of fervid, earnest singers, certainly the grandest, if not the finest of all. As for

THE SERMON,

it certainly was one of the most earnestly eloquent discourses Mr. Hepworth, the pastor, has preached to his present congregation. The subject was "True Independence of Character," and more than once in the course of its utterance he made the hearts of his audience thrill with the pulsating force of his eloquence. No possible epitome of the discourse can give any adequate idea of its force and brilliancy. His text was taken from Isaiah, lxv., 5—"Stand by thyself." He began by saying that he had seen the blacks of the South under the yoke of slavery, and again under the influences of freedom, and what a difference! When driven by the lash, how listless, careless, wretched they were. You would know that they did not own themselves, even if you did not hear the rattling of their chains, by their lack of energy and enthusiasm. When the great proclamation was issued it seemed as though they had been thrilled by an immense galvanic battery. They appeared to stand up in larger physical proportions, their acres produced twice as much because they labored with an ambitious impulse, and their relations to mankind, to civilization and to society were all at once altered for the better. He said that we are all of us more or less living under servitude. Even in the midst of the most enlightened society slavery is to be found. It does not have an iron chain clanking as it steps, but it is bound in other ways so completely that the best part of the man or woman is undeveloped. He only is a freeman who lives a godly life. He alone is free who controls and rules his own soul. The miser who delves and digs for gold, depriving himself of every comfort that he may add another shining bit to his already large enough pile, is as much the slave of his passion as the poorest black man on a Southern plantation. The man who is already conquered by the appetite for drink, who has so misused his body that he needs, or thinks he needs, the stimulus of liquors every day is the crouching and base slave of a tyrannous master. The woman who, regardless of her own good taste, listens for and implicitly obeys the commands of fashion neither knows nor tastes the delights of freedom. What we need to make our lives complete is that kind of independence which enables the soul to dare to be its best self and nothing else. In America we follow our leader as much as the more ignorant populations of Europe do. Napoleon the First hated Madame de Stael because she would think for herself and did not always echo the whims of the Emperor. His nephew, before he called for the

VOTE OF THE PLEBISCITUM,

manufactured a public opinion. He laid a trap for the people and they all fell into it. Like a flock of sheep who all jump over the fence instead of going under it, which was much easier, simply because their ambitious leader jumped over it, so people are, all the world over, led. If a certain kind of religion is fashionable, good men and women—men and women who are able to think for themselves—go to that church. So long as the Episcopal Church is the fashionable church it will succeed, irrespective of its merits; one-half the world will go because the other half goes. The men who go may know very little of its theology, perhaps may differ from it, still they go. When the Unitarian Church becomes the fashionable church, our good neighbors will forget that they have misrepresented us, and said hard things of us, and will buy and rent pews by the score. But all this was wrong. He had no patience with a fashionable audience. He would that all men were more independent.

CHRISTIANITY IS INDEPENDENCE,

and when you get religion you will have your own thoughts, and you will dare to live up to them and speak them without fear or reserve. Jesus could not be bribed or threatened out of his great purpose. Pharisees and Sadducees tried to gain Him over to their party, but He stood by Himself, a freeman of God and so the example of the human race. What a privilege it is to feel sure that you are in the right when you differ from your friends, and how noble it is to take your stand calmly and firmly, sure that in the end you will win. Young man, you can be that hero when you say, not "no" as though you were half afraid of the little word, but "No" as though it were the only word in the English language.

Succeeding the sermon was chanted the Lord's Prayer—a low, soft chant, the sublime whisperings of the soul's longings uttered in this incomparable prayer—and then a congregational hymn was sung, when a benediction closed the exercises.

GRACE CHURCH.

The Ancient Mariners and Modern Mariners—Christian and Commercial Enterprise—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Washburn.

At an hour when the services are nearly at an end in most of the city churches, the *dilettanti* audience of fashionable worshippers who adorn Grace church began to enter its sacred portals, and the words of the liturgy reached the ear only at intervals, or were entirely drowned in the rustle of satins and by the soft footfalls along the thickly carpeted aisle. Finally, however, all loiterers arrived, and the brilliant throng became, with one accord, the most devoted and reverent as well as fashionable and elegant of adorers. There seems to be two distinct sets of hearers at this famous place of worship, one of which come to hear the preaching and one

TO HEAR THE MUSIC.

For full three-fourths of an hour the latter class listened with every token of delight as the heavy peal of the organ echoed in the vaulted roof and through the naves, and the carefully executed solos of basso, soprano and contralto seemed to ravish their senses quite. The following programme was performed:—*Venite*, Morgan; *Gloria*, Sphor; *Te Deum*, Mosenthal; *Jubilate*, Eytens; Psalm v., Greatorex; Hymn 150, Beethoven; and at its conclusion not a few of those who had been most wrapt listeners arose and retired, evidently believing that the influence of the music would go far enough towards purifying their minds and preparing them for prayer and meditation.

Rev. Dr. Washburn said—I have been asked by your rector, in his absence to-day, to speak to you on the subject and in behalf of the Seamen's Union, and announced his text Ezekiel xxviii., 2—"Son of man, say unto the prince of Tyrus, Thus saith the Lord God; because thine heart is lifted up, and thou hast said, I am a god, I sit in the seat of God, in the midst of the seas; yet thou art a man, and not God, though thou set thine heart as the heart of God." The city of Tyre was the centre of a civilization and the entrepot of all that commerce which grew from the enterprise and wealth of the Mediterranean cities. All that magnificence has now mouldered away, and the fisherman spreads his net on the rocks where stood the temples and palaces of ancient Tyre, and

DRAWS HIS BOAT ON SHORE

amid the ruins of her great rival, Carthage. The connection of Christianity with mercantile development and commercial enterprise was dwelt upon at considerable length, and events of late years detailed which render possible the longed-for vision of Oriental caravans once more traversing the deserts of Asia and Africa, exchanging the accumulated riches of great and prosperous populations. These possibilities were born of the twin agents of civilization—electricity and steam. But Christianity, he added, must be spread with commercial extension; self-interest, the great motive of business men, is not sufficient for the permanent progress of a people. Though "honesty is the best policy," it is not that which leads men to build cheap tenement houses, and permits steamships to traverse the ocean without any safeguard to the trusting voyager. Spanish commerce because only infamous from a Spanish greed for gold; English commerce in China and India has many bloody records. It is the course of trickery and dishonesty persued by those who represent Christianity in unchristian countries that causes it to be derided and scorned.

IN THE LEVANT,

when a merchant was advised to leave his cargo on the wharf, as it would not rain in that season for at least a month to come, and he hesitated for fear of thieves, he was told frankly and quietly that there was not a Christian within fifty miles. In conclusion the reverend gentleman paid a fine tribute to the sailor's character; to his bravery, generosity and kindness of heart, and touched with a glowing pathos the sad story of his misfortunes and wrongs.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

Unsatisfactory Accommodation for Worshippers—The Apostles Preparing for Their Mission—Sermon by Rev. Father McGlinn.

The attendance of worshippers at the cathedral on yesterday was decidedly meagre—a fact which is especially striking when it is remembered that Catholic places of devotion are almost invariably crowded to repletion on the Sabbath.

Many of the seats in the front pews were half empty, while a number of persons were huddled together on the pavement near the entrance, totally unprovided with accommodation of any kind whatever. This fact has given rise to repeated complaints, but the powers that control the church appear to be unable to provide a remedy.

Rev. Father McGlinn preached the sermon, taking his text from St. John xv., 26, 27—"But when the Paraclete shall come whom I shall send from the Father, the Spirit of Truth, who proceedeth from the Father, he shall teach you all things." The reverend gentleman delivered a long and pious discourse, confining himself almost wholly to the iteration and reiteration of the

CIRCUMSTANCES ATTENDING CHRIST'S ASCENSION

and their effect on the minds and actions of the Apostles, as narrated in the Gospel of St. John. Judging from the listlessness that was visible among the congregation it was apparent that most of them were already familiar with the fifteenth and sixteenth chapters of that evangelist.

The reverend divine depicted in glowing colors the gloom that took possession of the apostles when Christ ascended into heaven in their presence, leaving them to accomplish the desperate mission which he had entrusted to their charge, and traced the doubts and fears that beset them during the period that elapsed before the descent of the Paraclete. He said up to this time the apostles had hoped that Christ would establish

A TEMPORAL KINGDOM

on earth, and that they would be rulers under him. They knew His powers and recognized His superhuman deeds, but their minds were not yet wholly weaned from earthly things, and the weaker spirits among them were not yet fully prepared to cast aside their hopes and prospects in life and to embrace pain and reproach for the sake of a heavenly kingdom to which they were total strangers. During these days they remained secluded in an upper room, doubtful of their destiny, fearful of the future; but with enough of the fear of the Lord remaining to restrain from mixing with the outer world before the promised descent of the Spirit of Tongues. But their waiting and meditations were soon repaid by the infusion of

A NEW LIFE AND A NEW SPIRIT,

which made them rise above themselves, and, defying the scoffs and threats of the world, preach Christ crucified, in season and out of season; and having made their voices felt in the ends of the earth, retire to their reward with brows decked with the martyr's crown. Such is the spirit that should animate the Christian during his stay on earth. In seasons of doubt and perplexity he should have recourse to prayer and meditation. Danger should make him more defiant, and never should he permit himself to lose sight of the end of his being or to step aside from the path of duty and rectitude. The example of the apostles, as related by St. John, should be continually before our eyes, and by following in their footsteps our lives can never bring us reproach before honest men or before the throne of Heaven.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS.

"To-Day"—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Deems.

This church has all its seats free and is open all the summer. Notwithstanding the gloomy appearance of yesterday morning, Dr. Deems had a fine congregation and preached eloquently on the text, "To-day," from Hebrews iv., 7.

He began by remarking the absence of all alarming celestial and terrestrial phenomena. These physical appeals have each power to stir men's hearts. Otherwise they go on as if there were no moral argument in the great facts of the soul and the spiritual world. Dull as were the surrounding circumstances, let us see if the study of what is in "To-day" may not lift us to a higher life.

First he called attention to the value of his whole earthly life to a man. No one can tell this total value, it is so inconceivably great. But, however long a man's past life, he knows it; but he does not know the future, and however short that may be, he feels as if it were as valuable as all the past. The story was told of the sybilline leaves, and how the sybil each time she returned demanded the same price for those left, although she had destroyed some volumes. What would you take for your whole future life? What money? what pleasure? "If I could do and so I would be willing to lie down and die." That is nonsense, if taken literally. But it shows how highly certain things are valued. Seriously,

IN GOD'S HOUSE,

is there anything that could be offered you which you would accept on the condition of instantly dying—that is, cutting short what might be your earthly future? But that whole future may be in this instant.

Then, "to-day" is all of earthly time that is certain; and that day is not twenty-four hours, but an instant—less than the sixtieth part of a minute. Three thousand six hundred such certainties die in an hour, and 86,400 "to-days" in a day. In this case each such "certainty" as it dies increases the probability that the next will be the last. Having lived long creates no probability that we will live longer, but rather that we have less life, for it is certain that there is a last instant of time which we can call "to-day."

THE RELATION OF "TO-DAY"

to eternity gives the former so much value. An illustration was drawn from a map, on which one-eighth of an inch stands for hundreds of miles; the possible forests of oaks in a single acorn, &c. Each moment represents ages. Then, each "to-day" has its appropriate work. Life is given for the purpose of character building. Divide it into "to-days," and lose some of these, and you will see how unfinished is the edifice when the time of the "contract" closes. Also, life is given to each man that therein he may do good to others. Lose to-day and you can never recover it. Anything else lost in life is capable of recovery except time—our "to-days."

THERE IS NO INSURANCE ON TIME.

If we insure our lives it is simply that the survivors may have something when we die, but no man could undertake to secure us from losing our time and our opportunities for doing good.

Crises days were described. A crisis in a disease, when all was pivoted on a point. A crisis in a trial for life, the time of waiting for the jury. But the crisis is not so much to the accused as to the jury. They are to condemn or acquit. You are the jury on your own everlasting life. The case is submitted. Decide now: "to-day." "To-day if you will hear His voice harden not your hearts."

The effect of an action performed in an instant was dwelt upon and largely illustrated from history, especially sacred history, showing how a single act has shot itself into the far future, perpetually widening. Then, eternity gives such value to our to-day. What abides in more pleasurable or painful than the evanescent? A slight discomfort, protracted through years, grows into a great affliction. Better have good, even health, a half century, than occasional exuberances breaking in upon

A LIFE OF GENERAL UNEASINESS.

It is the certainty of continuance that gives value to any desirable thing. It is the certainty of continuance that makes any painful thing more intolerable. To-day we may plant a root of bitterness in our souls that in eternity will be growing into an increasingly fruit-poison tree.

The audience were powerfully urged to begin a moral renovation of their lives now, "to-day," while they sat in their pews. "To-day" is passing while we speak.

IT GOES, GOES, GOES.

You can't hold back "to-day;" no contrivance will do it, no strength can do it. It is going; while you say "to-day" you pronounce the first syllable in one "to-day" and the second in another. And there is no to-morrow. I have never seen it, nor you, nor any other man. We have chased it through the years and never found it. It's a myth, a phantasy. "To-day" is so important because in it God's voice of mercy is sounding. Do not harden your hearts. Cease listening to every voice of ambition, and lust and passion and Satan and listen to His voice. What tones it has! What words it speaks! Hear, hearken, obey! Hereafter may come a silence, dead, drear, awful; for though He speak you may be spiritually deaf. That silence! That silence!

ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH.

Sunday Worship by the Aristocratic Colored Population—Interesting Discourse by Rev. J. S. Atwell.

At St. Philip's Methodist Episcopal church on Mulberry, near Bleecker street, attend a large proportion of what may be considered the aristocratic portion of the colored people of New York. The church edifice has been built many years, but is still in a good state of preservation, and the interior will compare favorably in style, comfort and even elegance with a majority of our city churches.

The forms and ceremonies of the Episcopal church are strictly observed, and with the exception of the color of the congregation there is nothing to distinguish them from any of our up-town fashionable churches.

REV. BENJAMIN F. DE COSTA,

of middle age, very dark complexion, with gold spectacles, a pleasant voice and good address, is the pastor. The sermon yesterday morning was preached by Rev. J. S. Atwell, of Petersburg, Va. Mr. Atwell is a fine looking man of about forty years of age, quite light complexioned and evidently of considerable attainments. He preached from notes and has an excellent delivery, without any of the negro accent or exaggeration of manner so common to colored preachers. He selected his text from St. John xvi., 13, 14 and 15:—

> Howbeit when He, the Spirit of Truth, is come He will guide you into all truth: for He shall not speak of Himself; but whatsoever He shall hear, that shall He speak: and He will shew you things to come.
>
> He shall glorify Me; for He shall receive of mine, and shall shew it unto you.
>
> All things that the Father hath are Mine: therefore said I that He shall take of Mine, and shall shew it unto you.

These words are but a few of the many words of comfort which our blessed Lord employed to console His disconsolate disciples when

HIS GREAT WORK OF MERCY

and love was about to be ended upon earth. Hitherto he had been the bridegroom to them, and although troubles did arise from time to time yet in his presence there was joy. But, as in the course of his teaching he had told them that the time would come when the bridegroom should be taken from them and there would be sorrow, even so do we now find that sorrow had already filled their hearts. And we could hardly expect otherwise; for who that possesses one spark of friendship in his breast for another could receive his parting words without some sign of sorrow? In other words, who is there that could

LOOK ON A BELOVED FACE

for the last time without painful emotion? But more than this, the cause of sorrow on this memorable occasion was twofold, for not only was His presence to be withdrawn and they themselves exposed to the malignity of an ungodly world, but their beloved Master and only friend was to suffer from the hands of cruel enemies—he had to "tread the wine press alone" and himself experience a sorrow of which, in the words of the prophet Jeremiah the question might well be applied, "See if there be any sorrow like unto this sorrow which is done unto me, wherewith the Lord hath afflicted me in the day of His fierce anger?" At first sight we might be tempted to attach some blame to the disciples for thus sorrowing, it would seem, "as men without hope;" but when we reflect on the great cause for sorrow already noticed, together with the sympathizing words of our Lord in the verse preceding the text, "I have yet many things to say to you, but ye cannot hear them now," all blame would be groundless.

The reverend gentleman then went on to add that although the departure of our Lord was just

A SOURCE OF DEEP AFFLICTION

to the Apostles yet could they have seen the whole case they would not have been so entirely cast down, for so great is God's mercy towards us that He often takes from us one blessing that he may bestow a greater. The time soon came when, as did the Psalmist, they could exclaim, it is good for me that I had been afflicted, for as the affliction seemed overwhelming, so was the joy growing out of the affliction to be inexpressible. It was to be such as the world could neither give nor take away.

After enlarging upon the text to a considerable extent the sermon was closed as follows:—But perhaps some one may ask, How do these consoling words apply to him individually? Brethren, I may answer this by asking another question. Are you deeply concerned about your eternal salvation? If so the application is as suited to your case as to the immediate followers of our Lord to whom they were addressed, for every one who is conscious that he has "a never dying soul to save and fit it for the sky," should be an anxious inquirer after truth, and the burden of the text is truth.

CALVARY CHURCH.

The Catholic Church—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Ashton.

Yesterday afternoon the Church of Calvary was well filled, despite the very unpleasant condition of the weather, by a fashionable and intelligent audience, to hear a discourse by the Rev. Dr. Ashton, who selected his text from Matthew, vii., 20—"By their fruits ye shall know them." After enunciating the general principle of the text he spoke of the veneration felt for that which is ancient in art, science, literature and even in the matter of family descent. In alluding to the latter pride he characterized it as fast becoming absurdly prevalent in this country, and in this connection showed how the littleness of money was lost in the greatness of illustrious ancestry. When they grew themselves to stalwart manhood they were truly noble. Making a transition from this topic, he spoke of the number of churches now-a-days claiming to be

DESCENDED FROM THE APOSTOLIC AGES.

Among them, he claimed, stood prominent the Roman Catholic Church. This Church was crystalized despotism. Rome shielded herself behind its armies. It never had been anything else but uncontrollable ambition. It seeks power, and will have it at any cost. Having dwelt at some length on this branch of his topic, he showed how vastly different it was in this country. Here any one could go to any church he pleased; but the Roman Catholic Church, since getting a fast hold here, became a consolidated despotism. It sought political power, and it would have it at any cost. No Church, he claimed, had a right to attempt the exercise of the power sought to be exercised by the Catholic Church. This Church interpreted

THE KEYS GIVEN TO ST. PETER,

not as a metaphorical, but as a positive, fact. Through this assumption of power it insisted that it could consign to hell whom it pleased and save only those agreeing with it in faith. Alluding to the "relics"—a piece of the table upon which Christ took his last supper, the nails of the cross, a piece of the wood of the cross and the like—he urged that they were introduced to affect the emotional nature. The Church mesmerized its victims, and when the latter woke up their first utterance was—Humbug.

Showing the absurd ridiculousness of this relic business, which he did by an amusing and effective comparison of a dog on the scent, he said he did not believe that the American priesthood, men of education and refinement of the Roman Catholic Church, had any sort of intellectual faith in tracing back the line of events claimed to be traceable back to St. Peter.

THESE RELICS MERE JUGGLERY.

There was not a chip of wood or nail in any monastery or cathedral or convent in the world that ever had anything to do with the cross of Jesus Christ. The climax of all this humbuggery, he asserted, was the alleged infallibility of the Pope. The plain fact of the case was that Pope Pius IX. was not infallible unless Napoleon III. permitted it. The church had not an apostolic origin. The Christian Church said

"LET MEN BE FREE."

The Catholic Church used the Inquisition. There was blood and there were sighs and groans through its history. This Church sells indulgences for dollars and cents. Drawing an eloquent contrast between the humble Saviour of mankind, riding on an ass, and the Pope, with his magnificent retinue, riding on one to-day, and showing the difference between the feet of the weary, worn, travelling disciples, which Jesus Christ washed, and the feet of cardinals, which the Pope washes, which feet had been previously washed for the occasion, he pictured with masterly power and description the effect of such nonsense and imposition in begetting infidelity among the masses of the European country. From all this he deduced that the present Pope was not the true successor of St. Peter. Pope George was an imposter—no manhood in him. As those who took muskets in the last war and fought our battles and won our splendid victories were true descendants of the Puritans, so those who sought to lift the community up to a loftier standard were the descendants of the apostolic age.

CHURCH OF THE AFFINITIES.

Sermon by Rev. Mr. Frothingham—"The Principle of Free Religion."

Lyric Hall, in Forty-second street and Sixth avenue, was well filled by a highly fashionable audience yesterday morning, to listen to the Rev. O. B. Frothingham preach a sermon on "The Principle of Free Religion." The preacher said that this was recorded as the first Sunday after the Ascension. While Jesus was talking with a group of his disciples, He was invisibly received up into heaven. Nothing remained but for Jesus to depart, His mission on earth being fulfilled. This tradition of the ascent of Jesus was of great importance. The Church was below, the Head was above. In fact, there could not have been one Church without faith in one Head, and that Head was the ascended Jesus. In entertaining this belief we found ourselves in a chain of circumstances entirely foreign to our modern thought. There, on a great white throne, sat the Lord God Almighty, the ruler of the universe. By His side, clothed in stars, was His royal Son. Do we believe it? Do we believe in any sphere up there among the clouds where an individual God sits on a palpable throne? Why,

SCIENCE HAD SCOURED ALL THE UNIVERSE,

and the astronomer, after all his research, said, "I find nothing in all the earth but living law." To ascend—what was that? The highest God that we conceived of was the God who lived and thought in the highest consciousness. God does not become lofty when he ascends up into space. He became lofty when He came and took possession of the soul. Jesus never rose so high as when He took a towel and girded himself and knelt down to wash His disciples' feet. When noble people of England, lords and ladies, leave their royal houses and estates and go about lecturing to the workingmen, then they ascended. The noblest thing was to serve. To-morrow we would be strewing flowers on the soldiers' graves. What did we do that for? Not to honor them in the flesh. They rose when they went down. He (the preacher) believed in no risen Christ. Jesus was an idea, a principle, a spiritual power. Jesus was not an individual, but a spirit of life. The heaven He lived in was a heaven of pure spiritual minds. They had heard of the free religious association, and had heard his name identified with it as one of its principal officers. Some meant by free religion nothing more than churches without pews, and where every one might worship. That was not his idea. By free religion he meant the freedom of religion—a religion that was not imprisoned in ecclesiastical thought. He meant

THE FREEDOM OF REASON TO DEAL WITH RELIGION

on rational principles. Religion had always meant authority. To most minds it stood a dogma and dogma bound thought. Free religion! We struck here a new thought. We would walk free. We would have the mind walk free all over Christendom. Take the fences off, clear the ground, pull down the walls. Let the human mind have free scope to travel where it will. It was sectarianism that gave us birth. That spirit which divided and changed truth by opinion; the spirit that multiplied petty popedoms; the spirit which culled into crosses small infallibilities and glittering bulls; the jealous spirit; the spirit that launched and threw against fidelity, when it should put infidelity to the blush.

The preacher then went on to point out the advantage of a free religion, and concluded by predicting that sectarianism was doomed at no distant day.

NEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Rev. Charles B. Smyth on the Rampage—He Forms a New Church.

The weather is probably accountable for the fact that there was a somewhat small congregation at Masonic Hall yesterday morning to listen to Mr. Smyth preach on "The Discipline of Christ." The sermon was an ordinary one, in which no allusion was made in reference to the recent little muss. He spoke generally against sectarianism. He said that Christ had laid down laws and Paul had written them in the Book as to the laws which should give discipline to the Church of Christ. He spoke in general denunciatory terms of the pulpit as it now is, and the way in which ministers understood their duties. It was an able sermon and one which had its effect on the auditory. Before the sermon Mr. Smyth read the following

ANNOUNCEMENT.

In accordance with the advice of valued and esteemed friends we propose to meet in Irving Hall, opposite the Academy of Music, next Lord's Day, at twelve o'clock, noon. As a tempest-tossed mariner overwhelmed with the waves, or a traveller sinking in a morass, we stretched out our hands in distress to God, and all liberal men assured that the former would bless and that the latter would cordially cooperate in every way that would comport with their duty in regard to other objects and be within the reach of their ability. The hearty response which we have received from the respectable portion of the press of this city and vicinity and from all quarters, and the large and increasing number of the congregation encourage us to make the foregoing announcement. The continual co-operation of all persons who are friends to Christ's own Christianity, pure and entire, free from the commandments and doctrines of men, and to the liberty wherewith he makes his people free, is respectfully and cordially invited. The seats will be free and the expenses defrayed by voluntary contributions and subscriptions only. The following are the

FUNDAMENTAL RULES.

Rule 1.—The distinctive feature of this congregation shall be Christ's own Christianity, pure and entire; as laid down by Himself in His Sermon on the Mount, without any sectarian or sectional peculiarities, including the duty of all adherents to consider themselves bound to aid one another in regard to all things that are right, in illness or in health, in prosperity or adversity.

Rule 2.—The discipline of this congregation shall be such only as is expressed in the writings of Christ and his apostles, and not by mere inference deduced therefrom, in no degree infringing upon his prerogative or upon the rights of free men, as claimed by every American citizen and set forth in the great immortal charter of American liberty—the Declaration of Independence.

Rule 3.—Persons adherent or belonging to this congregation shall not be required to recognize any being but God alone as lord of the conscience, and each person shall be deemed qualified to be an adherent to this congregation as a member thereof, no matter whether he belong to one denomination or church or to another, or to none, who confesseth that Jesus Christ is the Son of God and hath submitted to baptism; and he shall be himself the sole judge of the sincerity of his confession.

All persons who approve of the movement, and desire to connect themselves therewith, or in any way to support it, are respectfully requested to communicate with the speaker, or send their name to

CHAS. B. SMYTH, East Ninty-second street.

From those present there seemed to be a lively sympathy with this movement, and apparently Mr. Smyth will have plenty of adherents.

CHURCH OF MOUNT ZION.

The Destiny of the Earth and Man—Poor Comfort for Saint and Sinner—What Bishop Snow Thinks of Hell and Heaven, the Good and the Bad.

The earth and man are postulates, self-evident facts with which we are all more or less conversant, and in which we are also interested. It becomes, then, of course, doubly interesting to us to know what the future destiny of the earth and of man may be. And upon this subject "Bishop S. S. Snow, the pastor, of Mount Zion," the forerunner of the Saviour, &c., undertook to enlighten a small congregation yesterday in the little chapel of the University, on Washington square. The children of Mount Zion, male and female, are among the plainest people that can be found in the city. The absence of everything fashionable or that would denote a permanent stay here was remarkable, and although the congregation were assured by what must have appeared to some the most indubitable evidence that this earth is to be their eternal dwelling place, they looked much more like strangers and pilgrims seeking a city that is out of sight, and so they evidently consider themselves.

The services commenced at three P. M., but for fifteen or twenty minutes preceding the little band of faithful ones gathered and sung some of the songs of Zion, to attune their hearts for that which was to follow. The pastor is a plain man, about sixty years of age, five feet nine inches, and for an old man very erect. He opened the service by reading the hymn commencing

In paradise, within the gates,
A glorious entertainment waits;
Fruits new and old laid up in store,
Where we shall feast and want no more,

which was sung with spirit. The thirty-seventh Psalm was then read, upon which Pastor Snow made some running comments. When he came to the thirty-second verse, which says "the wicked watcheth the righteous and seeketh to slay him," he remarked that that described the spirit of Popery, which still had the old desire, but lacked the power and the opportunity, to persecute the righteous. After the reading another hymn was sung, expressive of the power of religion to bear the spirit up and the desire of the heart for the pleasure grounds of the New Jerusalem, and the joy which such a glorious hope inspires. Hitherto there had been no supplication, thanksgiving nor prayer offered, and the stranger waited for such an act of worship in vain, for there was none. The sermon followed the singing of the second hymn, and the basis of Bishop Snow's remarks was Matthew v., 5—"Blessed are the meek; for they shall inherit the earth."

NO HEAVEN FOR THE GOOD—NO HELL FOR THE BAD.

The two ideas involved in this text are that the earth is to be an inheritance and that the meek are to be its inhabitants. These blessings were considered by many to be too great for fulfilment in this life, and it is too true that there are very few signs of their accomplishment yet, and multitudes of those who profess to be Christians are far from being meek. He believed, however, that these beatitudes are to be fulfilled hereafter on the earth. He knew that he was running counter to the conceived notions of so-called orthodox evangelical Christians when he asserted that "there is not a single passage in the Word of God which says that the righteous shall dwell in heaven hereafter." He then scouted the scientific theories concerning the genesis of the earth and of man and the various speculations as to their destiny, and read a number of passages collated from different parts of the Scripture to show that this earth is to be the eternal dwelling place of men, and that God and Christ will reside here with them. But the idea of a material hell he considered too absurd for belief. Hell and heaven he described as states or conditions of existence after death, but while acknowledging the personality of the soul he failed to point out or indicate the place of its sojourn between death and the judgment which some minds, from the mode of argument adopted, must have been inquiring after.

"THE WICKED SHALL NOT BE."

Daniel's vision of the stone cut out of the mountain without hands, breaking in pieces the kingdoms and expanding into a great mountain, which is ultimately to fill the whole earth agrees, according to the pastor of Mount Zion, with the Apocalyptic vision of the New Jerusalem coming down from God out of heaven, and both mean simply spiritual kingdoms. Out of the professed or nominal Church of Christ God shall take a remnant, represented in other portions of Scripture as the "Kings of the East," the sons of the Morning Star, the watchers for the dawning of the day of God, and of these He shall make a kingdom that shall overspread the earth. The destiny of the earth, then, is to be the dwelling of man and the destiny of man is to inherit the earth forever. The pastor of Mount Zion altogether overlooked such texts as assert that the earth and the works that are therein shall be burned up; that the sun shall be turned into darkness and the moon into blood and the elements melt with fervent heat; and in ignoring the existence of a place of perpetual punishment he was forced to the explanation that the wicked shall cease to exist—they will return to their original nothingness. The hymn containing the following verse, which so fully expresses the faith of this little Christian band, was then sung in closing:—

We soon shall see the day
When all our toils shall cease;
When we shall cast our arms away
And dwell in endless peace.

The pastor called attention to some of his publications, which were displayed for sale on a table beneath the pulpit, and then dismissed the audience.

ZION (COLORED) CHURCH.

A Struggle for the Possession of a Pulpit—A Disgraceful Row—The Police Called In and the Gas Put Out.

Zion (colored) church, corner of West Tenth and Bleecker streets, was the scene of quite a disturbance last night. It seems that the pastor, Rev. W. F. Butler, is a universal favorite with the people, who, appreciating his labors with them for the past two years, during which time he has accomplished much towards building up the church and largely increased the number of the congregation, petitioned the annual Conference for his reappointment, and the Conference being satisfied that it was for the interest of the church, and aware of Mr. Butler's great intelligence and zeal for the welfare of his people, reappointed him for another year. But the trustees, under the leadership of Samuel J. Howard, did not acquiesce in the decision of the Bishop, and yesterday morning, when Mr. Butler attempted to enter the pulpit, they refused to allow him to do so. Mr. Butler did not make any resistance. In the afternoon they pushed him from the pulpit as he attempted to enter again, which drew from him a flood of tears.

In the evening Mr. Butler went to the church with a body of police, determined to assert his right to fulfil the duties of pastor. Upon his entering the church a scene of the wildest confusion ensued. The congregation *en masse* mounted the seats and cheered and waved their handkerchiefs, both his white friends and colored ones joining in the demonstration. The trustees resisted the police, and it was only after a severe struggle that he was allowed to get into the pulpit, being literally carried there by his friends. But the trustees, who were determined to gain their point, put the gas out, "preferring darkness to light, because their deeds were evil." This settled the matter, of course, and the congregation dispersed without the slightest spiritual consolation. The action of the trustees is condemned by all our intelligent colored citizens. The trustees desire some one whom they can mould to their own will. The matter is to be tested in the courts, as Mr. Butler has the official papers of his appointment. To-morrow night there is to be a meeting of Mr. Butler's friends, but it is feared that the trustees will not allow the church to be opened. One of the trustees, named Allen, was arrested by the police and locked up for the night.

BROOKLYN CHURCHES.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

A Good Time and a Merry Time at Plymouth Church—Mr. Beecher on the Use of Flowers—Sermon on How to Keep Sunday, With Illustrations from His Boyhood.

A cloudy sky with a threatening storm at the hour the church-goers usually wend their way to the churches was sufficient to prevent the overcrowding of Plymouth church yesterday morning. Those who risked these meteorological threatenings and went to church were rewarded for their fidelity to the honoring of the Sabbath. The service had all its usual attractiveness, and Mr. Beecher was in a very happy mood. A joy that diffused itself into hilarity pervaded a greater part of the service.

The floral stands were laden with spring flowers in an abundance and variety that can only be achieved by the floral committee in the springtime, when nature spreads the lap of earth with her abundant blossoms. Among the varied announcements that precede the sermon was one having reference to this weekly floral display that will have interest in the eyes of those of our readers who are lovers of flowers. On the 9th of June there is to be a

FLORAL CONCERT

in Plymouth church. On that occasion not the platform only, but the entire church is decorated with flowers, and the concert, which in former years has always been considered excellent, is on this occasion to surpass all former efforts. The admission is twenty-five cents. The profits of this concert will go towards defraying the expenses of the weekly floral decorations of the platform of the church. Mr. Beecher took occasion, in urging the claims of this concert, to speak of the use and beauty of this church floral decoration. He said that

OUR LORD PREACHED OUT OF DOORS,

where the ground was carpeted with flowers and where he was surrounded by natural beauty, that not only gave to Him exquisite illustrations of the lessons He taught, but surrounded His congregations with beauty so inspiring that it gave a significance to the teaching that could never be forgotten. The Church in the mediaeval ages had sought to perpetuate this influence, and the Church was right in the idea it had sought to embody, however wrong it may have got in the following out of the practice. The flowers that had been exhibited at Plymouth church in the winter, when flowers were difficult and expensive to obtain, had been of such surpassing beauty that they would have been considered beautiful at a Boston horticultural show, and any further praise than that would be unnecessary. (Laughter.) He was so certain of the good influence of this display of flowers that if it were not for the expense he would have not only the platform, but the entire church so decorated.

When Mr. Beecher rose to announce his text the gloom which the rain clouds cast over the church prevented his seeing distinctly the verses in the Bible. He requested, therefore, some one in the gallery to open the sunshades, that he might have that which Goethe asked for so beseechingly when dying—"Light, more light." Two gentlemen rose from their seats, and, throwing back the lattices, let in so great a flood of light the floor was lit up with a kind of moonlight glory that was far too dazzling. This was requested to be modified, and while they were doing this a gentleman near the platform, familiarly known in the church as

CHARLEY DENNIS,

got up, and, addressing the pastor, said that he had made a suggestion by which the light coming through those windows could be so toned down that it would not painfully dazzle the eyes of the preacher and the congregation, and yet give sufficient light for all the purposes required. He had not only wished it to be done, but had offered to pay for it, and yet it was not attended to. Mr. Beecher, who had listened to the explanation with a very solemn countenance, replied, "I will see that it is attended to, sir, and that the bill is sent to you also." This sent a good old-fashioned ring of laughter right through the church, in the midst of which Mr. Dennis took his seat.

Mr. Beecher's subject was "How to Spend Sunday," and the text selected was the thirteenth and fourteenth verses of the fifty-eighth chapter of Isaiah: "If thou turn away thy foot from the Sabbath, from doing thy pleasure on my holy day, and call the Sabbath a delight, the holy of the Lord, honorable; and shalt honor Him, not doing thine own ways, nor finding thine own pleasure, nor speaking thine own words—then shalt thou delight thyself in the Lord; and I will cause thee to ride upon the high places of the earth and feed thee with the heritage of Jacob, thy father; for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it."

In the course of this sermon the Sabbatarians were snubbed in a quiet, inferential sort of way, that must have been very distressing to those of Mr. Beecher's hearers who have puritanical or pharisaical notions as to a rigid Sabbath keeping.

He claimed for the Sabbath great liberty; it was a day in which man could develop his manhood and all that was best in him. Many persons mistook its object, and they brought up their children with such gloomy associations surrounding that brightest of all the days of the week that it made the children wish that

SUNDAY ONLY CAME ONCE A MONTH,

and that if it were to skip that they would have no objections. (Laughter.) He was one of eleven children, and in his father's family Sunday was dressed in this puritanical fashion. There were one or two books he might read on a Sunday; there was the Bible and the Catechism, and books equally interesting, but if he got his "Robinson Crusoe" he was told to put that away, for it was not a Sunday book. There was one pleasant remembrance in those dull Sundays. A negro servant of the family would take him in her lap, and she had a lap large enough for a sitting room couch—(laughter)—and this girl would tell him tales. All fathers and mothers should make Sunday a bright, cheerful day for their children, and if they did not do that it was the fathers and mothers who were Sabbath breakers and not the children.

He then turned to the question of work on Sundays, and claimed that all necessary work was lawful to be done on that day. He refused and would always refuse to sign any petition for stopping the running of cars on Sunday. He did not wish to make a poor man's Sunday any less comfortable than a rich man's Sunday. Some people seemed to think it was a terrible thing to desecrate the Sunday by allowing a car driver to lose his half Sunday who was perhaps instrumental in getting two hundred people to Plymouth church; but they thought it a very proper thing for a coachman to lose his half Sunday in driving five people in a carriage to the same church. (Laughter.)

The "Dutch Sunday," which only developed the drinking of "lager beer," and the Sunday excursions were denounced as not needful to the working classes who could obtain their recreation on other days, but walks into the country, where nature could become a means of grace, were encouraged and approved.

In this practical way a sermon, which in all probability will excite controversy, was studded with gems of practical wisdom and brilliant wit.

ST. JAMES' EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Confirmation by Bishop Littlejohn—The Ungodly of the Fifth Ward.

There was a large congregation at St. James' Episcopal church, at the corner of Lafayette avenue and St. James place, yesterday morning. Bishop Littlejohn, of the Long Island diocese, was present, and after the pastor, Rev. Charles W. Homer, had read the morning lessons and said the prayers, he came forward and said it seemed most proper that he should occupy the time usually allotted to the sermon in making an explanation in regard to

THE DIOCESAN MISSION.

This special work was one in which he was deeply interested, and one in which he was bound up as Bishop of the Long Island diocese. The mission was one of long standing, and located in one of the lowest parts of the city of Brooklyn, being in the Fifth ward. It was founded twenty years ago by the Rev. J. M. Johnson, who was regarded by all of them as one of the old patriarchs of Christianity, and around whose head was a halo of glory. That work was consecrated by him and by the tears of that memorable man of God when about departing this life. The Bishop said he desired to lay this matter before them in all its bearings, so that something might be done for this once noble mission of the city. This mission had not been successful of late, and it was from certain causes which it was not pleasant for him to repeat. There were

ECCLESIASTICAL FLUCTUATIONS

as well as business fluctuations, and the failure of this mission was a long story which he felt no inclination to relate. Suffice it to say that the doors of this mission had been closed for the last twelve months, and yet there was no section of the city to-day presenting to the eyes of the world a condition so mournful to contemplate; and a condition which grieved him so to the heart as this did. He had longed to present this case to this diocese, knowing that they would be glad to take up the mission and adopt it as their own. He was glad to have their sympathies, had heard of their contributions to far-off missions, but God in His wise providence had given them a region in central circles. They should remember that there was missionary work at their own doors, and he felt that he should call upon them to do this work. There were portions of the city of Brooklyn which were left as much without care as places which might be found beyond Missouri river. In the Fifth ward there were more than 20,000 souls, the greater portion of which had no connection with the church and were

LIVING WITHOUT GOD.

This was because they had no mission there to bring them from the darkness to the light. There was a matter of $4,000 required to meet the claims upon the property—a property which was worth at least $35,000. It was put up at public auction, but he stepped in and saved it to the diocese of Long Island and now he stood responsible for $20,000. A portion, that of $4,000, must be paid on the 1st of June. This was a small matter, but it was a matter which he had to meet on Wednesday next. One church had given him $1,000, he expected to get $1,000 from another on Monday, and he felt satisfied that through their sympathy and liberality the balance would be made up. God had prospered them and now he only asked them to give this matter which he had presented to them their consideration. A collection was taken up and the contributions were liberal.

CONFIRMATION.

The right of confirmation by the laying on of hands by the Bishop was then administered to sixty candidates, the larger portion being young ladies. At the close of the confirmation the Bishop addressed the young converts upon the new life which they had just entered.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Moral and Spiritual False Balances—Sermon by Rev. Mr. Talmadge.

Rev. Mr. Talmadge preached yesterday morning a sermon upon the moral and spiritual false balances of the world before a very large congregation assembled in the church in Schermerhorn street. The discourse was an eloquent and telling one, and partook considerably of the originality of style which this preacher is wont to infuse into his sermons.

Mr. Talmadge selected his text from Proverbs, xi., 1—"A false balance is abomination to the Lord." It seems strange, Mr. Talmadge said, that He who weighs maintains in scales and the hills in a balance should stoop to notice whether the ounce weight on the counter is a grain less than an ounce, and whether the bushel measure on the barn floor really holds as much as it professes to hold. Yet God does. There is nothing insignificant to Him. He takes just as much notice of the falling of a robin's wing as of the stroke of the wing of an archangel. You see from the text what minute observation He takes of the affairs of the world, and you come to the conclusion that if a single false balance is abomination to the Lord, in a great city like Brooklyn how many abominations there must be! The government had appointed commissioners, whose sole duty it shall be to inspect and to decide upon weights and measures; but there are

FALSE BALANCES OF A MORAL AND SPIRITUAL CHARACTER

that are never brought to that test, and he proposed to consider some of them. The preacher first remarked that that was a false balance which weighed one bad action against a thousand good ones and made it the heavier. How often it was, after a man had lived a life consecrated to some grand purpose, because of a single indiscretion society threw him overboard, forgetful of the ten thousand good deeds, because a man did a single wrong thing. This accounted for the difference of opinion that people have of certain individuals in the community. That was a false balance that which weighed the Bible against secular literature and made that book the lightest; and this was the kind of weighing which was going on all the while. There was always so much literature on all subjects coming out of the printing press that there arose a temptation, which every man and woman in the house had felt, to neglect the word of God. This book was not intended as a torch to carry in front of some festal procession, but it was intended to be

AN EVERLASTING LAMP

to throw its light upon our pathway when all other lights had gone out. That was a false balance which made the outside forms of religion heavier than the inward meaning. Of what use was all your church going and psalm singing, and all your ecclesiastical astuteness, without faith in the Lord Jesus Christ? That was the thing which was to decide whether you are going to heaven or not. The posts of the sepulchral gate are not wide enough to allow a coach and four to go in. He had more faith in that man who might be somewhat erratic in his theology, but whose life was an illustration of the truths of God's word, than he had in the man who adopted all his religious theories while his life was hostile to the principles of the Gospel. He believed that

MEN HAD GONE TO HELL

with a Heidelberg catechism in one arm and a Westminster in the other, sound in the head but rotten in the life. That was a false balance which made present gratification destroy future bliss. He had known men who sold their souls for six cents, and men who for one moment's sipping of a glass destroyed their souls. The fountains of this world's pleasure are salt water, and the more you drink the thirstier you get. Then where was happiness? Wealth exclaims, "It is not here!" Royalty cries out, through the corridors of the palace, "It is not here!" Fame answers, as it stands writing its name on gilded column, "It is not here!" God only planted it in the soul. Then, for the sake of what the world could give, do not sell your soul. It was a dying world. Its mountains would fall and its thrones crumble, and if you had nothing but that which the world gave you you would be

TURNED OUT ON THE COMMONS

to die a poor beggar. This world would use a man's talent and energy, and then, after he is exhausted, banish him. That was a false balance which weighed present trials against future glory and made the latter the lightest. It was a perplexing question among theologians why God allowed sin to come into the world. Mr. Talmadge said he did not know, nor was he very much interested in the discussion. He simply wanted to know how it could be driven out. He concluded his sermon with an eloquent appeal to the people to confide in the Lord and become true Christians, and after prayer and singing the congregation was dismissed with the benediction.

JERSEY CITY CHURCHES.

SECOND REFORMED CHURCH.

A Picture of a Good Man—Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Van Cleef—A Lesson to Our Merchants and Politicians.

In the Second Reformed Church of Jersey City, yesterday, the pastor, Rev. Mr. Van Cleef, preached a sermon from the text, "For he was a good man, and born of the Holy Ghost and of faith," taken from the Acts of the Apostles, chapter xi., verse 24. The description given in the text, said the preacher, is not that of a minister merely: he was a good man. The man is not made out of the minister, but the minister out of the man. A man may be impure, dishonest, deceitful, yet if he be companionable, sociable and always agreeable in company, the world praises him.

WHAT IS A GOOD MAN

in the scriptural sense of the term? Barnabas was a good man; so were Joseph, Enoch, Noah, Abraha Joel. Yet Barnabas and Paul had many sharp co tentions, and each was much to blame. The be men have their temptations, their doubts, fears a falls. The Scriptures nowhere recognize goodne without faith. When the young man said to Christ, "Good master," the Saviour replied, "Why do you call me good? there is none good but one, and that is God;" by which he intimated that goodness in perfection is only to be found in God. There is a morality which some men boast of apart from Christian morality. Tinsel may shine more brightly than pure gold. There are many persons who are golden at the heart, yet in their exterior they are perhaps narrow-minded and unattractive. There are others, who give to the poor, who are apparently models of virtue, who let no occasion pass to be equal to others in generosity and kindness, yet in their hearts they are foul, unjust and wedded to vice. The moral virtue flows from religion as streams from a fountain or rays from the sun. A good man is a godly man, an honest man. He will not cheat you, he will not defraud the government. As a merchant you can rely on his word, as a minister he will not shrink from promulgating the truth though it be unpopular, nor pander to wrong though it be popular. A good man, if he enters

THE ARENA OF POLITICS,

will maintain his integrity even if he lose his office, for he disdains a place obtained by fraud or held by bribery. Neither will he permit others to be dishonest for him. We always find some good men in office, showing that God takes care of His people. The good man tolerates other sects, but he never participates in their errors. He always has a kind word for those in distress; he stretches out his hand to the needy; he raises up the wretched. He puts not out his money to usury, nor does he take a reward against the innocent. He incurs no obligations which he has not a hope of fulfilling, for he knows that a failure to fulfil them will involve the innocent. He practices all the moral virtues. How can a man who believes in a God and a crucified Saviour live in the daily commission of known sins? The presence of a good man often restrains a whole company from excesses. A man may be amiable, affectionate and generous, yet a combination of such qualities will not constitute goodness.

GOODNESS THE PRODUCT OF GRACE.

Goodness is not the product of nature but of grace. It is an exotic. Christ said, "Unless a man be born again he cannot enter the Kingdom of God." When the Bible speaks of a good man it means a converted man, one who has been brought from darkness into light. In the beginning God stretched forth his hand and turned darkness into light, chaos into order. In the same way the divine influence operates on the soul of a good man.

CENTENARY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Discourse on the Chinese Missions by Rev. S. L. Baldwin.

Union Hall, Jersey City, was filled yesterday by a respectable assemblage of Methodists, who came chiefly to hear the discourse of Rev. Mr. Baldwin. This clergyman has just returned to his native land after a sojourn of many years in China, where he labored for the conversion of that people. After the chanting of the usual hymns he proceeded to address the congregation, taking his text from the prophecy of Isaiah—"Behold, these shall come from far; and lo! these from the North and from the West, and these from the land of Sinim." The speaker selected the text not because he was about to preach a sermon, but because it is supposed that when the prophet spoke of the distant country, and described its natives advancing to the fold of Christ, he referred to the land of China. This vast empire is about to become a great field for missionary labor, and can lay special claim to the attention of Christian Americans. It is similarly situated with respect to the ocean, and is boundless in extent, like our own. Its people, however, numbering 400,000,000 of souls are beyond the pale of Christianity, and hence it has always been the special object of the Christian Church to bring to them the tidings of the gospel. Not long ago prayers were offered in our councils that China, then isolated and comparatively unknown, might ere long be

OPENED TO THE WORD OF GOD.

Agreeably to our desires, the United States government has obtained the solemn assurance of the Emperor that in every quarter of his dominions the teachers of religion shall have freedom to preach and hold their meetings. The representatives of European sovereigns took no part in urging the Emperor to make those concessions. In 1847 our church sent out its first missionary band to China. They encountered numerous disappointments, and the peculiar dialect of the people of Fouchal, on whose shores they had landed, was no small obstacle to their progress. Time, however, made them conversant with some four thousand Chinese characters, every word being a monosyllable. Many words and phrases consequently have different meanings, and the tone in which they are spoken becomes the sole criterion of their meaning. On one occasion where the preacher was discoursing to a number of Chinamen, he stopped at intervals, saying—"Do you understand me?" Next day he was informed by a brother that in consequence of the wrong pitch of his voice in putting the question he was really saying

"DO YOU KNOW HOW TO LOVE?"

During the delivery of their sermons the inhabitants would come in—some with axes, saws or hammers under their arms, others with clubs, mallets and implements, emblematic of their respective professions, and would saunter carelessly round the church, criticising the gesticulations of the speaker, making remarks on the shape of his coat, and wondering at the manners of the foreigner. Whether the preacher was itinerant or not, the audience was sure to be so. At times they interrupted the speaker, asking if all the people in America were like him, whether the land and the trees were the same as in China, or whether the sky and the same stars passed over their heads. They were very anxious to learn also if the Americans had a sun and moon, and were astounded to hear that they were the same lights that appeared in their own country. By degrees evangelism went on, prejudices were broken down, missionaries were respected, and many natives ceased to worship idols. The manager had often requested them to abandon their missions, but they persevered, and after ten years had the pleasure of seeing

ONE MAN CONVERTED.

A child was then baptized, two young men were admitted to the church and became ministers. The latter had the happiness of seeing their aged father die confessing the power of Jesus. At the end of thirteen years there were a few Christians attached to the church, and seventeen confirmed opium smokers were on the path to reformation. One smoker was induced to give up the wicked practice completely, and he now feels happy. There was a blacksmith there who kept his Bible perpetually at hand, and had one eye on the Scriptures while the other eye was on his work. Another remarkable conversion was that of a sorcerer and smoker, who is now an ordained minister, and named "The Peter," on account of the resemblance between his character and that of Saint Peter. The ministers were invited to preach at Amoy, where at the present day you would be joined by natives in singing praise to Jesus. Seven men who had bowed to idols ten years previously were ordained recently by Bishop Kingsley. During that solemn ceremony the hymn

Oh, how happy are they
Who the Saviour obey

was sung by those present, and while the postulants testified to the power of Jesus the good bishop was filled with the spirit of God. Five hundred miles in the interior, on the Yang-tse-Kiang, another mission has been established, and there is a church of six members there. Thirty persons offered the speaker a chapel if he would go and talk to them about Jesus. In sight of the imperial residence at Pekin is another missionary church, where a brother dwells who has baptised 112 persons. The Pekin dialect is spoken all over the northern provinces and is of much use to the missionary. There are 200 Christians in Pekin, but not of the Methodist denomination.

At the close of the interesting discourse prayer was recited by the pastor, Rev. J. B. Faulks, for the success of the missions in China and the welfare of those who have embraced the faith.

WASHINGTON CHURCHES.

METZEROT HALL UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

The Doctrine of Punishment—Sermon by Rev. H. R. Walworth.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1870.

At the Metzerot Hall Universalist Church, Rev. H. R. Walworth, of Baltimore, preached on the doctrine of punishment, taking for his text Hebrews xii., 9, 10. The reverend speaker commenced by saying that it is only on the supposition that we have duties to perform that there can be any ground for punishment. Our duties are many and of strong obligation, and if neglected punishment inevitably follows. Many or few stripes are avoided, according to the greatness of our offence.

THE NECESSITY OF PUNISHMENT

grows out of the imperfect nature of mankind, and because God designs to perfect that nature it is a part of the training which God uses. Punishment is the severe side of training; reward is the pleasant side of it. Training is necessary to bring out the best results in all natural things, as the plant or the tree; and so with man. The Greek word used to convey the idea of the pruning of trees in the classics is the same as that used in the New Testament from the word punishment. Thus all punishment is for a good purpose, no matter how severe; it is meant for good, and in God's hand must result in good. It often fails with man, but cannot with God. Turning to

MAN'S USE OF PUNISHMENT,

the speaker said that the infliction of punishment without a good object was mere barbarism, and its infliction with an evil object was revenge; but punishment implies good to be accomplished for the person punished. This view was not only supported by many passages of Scripture, but the reverend speaker also quoted the words of Plato to show that even heathen writers held the same view. When the good contemplated by the punishment was achieved then the punishment itself would end. The speaker could find no analogy between the severest human punishment and the doctrine of endless woe. He then dwelt upon the certainty of punishment for every sin, and forcibly closed with words of rejoicing in view of the time when all punishment should cease, because all sin should be ended and the universe be able to say, "Thanks to God, who giveth in the victory, through our Lord Jesus Christ."

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Sermon by Rev. A. W. Pitzer.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1870.

At the Central Presbyterian church, in the Columbian Law Building, the discourse to-day was delivered by Rev. A. W. Pitzer, whose text was taken from Romans vii., 24—"O, wretched man that I am; who shall deliver me from the body of this death?" The latter portion of this chapter, said the preacher, is expressive of the experience of Saul of Tarsus after his conversion. If any man is competent to give correct information upon the subject of religion that man is the Apostle Paul, the author of this Epistle to the Romans. He was a Jew of pure blood, a Pharisee, a rigid observer of the civil ceremonial moral law; but when he saw Jesus and became a converted man he finds that all his legalism, formalism and self-righteousness had been vain. Henceforth he

TRUSTS ONLY IN THE BLOOD OF JESUS CHRIST,

which cleanseth from all sin. In the text he gives expression to his feelings as a converted sinner striving after holiness of heart and purity of life—"O, wretched man that I am!" From this text we learn, first, that the Christian is not a sinless being. No such thing as sinless perfection exists. No saint whose life is recorded in the Bible ever claimed it. The angel said:—"Call His name Jesus, because He shall save His people from their sins." The Christian is one who expects to be saved from all his sins by the Lord Jesus. Noah, Abraham, Moses, David, Peter, all sinned and are sinners saved by grace. Every believer has some sin in heart or life to bewail.

SINLESS PERFECTION

is the standard, the goal, the end. Second, the Christian, though not sinless, is ever striving against sin. He hates sin, shuns sin. In his soul there are two forces—the power of good and the power of evil—sin and holiness, the new nature and the old man. The mightiest contests of earth fade into insignificance when compared with these soul battles hid from mortal gaze. The issues of the one end in time; the issues of the other endure through eternity. Third—In this conflict the Christian groans with the burden of his indwelling sin. Eastern tyrants bound living prisoners to dead bodies, and compelled the living to bear the corpse until death ended the agony. The apostle compares this indwelling sin to the dead body, and groans to be delivered. The true child of God prays and pants

FOR DELIVERANCE FROM IMPURITY,

imperfection and defilement. He wishes to be pure and holy like the blessed Saviour. Fourth—The Christian will be delivered at last. I thank God, through Jesus Christ. The omnipotence of Jesus Christ is pledged to each believer that He shall come off conqueror, and more than conqueror. His grace shall be sufficient. The thorn in the flesh, the messenger of Satan, may buffet, Satan himself may sift the believer as wheat, but Jesus prays for his tempted, burdened, groaning people, and they are delivered. Christ is more powerful than Satan, and grace is stronger than sin. The hand reached out to save and to deliver is a crucified human hand, but within it is all the power of omnipotence.

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH.

Sermon by Rev. Calvin Reasoner.

WASHINGTON, May 29, 1870.

The pulpit of the First Unitarian church, corner of D and Sixth streets, was filled to-day by the Rev. Calvin Reasoner, late of Ohio, who preached from the text, "I ascend unto my Father and your Father, and my God and your God." The preacher said the highest testimonies that we have go to show that God is a personal, or rather a spiritual being. His nature comprehends in completest fulness the essential attributes of the spirit, wisdom, goodness, power. The prophet and Psalmist knew nothing about nature as under a system of inviolate law. To them nature's processes were all the results of arbitrary, disconnected volition. We now know that the whole of nature and the whole of human life are under law; that all the affairs of time have their antecedents and consequents; that all are somehow

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF ALL-PERVADING LAW.

Gravitation is the direct or indirect result of will. The regularity and constancy of law teach us the regularity and constancy of the divine will. The scientific conception of law and order is not destructive of the higher conception of a heavenly father, for they are complimentary and answer equally imperative demands of the human mind; but science must not have for her practical methods full sway over the human mind in all its outgoings. In other words, science must not forget her own intuitive groundwork, whereby she is related to religion, otherwise the spiritual which the religious faculty attests in nature would be taken entirely away. We would have law and succession,

BUT NO GOD.

Thought must not only be destructive, but constructive, reaching finally the infinite subject, the divine consciousness everywhere present, to which no life or beauty is lost. This formless presence is the basis and characteristic of all religion, of whatsoever form. We may not know it perfectly, but we may take all times and spaces and things as types of the Eternal One. The highest type is in the soul of man, and the highest testimonies of the soul are love, wisdom and justice, and God, as known to us through these highest testimonies, becomes a personal being, a father, the fundamental thought of Christ.

THE GREAT MODERN SCHISM.

A Mormon Elder in Justification of Polygamy—Rev. Dr. Newman's Discourse Reviewed in Utah—Powerful Argument by Elder Orson Pratt—The Bible as a Basis of Both Sides of the Controversy—Ancient and Modern Social Laws Compared—Facts from the Census—What Will Congress Do?

The subjoined able review of a discourse preached recently at Washington, D. C., by Rev. Dr. Newman, and which appeared on the succeeding day in the columns of the HERALD, will, doubtless, command profound attention, emanating, as it does, from one of the most earnest and authoritative thinkers and leaders of the Mormon Church in Utah. The discourse of Dr. Newman attracted great notice from the fact that he is pastor of the congregation of which President Grant is a member and trustee, and the views enunciated by the reverend gentleman were by many accepted as a reflection of the opinions entertained by the executive head of the government on this important question. It will also be remembered that the President, with several members of the Cabinet, were present at the church on the occasion of the delivery of the discourse, and this fact was also accepted as one of deep significance.

Whether Elder Pratt's reply may be considered as a complete defence of polygamy, or all that may be said in justification of the system, is a question which cannot, perhaps, be determined without due and careful reflection. The following is his reply *in extenso*:—

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, May 4, 1870.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT, ESQ., EDITOR NEW YORK HERALD:—

As a bill is now before Congress in which it is proposed to abolish the divine institution of polygamy as taught in the Bible, and as some writers and celebrated divines are using all their powers of eloquence to urge on this unconstitutional measure, I, therefore, as an humble believer in God's word, wish to call your attention to some of the Scriptural evidences in favor of plural marriage, and to briefly reply to the most important objections urged against it. In the HERALD of the 25th ult. I find an elaborate

DISCOURSE BY REV. DR. NEWMAN

on the subject of polygamy, delivered in Washington, D. C., on the 24th of April, "at the Metropolitan Methodist church, of which President Grant is a trustee and member. The congregation was large and highly fashionable. Among those present were the President and Mrs. Grant, Vice President Colfax, Chief Justice Chase, Speaker Blaine and numerous other high officials." The reverend gentleman chose for his text the following words:—

> Have ye not read, that He which made them at the beginning made them male and female?—Matthew, xix., 4.

The learned doctor informs his illustrious congregation that his text "contains the intention of the Divine Creator, and is here referred to in condemnation of polygamy and in approval of monogamy." He further states that Jesus delivered a discourse on marriage, in which He affirmed three propositions:—

> *First*—That marriage is a divine institution.
>
> *Second*—That marriage is monogamous, as indicated by the facts that in the beginning God created but one man and one woman; that in the marriage union the man and the woman became one person; that the man is to leave his father and his mother and cleave to his wife.
>
> *Third*—That marriage is indissoluble, except for one cause.

That Jesus "affirmed" the first and third of the above propositions is most certainly true; but that He "affirmed" or even "indicated" "that marriage is monogamous" only is not susceptible of proof, either directly or indirectly, from the Divine Record. That God "at the beginning made them male and female," and that He "created but one man and one woman" is no evidence either for or against polygamy existing among the descendants of the first pair. But it is argued by

THE OPPONENTS OF POLYGAMY

that the Creator could easily have formed several wives for Adam; but, inasmuch as He only made one, He showed a preference for monogamy. As well might they argue that as the great Creator did not make any provisions to prevent the first generation of the children of Adam from marrying their own brothers and sisters, therefore all future generations must be limited in marriage to their own brothers and sisters. Could not the Creator have prevented intermarriages among blood relations by forming several pair at once and commanding the children to refrain from all incestuous marriages? Is the Rev. Dr. Newman prepared to defend the conclusions of his own logic? Must all generations from Adam to Moses be limited in marriage to blood relations of the nearest degree—namely, brothers and sisters—because it was so in the second generation and no provision made to avoid it?

The great principle which our Lord wished to enforce upon the corrupt Jews, whom he was addressing, was the sanctity of marriage in that the creation of male and female clearly indicated His design for the multiplication of the human species; that Moses, because of the wickedness of the people, permitted divorces; that He, the Saviour, abrogated the unjust law of divorce and condemned as adultery the wicked practice which then existed to an alarming extent of putting away one wife without sufficient cause in order to gratify their beastly lusts in marrying another.

SUCH WICKED, HEARTLESS MARRIAGES,

preceded by the monstrous cruelty of divorce, were only to be recognized in the catalogue of crimes. It could not be said of such marriages, "What God hath joined together let no man put asunder." They were no part of the divine institution, and therefore were adulterous and the children bastards; while, on the other hand, the polygamist, who honorably kept his wives and maintained them, and did not put them away, though he added other wives to his peaceful family circle, was approbated of God and free from the sin of adultery, and his children were not bastards, but legitimate and blessed of God, as is abundantly proved in the divine oracles.

After having made several unproved assumptions in the form of denunciation against polygamy, the reverend doctor says:—

> I shall now proceed to prove that God's law condemns the union in marriage of more than two persons.
>
> I.—THE LAW.
>
> Which are the laws that seem to sanction polygamy? The advocates of polygamous marriages quote with much confidence Exodus, xxi., 7 to 11—"And if a man sell his daughter to be a maid servant, she shall not go out as the men servants do. If she please not her master, who hath betrothed her to himself, then shall he let her be redeemed: to sell her unto a strange nation he shall have no power, seeing he hath dealt deceitfully with her. And if he have betrothed her unto his son, he shall deal with her after the manner of daughters. If he take him another wife, her food, her raiment and her duty of marriage, he shall not diminish. And if he do not these three unto her, then shall she go free without money."

Having quoted the passage this reverend divine supposes the purchased lady to stand in the relation of one betrothed and not yet married, and that the man is still an unmarried person. How far this supposition is founded on truth will appear from the passage itself—"If he take him another wife, her food, her raiment and her duty of marriage, he shall not diminish."

It is evident that the words "another wife" do acknowledge the first lady as not only betrothed, but as actually a lawful wife, and her "duty of marriage" her husband had no right to diminish. If, then, God recognizes her as a married wife, and in His own language so calls her, and if He also recognizes the second lady as "another wife" and bestows on her that title Himself, then

GOD GAVE LAWS

which not only sanction the taking of another wife while the first is yet living, but which also prescribe three duties which the husband must fulfil to the first wife. In this passage neither the husband nor his wives were condemned as criminals and subjected to fines and penalties; but both ladies had the honored title of wives bestowed upon them by the great Divine Lawgiver Himself. This portion of God's word, therefore, instead of condemning polygamy, honors it equally with monogamy.

The next passage referred to by this celebrated divine against polygamy will be found in Leviticus, xviii., 18. "Neither shalt thou take a wife to her sister, to vex her, to uncover her nakedness, besides the other in her *life time*." As this passage in its present rendering does not, either directly or indirectly, condemn polygamy, the learned doctor is obliged to seek in the margin for the opinions of some learned commentators who, like himself, are opposed to polygamy. He finds that Dr. Edwards translates the words "a wife to her sister," "one wife to another." By this alteration he makes the passage read, "Thou shalt not take one wife to another." Any impartial Hebrew scholar who has no peculiar dogma to sustain will decide at once that the passage as it now stands in Leviticus is the true rendering of the Hebrew, and that the suggested alterations in the margin are not only far-fetched, but are not true and are not in keeping with the context announcing the law of consanguinity.

Polygamy, by this passage, is indirectly approbated; for, instead of denouncing it as a crime, and commanding them to refrain from it, the Lord merely prohibited the husband from marrying his wife's sister during her lifetime, but placed no restraint upon him in regard to

PLURAL MARRIAGES WITH OTHER WOMEN,

not prohibited in the law of consanguinity revealed in the preceding part of the chapter. The next law referred to by Mr. Newman is in Deuteronomy xxi., 15-17:—"If a man have two wives, one beloved and another hated, and they have borne him children, both the beloved and the hated: and if the firstborn son be hers that was hated; then it shall be, when he maketh his sons to inherit that which he hath, that he may not make the son of the beloved firstborn before the son of the hated, which is indeed the firstborn: but he shall acknowledge the son of the hated for the firstborn, by giving him a double portion of all that he hath: for he is the beginning of his strength; the right of the firstborn is his." The reverend doctor supposes that the two wives referred to in this passage might have been successive wives, the hated one having been divorced or dead; and if such were the case the man could not be a polygamist. But as plurality of wives had been practiced by them from the days of Abraham, between four and five hundred years, it is very evident that the law was given to regulate

THE NUMEROUS FAMILIES OF POLYGAMISTS

then existing in Israel. Indeed, the language itself conveys the idea of the simultaneous existence of the two wives: there is no reference to past time. It does not say, if a man has had two wives, that is, has had them in succession; but it says, "If a man have two wives," clearly referring to their cotemporary existence with the husband. This, then, is another additional evidence that God gave laws regulating the descent of property in polygamous families. God bestows the honored title of wives upon both women, and acknowledges their children as legitimate, and though the hated wife happened to be the second, and the firstborn happened to be her son, yet he was the legal heir to the double portion of all the property. God nowhere thus honors adulterous connections, but expressly places the brand of infamy upon bastards, declaring that "they should not come into the congregation of the Lord unto the tenth generation." (Deut., xxiii., 2.)

The next passage adduced by the reverend gentleman is found in Deuteronomy, xxv., 5—10.

> If brethren dwell together, and one of them die, and have no child, the wife of the dead shall not marry without unto a stranger: her husband's brother shall go in unto her, and take her to him to wife, and perform the duty of a husband's brother unto her. And it shall be that the firstborn which she beareth shall succeed in the name of his brother which is dead, that his name be not put out in Israel. And if the man like not to take his brother's wife, then let his brother's wife go up to the gate, unto the elders, and say, My husband's brother refuseth to raise up unto his brother a name in Israel; he will not perform the duty of my husband's brother. Then the elders of his city shall call him and speak unto him and if he stand to it, and say, I like not to take her, then shall his brother's wife come unto him in the presence of the elders, and loose his shoe from off his foot, and spit in his face, and shall answer and say, So shall it be done unto that man that will not build up his brother's house. And his name shall be called in Israel, The house of him that hath his shoe loosed.

Mr. Newman advances the following supposition in regard to this law:—"The object of this law was the preservation of families and family inheritance. But this law," continues he, "*does not sanction or even connive at polygamy*, as will appear from the following reasons:—The 'brethren dwell together;' that is, they have not yet married and become heads of families. This fact excludes all married men from the obligations of the law."

From the simple fact that the "brethren dwell together" Mr. Newman has drawn the sweeping conclusion that they were all unmarried men, and that the law was not obligatory upon any others. It is a fact which no one will call in question that one of

THE PECULIARITIES OF ISRAEL

was to "dwell together." Indeed, it was a command of their Divine Lawgiver that each tribe should receive their separate inheritances and dwell together instead of alienating their inheritances and mixing up and losing all distinctions of tribes. These tribes were again subdivided into smaller divisions called families, each consisting of hundreds and of thousands, and in some instances of tens of thousands. (See Numbers, xxvi.; also I. Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah and many other books.) It was necessary that these families, as a general custom, should dwell together that the genealogies might not be lost. Again, these large family subdivisions were still farther divided into numerous branches dwelling together in the same region. And each branch were again divided into households consisting of nearer blood relations, such as grandfathers, fathers, children. These most generally had their inheritances side by side in the same neighborhood. Such were the ones whom the God of Israel addressed as "brethren dwelling together." They were men, and not children—men capable of performing the duties of marriage to the widows of their deceased brethren, that the first born of the remarried widow might succeed to the inheritance, and thus prevent the estate from being alienated to strangers in other great families in Israel of a more distant kin. It mattered not how large a family of married brothers there might be dwelling together in the same neighborhood, if they all but one died childless the surviving brother would be obliged by this law to marry all the widows, for the purpose of building up the house of his brothers, that their names might not become extinct in Israel and their inheritances go to strangers. And so strict was

THIS LAW ENFORCING POLYGAMY

that the Lord God affixed to it a penalty of the most degrading character, commanding the widows of his deceased brothers to loose his shoe and spit upon him in the presence of all the elders, and commanding all Israel to stigmatize him with a name of everlasting disgrace. With scorn and derision his house was to be "called in Israel the house of him that hath his shoe loosed." This was the degrading, humiliating penalty pronounced by the God of Israel upon the low, mean, selfish wretch who should refuse to enter into polygamy to preserve his brothers' names from becoming extinct in Israel. That all might fear the terrible consequences of disobedience to this law, or any other, the following heart-thrilling denunciation was uttered:—"Cursed be he that confirmeth not all the words of this law to do them: and all the people shall say, Amen." (Deuteronomy, xxvii., 26.) What man of principle or of any feeling of respect for himself or his house, would dare brave these divine penalties and die under

THE WITHERING CURSE OF JEHOVAH

and all his people? None but the most abandoned and reckless could refuse to become polygamists under such circumstances.

Another passage referred to by Dr. Newman reads as follows (II. Samuel, xii., 8):—

> And I gave thee thy master's house and thy master's wives unto thy bosom, and gave thee the house of Israel and of Judah; and if that had been too little, I would moreover have given unto thee such and such things.

The doctor says the term "wives" may be understood women: for we nowhere read that Saul had more than one wife, whose name was Ahinoam. Rizpah was a second wife, or, at most, his concubine. The women of his court are therefore meant. To give those unto David's bosom simply implies protection. Abraham's bosom, to which Lazarus was carried, was a place of protection figuratively expressed. It does not mean that they became his wives. The Hebrew word *nausheem* is translated "wives" in numerous places in the Scriptures. (See Genesis, iv., 19 and 23; also Deut., xxi., 15).

WHY SHOULD MR. NEWMAN OBJECT

to the usual rendering in the above passage? Did not the inspired judges and leaders of Israel generally have many wives? Was it not this class of men whom the Lord generally chose when He had any great work to accomplish in Israel? Why should Saul, in the estimation of Mr. Newman, be an exception? David certainly was worthy of Saul's wives, as a gift from the hands of God, into his own person; for before he was exalted to the throne of Israel he only had eight wives. God understanding the faithfulness of David, while fleeing before his heartless persecutor, and having proved him to be a man after his own heart, felt willing to give the wives of Saul into his bosom, and, if that had been too little, the Lord informs him that He would have given more. Indeed, Nathan the prophet represents the wives of David by "many flocks and herds" (verse 2), and the one wife of Uriah by a "little ewe lamb." The words of Nathan were confirmed by "the Lord God of Israel," who testified that He Himself gave these wives to him, and assigns this as a reason why he should not have taken the "one little ewe lamb" belonging to his neighbor. If the Lord God had merely given Saul's wives into David's bosom for protection, He never would have assigned this as a reason why David should not have taken that which did not belong to him, and which the Lord had not given him.

Notwithstanding the great anxiety of this learned doctor to do away with the force of this passage it stands out in bold relief, like many other passages already quoted, as an everlasting testimony that

GOD IS THE GREAT AUTHOR

of both polygamy and monogamous marriages; that he not only commanded, under certain circumstances, a plurality of wives, but denominates them as a gift from his own hands. Mr. Newman further states that "In Deuteronomy xvii., 17, polygamy is positively forbidden by Moses:—'Neither shall he (the king) multiply wives to himself, that his heart turn not away.'"

This is supposed by Mr. Newman to limit the future king of Israel to one wife. If he had read the preceding verse he would have found another command of a very similar nature, or, at least, in language very similar. The Lord said, "The king shall not multiply horses to himself." Does this mean that the king must not have more than one horse? Does it mean that a plurality of horses, like a plurality of wives, would be wicked and a violation of the law of God? Is Mr. Newman prepared to assert and maintain that the king is limited by this law to one horse? Is it not

A MORE REASONABLE INTERPRETATION

to say that the king must not multiply horses and wives by himself in excess, but be satisfied with the number which the Lord should give him and not covet his neighbor's horses or wives? Man does not multiply to himself horses and wives when the Lord gives them. And as Mr. Newman admits marriage to be a divine institution neither a king nor any of his subjects could take a wife or wives legally unless they were given to them by the Lord. Therefore when David or Solomon multiplied wives unto himself from among nations which the Lord had cursed and among whom Israel were forbidden to intermarry he transgressed the law of God. Such marriages were not legal nor divine. But when God gave him wives he was not a transgressor of the law.

MR. NEWMAN REJECTS THE OBVIOUS MEANING

of Paul that a bishop must be the husband of one wife—that is, he must be a married man—and takes the ground that polygamists must not be selected for church officials. But why should Paul mention these disqualifications for office if there were no polygamous families in the Christian Church? If plurality of wives were not permitted in the Christian Church to give such a caution in the selection of officers from among the members would be not only absurd but positively ridiculous. What would the good Methodists of Massachusetts think if Mr. Newman should write to them an epistle to be careful in their selection of bishops and deacons not to appoint any church member to that office who was a polygamist? They would indeed think that the reverend gentleman had become deranged. They would say, "Why this caution? There are no polygamist members permitted in our Church; consequently it is impossible for us to select any such for the ministry." The argument of Mr. Newman proves more than he intended: it proves most indisputably that a plurality of wives did exist in the Christian Church in the first century. Mr. Newman next appeals to

THE CENSUS OF THE WORLD

as to the relative proportion of males and females that are born, which he believes to be condemnatory of polygamy. He clearly proves that in the United States there is an excess of males born; that in Great Britain there is an excess of 700,000 females; that in France, Austria, Spain, Italy and Prussia there is an excess of 1,074,000 females, but thinks that when the soldiers—who are not numbered in the civil list in the last five European nations—are added it will in a measure equalize the two sexes. From these statistical facts he draws the following conclusion:—

> Thus nature provides for the right of each man to one wife. But polygamy violates this right; for if one man takes twelve wives then eleven men are cheated out of their natural rights.

This conclusion, at first sight and without reflection, seems a very plausible one. But we must remember that the equality of males and females which are born is one thing, and the equality of males and females when they arrive at a marriageable age is another. From the ages of fifteen to thirty years may be considered as the most general and usual period of marriage. Now, what are the statistical facts as derived from the census during this marriageable period? Let the census of 1860 speak:—

"It will be interesting to observe how uniformly the males exceed the females in infancy and up to the age of about fifteen years. After passing this age the order is reversed; the females become the more numerous class, and increasingly so, till at the oldest ages—from ninety upwards—the females exceed the males in the ratio of three to two." Page 46 United States Census for 1860.)

In the United States and Territories in 1860 the excess of marriageable females between the ages of fifteen and twenty over the males was 50,044; in Upper and Lower Canada, 3,687. In Great Britain the excess of females between fifteen and thirty over the males was 297,701. In Vermont they were nearly equal. In Massachusetts the marriageable females were greatly in excess, being over 26,000. In Pennsylvania they were over 28,000 in excess. In New York State they were over 61,000 in excess.

It should be remembered that these statistics were taken before the war. In the war a million or upwards of brave men in the very prime of life were swept away, leaving an additional million of surplus marriageable females to swell the ranks of those already in excess. These are statistical facts which none can disprove. What conclusion should be drawn from these data? The very opposite of those stated by Mr. Newman.

THE LAWS OF THE NATION

and of the States and Territories should be so framed as to give these million ladies a possibility of obtaining husbands. As it is the monogamic laws of every State have taken away the natural rights of women. These cruel laws speak in crushing tones of thunder to a million heart-broken, despairing females, saying, "You shall have no husbands to cheer and comfort you through life's rugged journey. You shall be punished with fines and imprisonment if you dare to be united in wedlock with a man already having a wife. You must live out the lonely, wretched life of old maids. However much you may desire the happiness of the conjugal state; however much you may deplore your sad condition and the injustice of your country's laws, you have no hope, for the divine institution of Bible polygamy is cast out from the counsels of the nation." No provisions made in our free government for these sorrowful outcasts from the family circle. Under the cruel, unjust, and unconstitutional laws of our otherwise happy country

THERE IS NO HOPE OF MARRIAGE

for hundreds of thousands of the fairer sex, unless they forsake their country and hunt for husbands in some foreign land where males happen to be in excess, or else seek some distant corner of the earth where the rights of females are respected and Bible polygamy not ignored. What honest, upright, virtuous females, who understand the Bible institutions of marriage, would not infinitely prefer plural marriage with one good man and become the mothers of happy children than to live the wretched lives of old maids or to welter in the filth of prostitution? Supposing there was an equality of marriageable males and females in our nation, is it not a well attested fact that hundreds of thousands of males will not marry, many of whom prefer to gratify their lusts in prostitution? Ought our laws, therefore, to be so unjustly framed as to

PUNISH THE SURPLUS FEMALES

arising from this wicked cause with perpetual celibacy? Still further, are there not hundreds of thousands of males who offer themselves in marriage so debauched and diseased by their former degrading habits that they become obnoxious and loathsome to the fairer sex? Must the innocent, therefore, be condemned by our laws as irreclaimable old maids because they will not marry these loathsome monsters? Why not make provisions for such to be honorably married to men of respectability? For the sake of civilization, for the sake of the ladies of our country,

REPEAL THE MONOGAMIC LAWS

palmed upon us by our forefathers, who derived them from the barbaric nations of Greece and Rome. Such relics of barbarism never ought to disgrace the soil of our free and enlightened republic. We have stretched out our arms and rescued the groaning slave from the whip and lash of his cruel taskmaster; we have restored him to liberty and to all the inalienable rights of man. Shall we not also remember that there are others still in bondage? That the fair daughters of American citizens are crushed down by hundreds of thousands into the degrading condition of old maids, deprived of rights dearer to them than life itself? Would it not be more noble, more manlike, more Godlike and more in accordance with the progressive enlightenment of the age for the great men of our nation and our learned divines to sympathize with the oppressed ladies of our country—to break the yoke from off their necks and invite them into the family circle, and take them by the hand and bid them welcome to the dignified and

HOLY POSITION OF WIVES AND JOYFUL MOTHERS?

Let them do this, and the blessings of millions of happy wives and children will be poured out, like the dews of heaven, upon their heads and upon their generations after them.

Next in order Mr. Newman refers to the ancient practice of polygamy. He says the first instance of polygamy recorded in the Bible is in connection with Lamech. And who was Lamech? A descendant of Cain, and himself a murderer. And the murder was committed in defence of polygamy. Genesis iv., 23:—

> And Lamech took unto him two wives. * * * And Lamech said unto his wives, Adah and Zillah, hear my voice; ye wives of Lamech, hearken unto my speech; for I have slain a man to my wounding, and a young man to my hurt.

The reverend doctor continues:—"This is the only instance of polygamy recorded in the Scriptures during the first two thousand years after the institution of marriage; and we judge from the record that both Lamech and those around him considered it a crime." It is admitted that Lamech became a murderer; but did he murder in defence of polygamy? No: there is not the least intimation to that effect. This is

ONE OF THE FALSE CHARGES

of this reverend divine to embitter the minds of the public against a Bible institution. Does Mr. Newman wish to assert that because murder was a crime therefore polygamy must be a crime? Let us carry out this gentleman's logic a little further. Cain was a murderer, and he had but one wife; therefore monogamy was a crime. Such would be the result of such reasoning.

Another specimen of his logic is that there is no record of any other polygamous family for 2,000 years. In reply, we say that there was no record of monogamous marriages, only in three cases, from Adam to Noah. Does Mr. Newman suppose that this silence of history in regard to the marriage institution condemns either the monogamic or polygamic form of marriage? Abraham is next referred to:—

> "I do not hesitate to say," declares Mr. Newman, "that Abraham was in no sense a polygamist. What are the facts? God had appeared unto Abraham, and promised him a numerous posterity. Six years had passed and the promise had not been fulfilled. Then Sarah fancied that she must help the Lord to keep His promise, and she induced her husband to accept her handmaid, Hagar, an Egyptian girl. But after the evil had been wrought Sarah realized her sin, but threw the blame upon Abraham, saying, 'My wrong be upon thee.' * * * 'The Lord judge between me and thee.' (Genesis xvi., 5). I have done wrong in this, and now repent. And as a confirmation of this view the Lord did not recognize Ishmael as Abraham's son. The angel who met Hagar in the wilderness called him 'the lad;' and years after, when God commanded Abraham to offer Isaac on Mount Moriah, he said unto him, 'Take now thy son, thine only son, Isaac, whom thou lovest, and get thee into the land of Moriah.' (Genesis xxii., 2.) And when the domestic troubles were no longer endurable, and Sarah demanded that Hagar should be sent away, then for the first time the Lord spoke to Abraham on this matter, and commanded him to put Hagar away, and said unto him, 'Walk before me, and be thou perfect.' (Genesis xvii., 1.) This was Abraham's only offence of the kind, and of which he and Sarah repented."

I have given this lengthy quotation in order more fully to point out the

MISREPRESENTATIONS OF THE REVEREND DIVINE

in regard to Abraham and his two wives. He has unblushingly declared "that Abraham was in no sense a polygamist," and has pretended to prove his assertions by the most gross perversions of the historical facts, saying that Sarah realized her sin, and that both she and Abraham repented. Every reader of the Bible knows that there are no intimations of any such thing in that good book. It is true that Sarah gave her bondmaid to Abraham as his second wife (Genesis xvi., 4):—

> And he went in unto Hagar, and she conceived; and when she saw that she had conceived her mistress was despised in her eyes.

What injustice and ingratitude on the part of a bondwoman or slave! What a sin she committed in despising her good mistress, who had generously consented for her husband to take her as a wife! When Sarah saw that she was unjustly and wickedly despised she complained to Abraham and said:—"My wrong be upon thee: I have given my maid into thy bosom, and when she saw that she had conceived I was despised in her eyes. The Lord judge between me and thee." But Abram said unto Sarai, "Behold thy maid is in thy hand; do to her as it pleaseth thee." And when Sarai dealt hardly with her she fled from her face. (Verses 5 and 6.)

In all these afflictions and the great wrong which Hagar heaped upon her mistress there was not the least intimation, either from Sarai or Abram, that they had done wrong in going into polygamy. Abram was appealed to as the supreme ruler of the household, to correct the wrong and mete out justice in behalf of Sarah, the aggrieved party, which he promptly did, by delivering over the offender to her mistress. This difficulty was no greater than what often happens in monogamous families, and had nothing to do in regard to the divinity of either form of marriage. Because the angel, on a certain occasion, called Hagar's son "the lad" Mr. Newman supposes that the Lord did not recognize Ishmael as Abram's son. But this supposition is not true. Hear what the Scriptures say:—"And God said unto Abraham, As for Sarai thy wife, thou shalt not call her name Sarai, but Sarah shall her name be: and I will bless her, and give thee a son also of her"—(Gen. xvii, 15, 16.) The words, "a son also" show most conclusively that God recognized Ishmael as Abraham's son. The expression "the lad" is applied to Isaac, as well as Ishmael—(Gen. xxii, 5.) And are, therefore, of no force in support of Mr. Newman's argument.

It is true that the Lord calls Isaac "the only son" of Abraham, at the time he was required to offer him up. But as Ishmael is often called in Genesis the son of Abraham, the expression "thine only son," as applied to Isaac, must mean that he was the only son by promise—the only son through whose seed the nations of the earth should be blessed,—the only son through whose lineage the promised Messiah should come,—the only son whose seed should be the legal lawful inheritors of the promised land. Several years after the birth of Ishmael he became very rude, and

MOCKED HIS MOTHER'S MISTRESS.

The great wickedness of Hagar, in despising so good a woman, and in suffering her son to do the same, greatly displeased the Lord, and he commanded Abraham to hearken to the voice of Sarah and send her away. This was not because the Lord had any fault to find with polygamy, but because he considered Hagar unworthy to retain the honorable position to which she had been raised as a polygamous wife. She was unworthy to enjoy the home and society of that most noble and godlike family. Mr. Newman acknowledges Jacob to be a polygamist, but thinks that he went into it unrighteously; that he had not previously been converted; that the land where he dwelt in his youth was a land where monogamy was the only custom; that the country to which he fled was a polygamic country; that he was deceived into polygamy, &c. That Jacob was converted before he arrived in the country of Laban is evident from what is recorded in the 28th chapter of Genesis, 12th verse:

> And he (Jacob) dreamed, and behold a ladder set up on the earth, and the top of it reached to heaven; and behold, the angels of God ascending and descending on it. And behold, the Lord stood above it and said, I am the Lord God of Abraham, thy father, and the God of Isaac; the land whereon thou liest, to thee will I give it and to thy seed; and thy seed shall be as the dust of the earth, and thou shalt spread abroad to the west and to the east and to the north and to the south, and in thee and in thy seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed. And behold I am with thee and will keep thee in all places whither thou goest and will bring thee again into this land, for I will not leave thee until I have done that which I have spoken to thee of.

After seeing angels and the Lord God and obtaining from His own mouth such precious promises he exclaims, "Surely the Lord is in this place. * * * This is none other but the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven." Jacob made a most solemn vow unto the Lord in that place. If Jacob was not a converted man then there never was one. His future life was that of a man of God.

Up to that time he was raised in

A COUNTRY WHERE POLYGAMY WAS PRACTISED.

His grandfather Abraham and Abimelech, King of Gerar, both practised polygamy, the latter being a righteous man whom the Lord visited and with whom He conversed. The Lord informs this good King that he knew his heart was full of integrity and innocency when he attempted to take what he supposed to be Abraham's sister, in addition to the wives he already had. Instead of condemning the polygamy of the King and denouncing him as a criminal, He approved of his integrity. The place of Jacob's nativity, therefore, was a country of polygamy (Gen. xx). Though Jacob was deceived by his father-in-law in the taking of Leah, yet he was not deceived in marrying Bilhah and Zilpah, his third and fourth wives. That these two women were also Jacob's wives, and not, as some have said, merely concubines, see Gen. xxxvii., 2. The reverend doctor, in his concluding remarks, refers to the wicked acts of some of the

ANCIENT PROPHETS AND KINGS,

especially those of David and Solomon, and on these grounds attempts to condemn polygamy. The same argument would also condemn monogamy; for many good men, prophets and apostles, who had but one wife, occasionally departed from the Lord. Does their adultery and incest prove monogamy to be a criminal form of marriage? Was the monogamy of Lot a crime, because of his incest with his two daughters? If Mr. Newman's argument proves anything it proves too much. If the adultery of David and the licentiousness of Solomon, in taking strange women from among the accursed nations whose daughters they were forbidden by the law of God to marry, proves polygamy to be a crime, then the adultery and incest of ancient monogamists prove the one wife system to be criminal. But adultery and incest are crimes condemned by the law of God, while monogamy and polygamy are

PURE, HOLY, DIVINE INSTITUTIONS

of the great Jehovah. It is an easy matter for reverend gentlemen to call good evil and to place the institutions of heaven in the same catalogue with the crimes of hell, and to denounce in unmeasured terms that which God approbated and commanded in the Bible; but it is utterly beyond their power to prove their wicked denunciations, or even to find one passage which in the least degree sustains their unwarrantable assertions. It, doubtless, was expected that so great a theologian as the Rev. Dr. Newman would in his profound researches be able, at least, to find some divine law, some item from the divine oracles, to prove plurality of wives a crime. But

HE HAS UTTERLY FAILED.

Bible polygamy shines forth in all its heavenly purity, unshaken, unscathed, untarnished, resting upon a foundation deep and broad—the foundation of the everlasting word of Jehovah.

Up to this point I have strictly limited myself to the Scriptures quoted and the arguments adduced by this celebrated theologian. I have purposely avoided launching forth into the wide field of Scriptural testimony in favor of this great divine institution. Such evidences and arguments have already been adduced and extensively developed by many eminent Protestant divines and writers of the last three centuries, among which I refer you to the joint epistle of Martin Luther and seven other prominent divines of the sixteenth century, written "To the Most Serene Prince and Lord Philip, Landgrave of Hesse" (see "Variations of Protestant Churches," vol. 1, pages 242 and 258. Also Rev. Martin Madan's great work in three volumes called "Thelyphthora," in support of polygamy, printed in the last century. Also a late treatise by an eminent writer in Massachusetts entitled "Polygamy and Monogamy.") In reply to

MR. NEWMAN'S UNJUST ATTACK

upon Sarah in giving her bondmaid to her husband, I will refer to her piety and the high esteem in which she was held by the Apostolic Christian Church. She is represented in the New Testament as being a worthy, godlike woman, as being a lovely model after whom all Christian women should pattern. Rachel and Leah were also examples of righteousness, women filled with faith, holding communion with God, and enjoying the spirit of revelation and prophecy. In those days barrenness was considered a great reproach, and was often inflicted upon women as a chastisement from the Lord; but when they repented and became obedient the affliction was taken away. Leah bore children, Rachel was barren. She therefore said to Jacob:—

> Behold my maid Bilhah, go in unto her; and she shall bear upon my knees, that I may also have children by her. And Bilhah conceived and bare Jacob a son. (Genesis xxx., 3, 5.)

The Lord restrained Leah from bearing until she would follow the righteous example of her sister. "When Leah saw that she had left bearing she took Zilpah, her maid, and gave Jacob to wife. And Zilpah, Leah's maid, bare Jacob a son." (Genesis xxx., 9, 10.) Did God bless Rachel and Leah for these acts? Let the Scriptures answer:—

> God remembered Rachel, and God hearkened to her and opened her womb. And she conceived and bare a son; and said, God hath taken away my reproach. And she called his name Joseph; and said, The Lord shall add to me another son. (Genesis xxx., 22, 23, 24.)

In the seventeenth and eighteenth verses it reads:—

> And God hearkened unto Leah, and she conceived and bare Jacob the fifth son. And Leah said, God hath given me my hire, because I have given my maiden to my husband.

In a like manner God restrained Sarah from bearing until she gave Hagar to Abraham, after which He blessed both wives with a son each. God was so well pleased with their polygamy that he wrought these three special miracles in conformation of the divine institution:—

IF POLYGAMY WERE A CRIME

how remarkably strange is the language, "God hath given me my hire, because I have given my maiden to my husband." When Hagar fled from the house of Abraham she was met by an angel, who commanded her to return to her home. This may seem very strange to the opposers of polygamy, that a polygamic woman should be visited by an angel and be commanded to return to her polygamic home. Instead of reproving her for entering into polygamy, and requiring her henceforth to keep away from it, he sends her back to her polygamous husband and mistress, saying, "I will multiply thy seed exceedingly, that it shall not be numbered for multitude." On another occasion the angel of the Lord told her that her son Ishmael should become "a great nation," "God was with the lad," and he begot twelve princes. All these facts, and many others too numerous to mention, show most conclusively that

GOD WAS WELL PLEASED

with the polygamic form of marriage and with the offspring thus begotten. While adultery was punished with death, and children begotten out of wedlock branded with infamy to the tenth generation, polygamists and their children were highly honored of the Lord. The child of David begotten unlawfully by Uriah's wife was smitten with death, according to the word of the Lord, through Nathan, the prophet. But after Uriah's death, when David married the same woman lawfully, the word of the Lord came unto him saying, "Behold a son shall be born to thee who shall be a man of rest, and I will give him rest from all his enemies round about: for his name shall be Solomon, and I will give peace and quietness unto Israel in his days. He shall build a house for my name, and he shall be my son, and I will be his father; and I will establish the throne of his kingdom over Israel for ever. (I Chronicles xxii., 9, 10.)

WHAT A DISTINCTION

the Lord makes between a bastard and a polygamist son—both born unto David of the same woman. One He smites with death, the other He appoints before his birth to build the Lord's house and to be raised to the throne of Israel. "He shall be my son and I will be his father." To this same Solomon the Lord appeared twice, and heard his prayer at the dedication of the holy temple, and sent down fire from heaven to consume the sacrifice. Thus did He honor this polygamist king above all men. Among all Israel whom did the Lord select to redeem these from the hand of the Midianites? Not a monogamist, but Gideon, a man of many wives, who had no less than seventy-one sons. By him He wrought stupendous miracles, and with only 300 men put to flight the numerous hosts of Midian. He it was whom the angel saluted as

"A MIGHTY MAN OF GOD."

When Israel through wickedness had been without a revelator and without any open vision for many years, whom did the Lord send to lift them up, to be a great prophet among them? The little child Samuel, the son of a polygamist woman, who obtained him in answer to her prayers. In the latter days, when Christian women in Zion become more numerous than the males, and have no chance of marriage in single pairs, what will they do to take away their reproach? Seven women will beg and plead with one man to take them as wives, promising to eat their own bread and wear their own apparel, if he will only consent for them to be called by his name. "In that day the branch of the Lord will be beautiful and glorious" (Isaiah iv.), and every dwelling of Mount Zion be lighted up with the glory of God—"with a cloud and smoke by day, and the shining of a flaming fire by night." Then will be the time when polygamy will be honored, as God honored it in times of old. Then will be the time predicted by our Saviour, when many will come from the east, west, north and south to sit down with the polygamists Abraham, Isaac and Jacob in the kingdom of God, while those who profess to be the children of the kingdom, but despise polygamy, will be cast out. In Abraham's bosom they will have no protection. Then

THE HEAVENLY JERUSALEM

will be a polygamist city, on whose gates of costly pearls will be emblazoned in words of celestial light the names of the twelve sons of the polygamist Jacob. Such will be the civilization of the future.

Our government was wisely instituted for the common protection of the people—to protect the weak against the strong—to protect all in the enjoyment of civil, political and religious rights—to legislate against crime and punish the same. If crime be embraced within the religious creed of any sect it is just and right that such criminal practices should be punished.

BUT IS IT RIGHT OR JUST,

or in accordance with our free institutions, to punish a religious society for embracing in their religious faith a holy and divine institution, believed in and practised by the most of men—by inspired prophets and revelators, whose sacred writings are revered by all Christian nations—an institution established in the divine oracles by divine command, regulated by divine law, acknowledged by angels and confirmed by miracles? The Bible is the great

STANDARD OF MORALS.

In it the great crimes against God and against society are clearly named and denounced. It is the acknowledged foundation on which civilized nations have erected the grand superstructure of criminal law for the universal protection of society. If heathenish religion should find its way into our land and should demand that a widow must be burned on the funeral pile of her husband, our laws, supported by this divine standard, would speak in tones of thunder against it, saying, "Thou shalt not kill." "He that killeth shall die." If under the pretended garb of religion marriage should be abolished and an indiscriminate intercourse of the sexes should be inculcated, the voice of legislation, sustained by the divine code, should speak in thrilling tones of terror to such loathsome wretches, saying, "Thou shalt not commit adultery." If theft, or infanticide or any other crime denounced in the divine law were incorporated in a religious creed and practised under the sacred name of religion the laws of our country should be strictly enforced against them and the offenders be punished. But because the people have wisely entrusted these great safeguards of the peace and good order of society in the hands of their representatives and legislators, ought they to betray that sacred trust? Ought they to legislate against any religious doctrine or institution sanctioned by the Bible? If the sacred institution of one form of Bible marriage can, by legislative enactment, be denounced criminal and utterly abolished what assurance have we that the other form may not eventually share the same fate?

WHAT ASSURANCE HAVE WE

that baptism, the Lord's Supper or any other divine right will not be denounced by some future legislation as criminal and those who practice them be fined and imprisoned for so doing? Our only safety is to legislate within the limits of the constitution, and not disturb the religious views and practices of any people so long as they do not violate any known law contained in the divine oracles.

Marriage is admitted by all Christian nations to be a divine institution, and, as such, all Christian and Jewish sects should have the privilege of prescribing its ceremonies and forms in accordance with their own religious views. To appoint civil officers, who may be infidels, to administer a divine ordinance to church members is not only ridiculous, but a gross violation of sacred religious rights. If such laws were to be enforced in Utah it would be equivalent to the utter abolishment of marriage so far as the

GREAT CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN OUR TERRITORY

is concerned. Our young gentlemen and ladies could not look upon marriages celebrated by government officials, who, possibly might be atheists, as anything but adulterous unions; and rather than commit so great a crime they would be compelled by a just regard for their own honor to abstain from marriage altogether. Our faith, our respect for the word of God would not permit us to receive these holy and divine ordinances from any but those whom we believe to be divinely appointed.

By the census of 1860 our marriageable females exceeded the males by several hundreds. And we now believe, through facts gathered from our emigration lists and other reliable sources, that the surplus female population of our Territory of a marriageable age exceeds that of the males by many thousands.

THESE SURPLUS FEMALES

have emigrated here because of their peculiar religious views. They are unwilling to leave the Territory to seek husbands elsewhere. No earthly consideration could persuade them to marry outside of the Church, of which they are members. Such marriages, they consider, would be equivalent to a denial of their faith, and, they believe, would greatly endanger their salvation. Have not these women the natural instincts of their sex? Do they not desire to become honorable wives and joyful mothers of children? Would they not infinitely prefer a plural form of marriage than to have no husbands at all? Why, then, should special legislation be extended over Utah to prevent thousands of ladies from participating in the enjoyment of Scriptural matrimony, to deprive them of the family circles and homes of their choice?

I CANNOT, I WILL NOT BELIEVE,

until I am compelled so to do, that the great and illustrious statesmen of our renowned republic will be so ungenerous, so unsympathizing to American ladies as to deny them their natural, civil and religious rights, and condemn them to perpetual celibacy.

Yours, most respectfully,
ORSON PRATT, SR.

MIDSUMMER RETREATS.

The Season of 1870 at Saratoga.

A Cushioned Way from New York to the Famous Springs—The Contemplated Visit of the Empress Eugenie and the London Rowing Club—Leland's Great Union Hotel—The Lake—The Roads—The Hotels—Racing—The New Geyser Spring—John Morrissey's Club House.

SARATOGA, May 27, 1870.

When the 1,000,000 prisoners confined in the brick and brown stone dungeons of New York shall be liberated from a long winter's captivity at least 80,000 will seek the charming freedom of Saratoga Springs. If this flight to a congenial resort shows anything it proves that the seventy-five years during which Saratoga has been the refuge of the weary have, season after season, added to its renown, multiplied its attractions, its fine hotels, the enduring beauties of its extended landscape, and have gathered from the rocks fresh springs impregnated with the choicest medicinal properties. But this number is only an estimate of those who will be constant patrons from New York. It is expected, from the vast preparations being made and the numerous interesting features that will be introduced throughout the season, that over 200,000 people will visit Saratoga in the months of June, July, August and September. Probably $20,000,000 will be expended by the guests alone, and in the vast outlays represented in dazzling diamonds, elegant wardrobes and luxuriant equipages, $100,000,000 will not cover the first cost. America, so striking an embodiment of the land of immense and rapidly accumulated fortunes, will thus be exemplified upon her strongest point. Here is the place to see

RICH MEN,

and there are three who, in past years, have been constant visitors whose individual wealth in each case would be underestimated at $50,000,000. Here also can be seen intellectual men—"smart" men, stylish men, men of the world, fast men and men who are in no sense men. Women—blondes and brunettes, of neither extreme, the flattering bee of fashion, the gentler bird of beauty, the lady of social rank who has enjoyed prerogatives that have wrecked more than one cooing pair, and her less rotund maiden sister, who, with the wisdom of the warrior, resides behind artificial breastworks—these make up some of the people found in the sample room of American society flourishing at Saratoga, and throughout this aggregate there runs the pervading leaven of wealth. No very poor people come here. The captain's office is too high for them. Even those few who visit Saratoga to spend a few innocent dollars can hardly expect to be anybody. Their character stops with the end of their purse and their social ring expires with the last echo of the last cent. This is too bad; but it only touches those who want to make a display upon nothing, whose only capital is a million dollars' worth of pretension. Of course, I am speaking of persons who travel first class. Those who are contented with a comfort without French flourishes and bills of fare without gilded edges can dwell very moderately at very moderate prices in Saratoga.

Thus everything is on a vast scale at these Springs. The hotels are vast, money melts in vast quantities, the mineral resources of the Springs are vast, the young of both sexes live under the shadow of vast fortunes, and Saratoga is

A COMPOUND IMMENSITY.

It is this feature that has its charms for every one. Gladly as some embrace the proposition to go off to live through the summer in pursuit of game in some Northern stream or mythical deer in Murray's Adirondacks, they soon get sick of the task, the self-condemnation at hard labor on bread and water, and long again for society, gayety and friends. The truth is that all the romance there is in some of these excursions is confined to the guide books—price twenty-five cents. So all this disappointed, yet experienced, and at last sensible, class come to Saratoga. Every traveller turns up here. That is why Saratoga has been so successful. The vast number of its patrons know not its intrinsic worth so much as its comparative value in qualities for enjoyment. If in the height of the season a person were to make a rapid tour of American watering places he would eventually anchor at Saratoga and say it united the good features of all. In short Saratoga is a place where you can pay your money and take your choice—something that is hardly permitted at some resorts, where you pay your money and let others take the choice. Saratoga has now a

PERMANENT

office. Three-quarters of a century speaks for its antiquity. Massive brick hotels, the largest in the world, answer for the confidence of its capitalists; splendid race courses, stables, drives and horses for the foresight of its turfmen, and the mineral waters, the finest and most abundant in the world, for the perpetual patronage of the health seekers of America. Saratoga is, therefore, superb. It a grand union, a congress of gayeties, and a sort of nature's labaratory where afflicted and toppling people can walk up and amend their several crippled constitutions. Chiefly, I would say, people come here for fashion, and in this case fashion is a Godsend, for thousands who need purging of spring complaints are thus but accidentally introduced to the waters, yet effectually. Mineral waters as they abound here do not encourage drink. Rather they prevail over it, and the rotten, sinking drunkard who has partaken of the iron spring has found abundant stimulant in nature's substitute, and is no longer a prey to the bowl. So it is with all. The temptation is not toward idle dissipation, but to repair the wounded and diseased tissues by a common remedy, and to indoctrinate the blood with a restorative not compounded by quacks or prescribed by charlatans. The contemplated

VISIT OF THE EMPRESS EUGENIE

is founded upon the most auspicious promises. Last fall informal arrangements were made with the Leland Brothers for her Majesty's entertainment. At that time it was declared that the Empress would leave France quietly and arrive in America about the 15th of June. As the political fate of the Emperor's reforms have been triumphantly decided, and the French nation has settled into a serene quiet, the Empress may be expected in a few days. She is a great traveller, and has often expressed her desire to visit America, and particularly to drink the Saratoga waters. Two magnificent cottages are being prepared by the Leland Brothers. They are attached to the Union Hotel. Her suite, medical and diplomatic, will be large. Her visit will be rendered pleasant; and her own character, aside from the profound sagacity of her imperial husband, will make her reception a continuous ovation.

The great feature of Saratoga, it might be said of building in the United States, is the near completion of

THE GRAND UNION HOTEL OF THE LELAND BROTHERS.

It is the largest in the world, larger than the largest of New York, of dimensions that even overshadow the Grand Hotel of Paris. It is situated at the junction of Broadway and Congress streets, almost opposite the Park.

Let us look at the figures:—

Cost $850,000.
Height, six stories.
Length, 450 feet on Broadway.
Entire frontage (exterior), 1,250 feet.
Frontage (exterior and interior), 4,230 feet.
Number of rooms, 824.
Number of doors, 1,474.
Number of windows, 1,890.
Accommodations for 1,700 guests.
Carpeting, 12 acres.
Marble tiling, 1 acre.
Length of halls, 2 miles.

These integers are simply served up for digestion. The vast structure is built of brick, iron and stone upon foundations sinking twenty feet below the surface. In every respect it is elegant, solid, substantial and immense. It covers an entire block. Architecturally considered it is a fine specimen of design and complete perfection of workmanship. Standing upon one of the finest sites in Saratoga, with its front shaded by a magnificent line of towering and spreading elms, its massive walls, its grand piazza, its second story balconies, lofty columns of iron, with rich capitals and broad bases; its gas chandeliers, throwing floods of golden ether down the broad avenue; its basement stores, filled with all varieties of commodities; its overspreading balcony, the heavy cornices and friezes, the high Mansard roof and dormer windows, the grand entrance and the marble sidewalk in front—these all fill the eye at a glance, and mingling together in the scene, with the rural beauties about, give a grand, vast effect. The eye is not oppressed by too great height; in fine, length has been well conceived. It does not seem to have been in the designer's mind to make the guest climb to the clouds, and the poor economy of sparing ground and "piling on" stones has found no illustration in this building.

Varying the view, let us take a glance about the interior. First in the court and to the right of the new improvements are seen the two cottages of the Empress Eugénie, with balconies and two stories and a half high, exquisitely furnished throughout. Then the visitor has a view about the Hotel Park,

A LARGE SODDED GREEN,

embellished by vases, urns, croquet grounds and landscape gardening. Going into the interior, the principal rooms are the dining room, the ballroom, the parlor and the general office. The dining room is a long, finely floored apartment, 260 feet in length by sixty wide, and can conveniently dine 800 people. The ballroom is beautifully frescoed, 160 by seventy-five feet, and has a smooth floor, carefully prepared upon festive occasions. The parlor is to be a marvel of richness and elegance when completely furnished. The mirrors alone will cost $30,000, and the throne room, 100 feet in length, will be carpeted with velvet, frescoed in mild tints and furnished with the most scrupulous taste.

The general office is grand. Its floor is a bed of white and dark marble tiling, and the lofty ceiling is supported by carved and gilded columns, terminated at either end by fine specimens of elaborate workmanship.

Provided with one of Atwood's elevators, having a mammoth arcade, thirty stores, large bath houses, billiard halls, bowling alleys, retiring rooms, toilet apartments, all fitted up luxuriantly, the conveniences are always in their places, but never unaccompanied by elegance. Remember that the rooms are all carefully and sumptuously furnished; that electricity is the means of communication throughout the house; that the executive arrangements will be complete; that 360 servants, in regular uniform, are in drill; that the kitchen ranges and culinary implements are almost incredible in number and cost, and that there are no dark rooms or poor rooms in the hotel, and then but a few attractions are in mind. Such is the Union Hotel, the largest in the world, and to be thrown open to patronage on the 1st of June. When the guest arrives he is met at the door by the courteous Warren Leland, and is at once put among China basins, clean towelling, fine mattresses and good bed linen. The most important of everything about the establishment will be

THE TABLE

of the incoming season. It is designed to be made the best in America, and extraordinary exertions are to be made to accomplish this end. A large number of men have been hired to catch trout in the Adirondacks, and the most delicious salmon will come daily from the Kennebec. Five tons of salmon were consumed at this hotel last year. Twelve hunters have been engaged to shoot woodcock and partridges, and will begin operations after the 4th of July. The first fruits and the earliest vegetables from the far South will constantly arrive. Flowers are to be used in decorating the tables, and a band of music will play upon the lawn during the epicurean feast. Breakfast is supplied from seven to twelve; dinner from two to seven; supper, eight to twelve. Balls will be given throughout the season. Applications are now pouring in for rooms. The Union Hotel is a world in itself.

THE NEXT OF THE HOTELS

in size and magnificence is Congress Hall. It accommodates 1,200 people, and cost $750,000. It is a splendid, symmetrical, brick structure, with large parlors, fine halls (396 feet long), lofty ceilings and a capacious ballroom, now being frescoed at an expense of $6,500. It is kept by H. H. Hathorn.

The Clarendon is a large frame structure, standing in the midst of fine scenery upon an elevation on Broadway. It is a very aristocratic house, its guests being persons of quality. No house in Saratoga excels it in good repute. It accommodates 450 people, is worth $250,000, and is kept by Charles E. Leland.

The American Hotel is an old resort, now at the zenith of its prosperity, after a flattering history of half a century. It can accommodate 300 guests and the site is not excelled in Saratoga. It is neat, pleasant, roomy, and has a fine table. The proprietor is W. H. McCaffery. Value, $150,000.

The Columbian is kept by Jerome Leland in fine style. It can accommodate 150 guests. Value, $100,000. It is now fitting up.

The other hotels are the Marvin House, by A. & D. Snyder (250 guests); Temple Grove House, Mr. Dowd (150 guests); Continental, Harry De Mars (150 guests); the Crescent, Mont Eagle, Park Place, Mansion House, Commercial, Washington Hall, Broadway House, Strong's, White's, Pitney's and the Pavilion.

By the recent arrangements of Commodore Vanderbilt

NEW YORK IS BUT SIX HOURS FROM SARATOGA

by through rail. Two trains leave the Hudson River Railroad—one at nine A. M., the other at four P. M.—each arriving here in about five hours and a half, without change of cars and with only three stoppages. Thus the traveller can leave home upon the soft cushions of a coach, to be deposited among the velvet, damask and great mirrors of a Pullman car, not to be disturbed till transferred to the yielding upholstery of a Saratoga carriage, then seeking the welcome springs of a Saratoga bed as well as Saratoga water. Thus, the route from New York is over a cushioned way, through paths of elegance to a rendezvous of bewildering beauty. The Hudson River boats, leaving New York at eight A. M., make connections with the cars so that passengers arrive on the next morning at nine A. M.

Among the new attractions this season is the discovery of the Spouting or

GEYSER SPRING,

two miles from the city, which began to flow on the 28th of February last. It is a very valuable spring, being worth $175,000. The water is rather saline, containing 650 grains of sodium to the gallon. Its operation is not violent and for very costive people it is uncompromising. To drink it in large quantities is no joke. It is justly believed to be the greatest discovery ever known at Saratoga. It is the only spring in the world which spouts mineral water under a steady pressure. It is said to be good for costive scribes.

GLEN MITCHELL

is a handsome cottage hotel being put up by the Mitchells, of New York, at an expense of $60,000, three miles from Saratoga on the mountain road. An elegant half mile course has just been finished in connection with these grounds. It is well graded and compacted, and is sixty-six feet wide in the clear. It is designed for exercising and the general public. It will be free to all. Fine views can be obtained of the Green and Catskill Mountains from this point.

Driving on from Mitchell's Excelsior Lake, the Manston House, the Excelsior Springs, the White Sulphur Spring all lie in the valley, through which a new drive is contemplated 100 feet wide.

THE PUBLIC ROADS

all about this vicinity are covered by a sandy loam and make smooth and agreeable drives. The sum of $45,000 has been appropriated to prepare the roadbeds about Saratoga for the season. Over 3,000 loads of gravel will be deposited at convenient points. The principal drives are Union avenue and Lake avenue. These will be greatly improved.

Four miles from the village on Union avenue lies the airy and pretty Lake House, kept by Mr. Moon. It is a first class resort. Lying 100 feet down the hillside, at the crest of which it is situated, is the broad bosom of

SARATOGA LAKE,

a sheet ten miles long, four wide, romantic and picturesque in all its surroundings. This delightful little sea is one of the prettiest in the world. Its shores are lined by thick growths of pines, cedars and maples, all projecting their shadows in the broad mirror. A steam yacht, numerous sloops and schooners and row boats ply upon its surface. This is the main feature of Saratoga.

The London Rowing Club, if it come to this country, will contest the oar with the Hudson Association upon Saratoga lake.

The Saratoga

RACING ASSOCIATION

promises an immense season to lovers of the turf. The programme leads off with a steeplechase, better known to transatlantic sports than in America. The water pools, ditches, walls, hurdles are all being arranged, and the first meeting will come off in the middle of July. Great improvements are in progress at the course. Everybody is talking about the steeplechase.

JOHN MORRISSEY'S NEW CLUB

is another exhaustless theme. Here the veteran will dispense faro. The building is fifty-five by ninety-five, three and a half stories high, built of brick, with brown stone trimmings, and stands opposite Congress Spring Park. It cost, all told, $80,000, and is built by W. H. Neilson. The rooms, including the faro parlors, the dining rooms, the toilet apartments, the kitchens, and sleeping rooms, are all to be gorgeously furnished. The establishment will be opened about the middle of June. Mr. Morrissey is liked here.

BOARD

can be obtained at private houses at from six to twelve dollars a week, at the hotels from three to five dollars per day.

Livery is very reasonable at Saratoga. For three dollars a fine turnout can be had for the forenoon, and four dollars pays for the same for the afternoon. Over 3,000 private carriages are here during the summer.

With a large lake; mineral waters that combine the excellencies of Sharon, Ballston Spa and Richfield; drives long, wide and through richly cultivated districts; hotels unequalled in the world; race courses, scenery, wealth, fashion and beauty, it would be interesting to know where Saratoga is wanting. Upon a searching comparison she wants nothing.

At Ballston the Sans-Souci hotel, sixty years old, is rapidly filling up. The spring waters are abundant. There is no reason why this resort should not be extensively patronized.

A WESTERN WONDER.

Discovery of a New and Remarkable Cave in Iowa.

A wonderful discovery has just been made about six miles west of Dubuque, Iowa, which consists of a cave of immense dimensions and magnificent gorgeousness and beauty. While mining for lead ore a Mr. Rice made the discovery in opening a narrow passage, which he followed about seven hundred feet, leading into a large room, connected by a narrow passage with many others, which he followed a distance of about one thousand feet, where the cave seemed to terminate. He afterwards sunk a shaft of thirty feet deep, intersecting the cave near its termination, and he and his party of five descended and entered another narrow passage of about one hundred feet, where it expands into a large hall of one hundred feet long, forty or fifty feet wide and from ten to fifteen feet high, and ornamented with stalactites of great beauty, the roof, like a miniature sky, studded and spangled with orbs of most brilliant lustre, and presenting a crystalline surface of exquisite fineness and lustre, which flashes by the light of the torches with great brilliancy. From this room the cave branches in two directions at an angle of about forty degrees, which, being traversed for about half a mile the explorers found several other chambers of even greater dimensions and greatly exceeding the first in beauty and interest, the entire sides and roofs being covered with snow-white stalactites and frost-like encrustations of carbonate of lime and gypsum. In many parts of the cave might also be seen aragonite, and at distances varying from ten to fifteen feet are deep recesses in the walls, so large and high in some cases as to enable them to walk about in them. On the floors of these recesses many stalagmites had formed, one resembling a huge polar bear, and other formations resembling clusters of grapes, &c. In another place a hand was distinctly traced. The water in the cave is so clear that in places where it is ten inches deep it does not appear to be more than two. The party remained in the cave about six hours, and travelled in for about two miles.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

The closing nights of the regular season at Wallack's are announced and next week Mr. Theodore Moss takes the reins in hand for the summer. Some of the best works in the extensive *repertoire* of this dramatic temple will be given this week. "The Honeymoon" will be presented to-night for the first time this season, and will be succeeded on the other evenings by "Married Life," "Love's Sacrifice," "Rent Day," "Is He Jealous?" "Americans in Paris" and "Trying It On." John Brougham commences an engagement next week.

Mr. J. H. McVicker appears to-night at Booth's in Mr. Charles Gayler's brilliant American comedy, "Taking the Chances." The character of Peter Pomeroy is admirably suited to Mr. McVicker's talents, and is indeed his own original creation.

"The Good Natured Man" enters upon its last week at the Fifth Avenue. Miss Fanny Davenport, one of the hardest workers and most deserving artists in the company, takes a benefit to-night, and Mr. Lafayette Harrison, business manager, has a benefit on Saturday. On this night week Mr. Roberts appears as a *bénéficiaire*, and on the following evening Sardou's "Fernande" will be produced.

The amusement public of this city will regret to hear that this is positively the last week of Fechter at the French theatre. He has exceeded all the anticipations of his most ardent admirers by his wonderful rendering of "The Corsican Brothers." In order to give Miss Leclercq an opportunity to display her great talents the management have added to the bill "The Wolf in Sheep's Clothing," in which she will appear as Anne Carew.

A grand complimentary testimonial benefit to Mrs. F. B. Conway, the fair guardian of the drama in our sister city, will take place at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Friday next. Mrs. Bowers and the fair *bénéficiaire* will appear in "The Hunchback," and Miss Minnie Conway, who lately made such a successful début as a vocalist and actress, will give the first act of "The Daughter of the Regiment." They will be supported by an excellent company.

Mr. J. S. Clarke plays some of his best *rôles* this week at the Park, Brooklyn.

Mrs. James A. Oates has taken fast hold of the affections of the metropolitan public. She has shown at the Olympic what genuine wit and humor can be without vulgarity, and that a first class burlesque actress can also be a refined lady. "The Fair One with the Blonde Wig" is still on the bills.

The Lydia Thompson troupe conclude their engagement at Niblo's on Saturday next. "The Forty Thieves" will be played for four nights, and "Ixion" will be given at Miss Thompson's benefit on Friday. Miss Markham takes a benefit on Wednesday. A grand military drama, entitled "Not Guilty," will be brought out next week in superb style.

"The Twelve Temptations" enters upon its seventeenth week at the Grand Opera House with all its gorgeous scenery, numerous ballet and startling effects.

The complimentary benefit to Colonel T. Allston Brown, to take place at the Academy of Music on Tuesday afternoon and evening, promises to be a stupendous affair. There are nearly one hundred volunteers, from every theatre, and Lotta will make her farewell appearance as "Nan, the Good for Nothing."

On Thursday the cork champion, Dan Bryant, will have a grand benefit at the same house. He will be assisted by Miss Effie Germon and Mr. W. R. Floyd in the "Colleen Bawn" and by a host of other volunteer talent.

The arrangements for the great Beethoven festival, which will commence at the great American Institute Coliseum on June 13, are being rapidly completed. It bids fair to outshine the Boston jubilee in an artistic point of view.

The last nights of the successful drama "The Witches of New York" are announced at Wood's Museum. On Friday afternoon and evening a grand complimentary benefit will be tendered to Mr. A. L. Parkes, business manager.

This is benefit week at the Bowery. First, to-morrow night, comes Mr. Foster, then Miss Estelle, next Mr. W. H. Whalley, and, lastly, Mr. Coburn.

The season at Bryant's Minstrels closes this week. The company will then proceed on a tour in the country.

A new pantomime is promised at the Comique.

Kelly & Leon's Minstrels have an immense bill this week.

Hooley also announces a star programme in Brooklyn.

Tony Pastor's new drama is called "The Hoop Skirt Makers of the Bowery." Johnny Thompson has a benefit at this opera house on Friday.

Theodore Thomas' Central Park Garden concerts continue as usual.

Six new stars are announced at Tammany. A trapeze performer named Pedanto will also appear every night.

THE DRAMA IN ENGLAND.

Speech of the Prince of Wales in Aid of the English Theatrical Fund.

The twenty-fifth anniversary festival of the Royal General Theatrical Fund of this charity was held May 16 at St. James' Hall, London, the Prince of Wales in the chair. The company included the Nawab Nazim of Bengal, Prince Ali, Prince Solyman, Lord W. Lennox, Lord Alfred Paget, the Duke of Sutherland, Lord A. Hervey, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Boucicault, Dr. W. H. Russell, Mr. J. L. Toole, Mr. Billington, Dr. Quain, Mr. Cullenford, the secretary; Mr. C. Dickens, Jr., Mr. George Dolby, Mr. C. V. Boys, Dr. Hastings, Mr. Frank Knollys, Mr. Maccabe, Mr. Mackney, &c. The singers and instrumentalists included Mr. George Perren, Madame Boddaj Pyne, Miss Ferrari, Miss Rebecca Jewell, Miss Marion Severn, Mr. W. J. Fielding, Mr. J. Walker, Mr. J. Lauder, Mr. Winterbottom, Mr. Alfred Wells, Mr. Lazarus and others.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, in proposing the Queen's health, reminded his audience that Her Majesty had always patronized the drama, and was a patroness of this particular fund.

The PRINCE, in response to the toast for his health proposed by the Duke of Sutherland, said:—My old friend who proposed this toast said that the Princess and myself have patronized the drama. I rejoice that I have had the opportunity ever since my childhood of going to the threatre and witnessing most excellent plays, and the performance of perhaps some of the best actors that exist, many of whom I see here this evening. Not only have the Princess and myself derived the greatest pleasure and amusement at the different theatres we have visited, but we have done so because it is our wish to encourage a noble profession. (Loud cheers.)

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, in proposing "Prosperity to the Royal General Theatrical Fund," said:—When I look around me and see this numerous assembly I have no doubt that you feel a deep interest in this excellent fund. What charity could be better than this? When one thinks how much amusement and pleasure we have all derived from going to the theatre, does it ever occur to us how hard is the work and drudgery to the actors and actresses? Does it ever occur to us that at all times and seasons, whatever may be the trouble or sickness from which they are suffering, they must be in their places? They are forced, so to speak, to appear before us, although their hearts may be very sad. The actor who, perhaps, acts a comic part may have lost the nearest and dearest relation. (Cheers.) Let us think of this, and also that when the actor has passed a life of hard work, when he is no more fit to act, without some help there is nothing left but destitution. Would you have them starve? It is to provide against that calamity that this excellent fund was instituted, and what makes the charity still more meritorious is that the actors themselves have formed it. The charity was founded in 1839 by a few London actors, and in 1853 it was incorporated by royal charter. Its chief objects were to raise a fund for providing annuities for the aged and decayed members, and in special cases to grant temporary assistance to the families of deceased members. Any member of the profession, including pantomimists, chorus singers and dancers, may be entitled to the benefits of the fund on payment of a small annual subscription, according to a specified scale. No member has a claim to the charity unless he has been a subscriber for seven years. Since the opening of the charity 822 members of the profession have been admitted to its benefits, sixty-one have been granted life pensions ranging from £30 to £90, and general expenses have also been paid, and assistance afforded to many families. The total income last year was £1,370; the expenditure, £1,614. The receipts of 1869 exceeded those of 1846, when the accounts commenced, by £865. I sincerely hope that you will come forward in the most liberal manner, and endeavor to make up the £300 which is deficient, and which was drawn from the reserve fund. (Cheers.) I have great pleasure in coupling with this toast the name of one of our oldest and ablest of actors, Mr. J. B. Buckstone. (Cheers.) I have had the pleasure of knowing him from my childhood and do not hesitate to say I have often laughed and roared at his performance. (Loud cheers.)

MR. BUCKSTONE, who was loudly cheered, said:—Your Royal Highness, my lords, ladies and gentlemen, it is with great pleasure that I rise on this important occasion to reply to the toast of the evening. Since the first dinner of the General Theatrical Fund in 1846, now four and twenty years ago, we have been honored by the presence of many distinguished chairmen, elected from the ranks of literature, art and, I may say, politics. In literature our first chairman was Mr. Charles Dickens; following him came one that I am sorry to name as the late Mr. Thackeray; then Mr. Tom Taylor, Mr. Wilkie Collins, Mr. Shirley Brooks, Lord Houghton, and that statesman and novelist, Lord Lytton, with eminent members of both houses of Parliament. Among artists—presuming that the actor is considered as belonging to art—we have had Mr. Macready, Mr. Charles Kean, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Alfred Wigan, Mr. Boucicault and Mr. Benjamin Webster. From the city we have rejoiced in the presence of that worthy ex-Lord Mayor, Sir Benjamin Phillips, with Mr. Stow and other gentlemen of position, but to-night we may say, with the chairmanship of the Prince of Wales, we have "crowned the edifice." (Loud cheers.) That his Royal Highness is a constant and warm supporter of the drama is evident from his frequent visits with the Princess to all the London theatres, and his ready appreciation of every worthy novelty; this taste for the drama may in some measure be attributed to his early introduction to dramatic art at Windsor Castle, where, on having the honor of appearing there by invitation of her Majesty and the lamented Prince Consort, I have frequently seen his Royal Highness, with his brothers and sisters, seated at the feet of their father and mother, witnessing with delight the various representations. One can only think of those days with feelings of regret; for with the deeply deplored loss of our chairman's illustrious father the English drama was deprived of one of its best friends and supporters, as the encouragement given from such a quarter silenced the ignorant and intolerant, who are opposed to all rational and instructive comment. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I must now, ladies and gentlemen, state the position and objects of our fund, but which I will do as briefly as possible, as it is rather a dry portion of this evening's business, and I can but repeat what you have already heard from the chair. Our invested capital amounts to £12,039, to which may be added some freehold ground rent producing £240 per annum, which, with other unemployed sums, will reach about £12,600. You will probably say that this capital must produce a very fair income; but we have a very large family to support, consisting of twenty females and eleven males—females in the majority—(laughter)—in all, thirty-one annuitants, receiving from £30 to £90 per annum. Thus you will see, although our position is not by any means an unfavorable one, we still require, in addition to the payments received from 161 subscribing members, as much help from the public as we can obtain. His Royal Highness is present to-night to assist the cause of many of those who have amused and instructed him in his youth, and who have amused and instructed you; and when you call to mind the many happy hours you have passed in the theatre, the pleasurable recollection of those times and of the many familiar and joyous faces that have appeared before you on the stage in bygone days, you will not willingly see those faces, now bearing the lines and marks of time, clouded by neglect and poverty when your help would fill them with the smiles of a grateful heart. (Cheers.) I now wish to impress upon the minds of old playgoers, with money—(a laugh)—and who have loved the drama and still talk of its "high and palmy state" when the Kembles, the Keans, the Ellistons and other renowned actors held the stage, and also bear testimony to the talent of the best performers of the present day, that we are empowered by royal charter to receive legacies, and often anxiously look for the announcement in the wills of the wealthy that the General Theatrical Fund has not been forgotten.

LITERATURE.

Criticisms of New Books.

SCENES OF WONDER AND CURIOSITY IN CALIFORNIA. By J. M. Hutchings. New York and San Francisco: A. Roman & Co.

As a "tourists' guide" this book can be highly commended. It gives a faithful description of the Yosemite Valley, the mammoth trees, the natural caves and bridges, the quicksilver mines of New Almaden and Henriquita and of other interesting scenery and places in California. There is also an outline map of routes to Yosemite and Big Tree Groves, tables of distances, rates of fare, hotel charges and other desirable information. The book does not pretend to any particular literary excellence. It is simply and pleasantly written and will interest the reader. Numerous engravings, representing the several places described in the text, illustrate the work, which is neatly printed and bound.

THE ROSICRUCIANS: THEIR RITES AND MYSTERIES, &c., &c. By Hargrave Jennings. New York: Scribner, Welford & Co.

This is a very learned work, more learned, we fear, than useful. "It purports," to use the author's own words, "to be a history (for the first time treated seriously in English) of the famous order of the 'Rose-Cross' or of the 'Rosicrucians.'" "It is, in brief, a history of the alchemical philosophers, written with a serious explanatory purpose, and for the first time impartially stated since the days of James the First and Charles the First. This is really what the book pretends to be—and nothing more." To all who have a passion for the mysterious this book will be welcome. Whether there ever was such an order as that of the Rose-Cross is a question which this book, with all its learning, leaves still unanswered. The presumption is that the Rosicrucians never had more actual existence than the Pickwick Club. We commend the book to all who have a passion for cabalistic literature.

To those desirous of reading the life of a really pious, devoted clergyman, the "Memoir of the Rev. John Scudder, M. D." (New York: Harper & Brothers), will doubtless be welcome. His career as a missionary in India for thirty-six years was full of interesting events. We regret, however, while praising the subject matter of the book, to be compelled to condemn the style in which it is written. Dr. Waterbury, the author, is evidently no adept at book writing.

A collection of stories, written by Mrs. Southworth and her sister, Mrs. Baden, and entitled "The Christmas Guest," has been published by Peterson & Brothers, of Philadelphia. The volume belongs to the uniform edition of the complete works of Mrs. Southworth, and is altogether an attractive publication.

THE PRIZE RING.

Prize Fight at Kansas City Between Maguire, of New Orleans, and Dougherty, of Denver—Maguire the Victor after Nine Rounds.

[From the Kansas City Times, May 25.]

It has not been generally known that a prize fight was in contemplation in this vicinity. In fact, as far as we have been able to learn, it was not known to those who are generally interested in these matters that there was to be any fight at all until last Saturday night, when it was made up between Tom Maguire, recently of New Orleans, and Bill Dougherty, recently of Denver, that a fight at "catch weight" would come off somewhere in the State of Kansas.

Yesterday morning, at an early hour, those who desired to attend the fight commenced to assemble at Harry Smith's Globe Saloon, situated on the southeast corner of Main street and the levee, and by the time that the hour of eleven had arrived wagons, buggies, and, in fine, carriages even, were filled with the living freight on their way to the fight. The line of carriages and buggies and wagons along Main street and Grand avenue was noticeable, and by the time the "Abbey," which is situated on Grand avenue, at its southern limit was reached, the increase in the number of equipages was considerable. Upon arriving at the scene of the contest, which came off a short distance west from Gillis' bridge, in Kansas, the attendance was found to be large—very large. At the last two fights which we have had in this neighborhood the attendance has been good, but at this one there was represented a large number of those who occupy prominent business positions. We would like to mention names, because that is necessary for a good report, but we suppose that those present would not like it, and therefore we desist.

THE PUGILISTS.

Tom Maguire is aged twenty-three years. He was born in Quebec, Canada. He is about five feet eight inches in height, and weighs 150 pounds. He has fought a number of battles. Among those in which he has been successful are the following:—With Mike English, in South America, in 1867; Yellow Davis, in New York, in 1868; Ned O'Brien, in New York, in 1866, and Jim Ellis, in Quebec, in 1867.

Bill Dougherty is aged twenty-one years. He was born in Chatham, England, and is five feet seven and a half inches in height. He weighed 143 pounds. He has fought Jim Reed, in Denver, in 1868, and won. In 1868 he fought Edward Fitzgerald, in Cheyenne, and won. In 1869 he fought Charley White, at Sweetwater, and lost the fight on account of foul having been declared.

At fifteen minutes to two o'clock Tom Maguire threw his hat into the ring. He was stripped to the waist and had on white drawers. His seconds were Jim King and Geo. McClusky. Bill Dougherty also came into the ring, with Dan Ward and Charley Mullins as his seconds.

Harry Smith was chosen referee, and W. T. Bailey umpire for Maguire, and California Joe for Dougherty. John Kaine was chosen as timekeeper.

THE ROUNDS.

ROUND 1. Both men came forward lively, and exchanged blows for some time. Dougherty gets in a blow on Maguire's forehead, directly over the right eye. First knock-down for Maguire. Time, two minutes thirty seconds.

ROUND 2. Blows exchanged for some little time. Maguire again sent Dougherty to grass. Time, forty seconds.

ROUND 3. First blood for Maguire. After exchanging blows for some time they clinch and fall—Dougherty on the ground. Time, two minutes.

ROUND 4. No blood yet from Maguire. Dougherty is bleeding profusely from his eyes and nose. Maguire gets in a heavy blow on Dougherty's mouth. Dougherty strikes feebly. In striking at Maguire he falls to the ground. Time, three minutes.

ROUND 5. After some little sparring Maguire sends Dougherty to grass. Maguire appears fresh. Time, thirty seconds.

ROUND 6. At the first blow Dougherty is sent against the ropes. Blows again exchanged, when Dougherty goes to grass. Time, three minutes and a half.

ROUND 7. Maguire avoids carefully the blows levelled at him from Dougherty. (At this stage a man named Dan Ward, one of the seconds of Dougherty, became so noisy that it appeared as if there would be some disturbance. It was finally quieted.) Lively blows passed for some time. A lick over the left eye sends Dougherty to grass. Time, four minutes.

ROUND 8. After an interchange of a few licks Dougherty goes to grass. Time, one and a half minutes.

ROUND 9. Dougherty bleeding profusely at the mouth, nose and right eye. He strikes feebly, and finally, at a lick from Maguire, falls lifeless to the ground. Time, two minutes.

The sponge was thrown up by Dougherty's seconds, and Maguire was declared victor. The time of the fight was twenty minutes. The assembled multitude of sight-seers got into their conveyances and returned to the city. A challenge from King to Maguire will be published in to-morrow's paper.

Prospect of a Fight Between Tom Allen and Mike McCoole.

ST. LOUIS, May 29, 1870.

Mike McCoole and Tom Allen signed articles of agreement yesterday afternoon, for a fight for $2,500 a side, to take place September 13, within fifty miles of St. Louis.

OUR FALLEN HEROES.

"Under the Roses the Blue, Under the Lilies the Gray."

Floral Decoration of the Graves of Union Soldiers—The Nation's Thanks-offering to the Defenders of the Republic—Programme for the Celebration of To-Day.

A beautiful and poetic tribute, fast growing into a national custom, will to-day be observed throughout the Union in the floral decoration of the graves of the soldiers who died in the late war of the rebellion. The practice originated in the South—it is believed in Tennessee or Mississippi—in the spring of 1865, when some ladies in one of the river towns went out to the cemetery and decorated the graves of a number of the Confederate dead who were there interred. In the spring of 1866, when peace had been practically restored by the complete cessation of hostilities, the citizens of numerous cities at the North, as well as at the South similarly, but more generally and lavishly, honored the heroic dead in the local cemeteries. The newspaper reports of the ceremonies attracted considerable attention to them, and at one time many violent and bitterly partizan journals, as well as citizens, loudly clamored against permitting the people of the South, who were the first to perform the affectionate work, to decorate the graves of their "traitorous" and "dishonored" dead. It was a puerile and ignoble attempt to fetter the sympathies of bereft and bleeding hearts, and, as it deserved to be, was beaten down by the opinions of more humane and liberal people. The only argument ever advanced to support the narrow-minded clamor was that it was allowing "rebels" to glory in their cause, that it was flaunting the remnant of a treasonable hope in the faces of the widows and orphans of the North, &c. But they were largely "widows and orphans" at the South who joined in this "labor of love," and the people recognized the fact that sundered affections and all the generous and yearning emotions of the heart were as natural to the warm blood of the South as to the stern and unimpassioned bosoms of the North. And so the South was not disturbed in its harmless but pathetic task, and when the Grand Army of the Republic was formed in the States of the North they began to assume control of the ceremony, thus giving it more of an official and general public character. That league now has almost exclusively the charge of the observances, and the occasion will, doubtless, ere long, be honored as a national holiday.

A poem entitled "The Blue and the Gray," the authorship of which is somewhat in dispute, bears forcibly on this subject, and one of the bitterest sectional literary warfares ever carried on in this country ensued in an attempt to frown down the sentiments which it expresses with a lofty and touching tenderness. The following stanzas selected from this beautiful composition convey its tone and elevated lesson:—

By the flow of the inland river,
Where the fleets of iron have fled,
Where the blades of the grave-grass quiver,
Asleep are the ranks of the dead.
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the garlands the Blue,
Under the garlands the Gray.

So when the summer calleth,
On forest and field of grain,
With an equal murmur falleth,
The cooling drip of the rain.
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the Judgment Day,
Wet with the rain the Blue,
Wet with the rain the Gray.

Sadly, but not with upbraiding,
The generous deed was done,
In the storm of the years that are fading,
No braver battle was won.
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the Judgment Day,
Love and tears for the Blue,
Tears and love for the Gray.

The observance of "Decoration Day" in this city will begin at nine o'clock this morning, and will be participated in by several regiments of the National Guard, the various "posts" of the Grand Army of the Republic, the children from the various asylums for the protection of orphans of soldiers, and undoubtedly a numerous body of citizens, all of whom will proceed to Cypress Hills Cemetery, where some 5,000 Union dead lie buried. The flowers will be the proceeds of contributions by citizens, and ladies are solicited to make their contributions before or up to the hour of nine o'clock this morning at headquarters, No. 31 Union square.

The following orders are issued:—

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 2.
HEADQUARTERS, NEW YORK DIVISION
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NO. 31 UNION SQUARE, N. Y., May 26, 1870.

1. So much of paragraph two, General Order No. 1, as relates to members of Posts parading with military caps is hereby revoked. Officers only of staff and Posts will wear the fatigue cap.

2. All comrades are requested to wear white gloves.

3. Posts will form on the north side of Union square (Seventeenth street), right resting on Broadway, in the following order:—Posts 32, 11, 91, 24, 113, 79, 8, 36, 38, 39, 28, 76, 96.

4. Carriages and wagons containing our disabled comrades and the orphan children from the Union Home and School, and those containing the floral tributes, will form on the west side of Union square, right resting on Fourteenth street.

5. The following additional appointments on the staff are announced:—

Comrade Samuel Minnes, "Sumner" Post, No. 24, Personal Aid.

Comrade William Edwards, "Phil Kearny" Post, No. 8, Aide-de-Camp.

Comrade H. H. Schureman, "Isaac I. Stevens" Post, No. 36, Aide-de-Camp.

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly. By command,

Colonel JOHN W. MARSHALL, Grand Marshal.
FRANK M. CLARK, Assistant Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 2.
HEADQUARTERS GRAND MARSHAL,
PHENIX BUILDING, BROOKLYN, May 27, 1870.

The following order is published for the government of all persons participating in the procession and memorial services on the 30th inst.:—

I.—The New York city division will comprise all members of the Grand Army of the Republic, all military and civic organizations, together with all vehicles accompanying them from the city of New York, all of which will be under the immediate direction of Comrade John W. Marshall, Division Marshal.

II.—The Western District division of the city of Brooklyn will be civilly constituted of the residents of said district, and will be under the direction of Comrade William Mitchell, Division Marshal.

III.—The Eastern District division of the city of Brooklyn will be organized on the same plan, to be constituted of the residents of said district, and will be under the direction of Comrade M. W. Hughes, Division Marshal.

IV.—Regiments, battalions or companies of militia under arms who may report for position in line to either of the Division Marshals will be assigned by the Marshals to the right. Civic and other societies will constitute the centre, and Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic the left of the respective divisions. All United States troops will report to and be assigned by the Grand Marshal to a position on the right of the entire column. All persons who report mounted, in uniform or otherwise, will be assigned a position on the extreme right of the procession.

V.—Transportation will be furnished for all wounded and disabled sailors by the respective Division Quartermasters, upon application being made through Post Commanders. All persons who may desire to enter the Cemetery to witness the ceremony, in carriages, will be required to take the position assigned them in the procession.

VI.—The New York city division will arrive at the foot of Montague street, Brooklyn, at twelve o'clock, noon, on Monday, the 30th instant, where they will be received by the Western District division, and will proceed by Montague street to City Hall, taking cars for East New York, where the whole command will assemble on or before one o'clock in the afternoon, and the procession will be formed to march to Cypress Hill Cemetery with all possible promptness. All Posts or details, who may be assigned to the duty of conducting memorial services at other cemeteries, will report to their respective Posts, or Division Commanders, on or before their arrival at East New York.

VII.—The division marshals and commanders of unassigned organizations will report to the Grand Marshal at the junction of Atlantic and East New York avenues, at East New York, at or before one o'clock P. M. All persons who parade mounted will report to the Grand Marshal at headquarters, Phenix building, Court street, Brooklyn, at half-past eleven o'clock A. M.

VIII.—The following comrades are announced as aids to the Grand Marshal. They will report mounted and in uniform, if possible, to headquarters, at eleven o'clock A. M.:—

Comrade J. H. Catlin, Post Mansfield, No. 35.
Comrade A. H. Doty, Post Wadsworth, No. 4.
Comrade J. W. Selvage, Post Rankin, No. 10.
Comrade A. C. Tate, Post Rankin, No. 10.
Comrade J. H. Storey, Post Thatford, No. 3.
Comrade F. M. Patrick, Post Phil Kearny, No. 8.
Comrade Michael Cregan, Post Sedgwick, No. 11.
Comrade S. K. Horman, Post Meagher, No. 22.
Comrade Charles W. Cowtan, Post Sumner, No. 24.
Comrade J. B. Jones, Post Thomas, No. 29.
Comrade Charles Sempsey, Post Coltes, No. 33.
Comrade J. D. Robinson, Post Mansfield, No. 35.
Comrade H. E. Banzett, Post Mansfield, No. 35.
Comrade George B. Lincoln, Jr., Post Ramsey, No. 83.
Comrade W. McEntee, Post Dahlgren, No. 113.
Comrade John Howe, Post Stevens, No. 36.
Comrade John A. Christy, Post Winthrop, No. 28.
Comrade J. M. McDonald, Post Miller, No. 76.
Comrade J. E. Dingwall, Post Cameron, No. 79.
Comrade W. A. Green, Post Harry Lee, No. 21.

Selections of aids to the Grand Marshal from posts not represented will be made previous to the formation of the procession.

IX.—By command of Major General McDowell, United States Army, minute guns will be fired from the battery on Governor's Island from eleven A. M. to one P. M. on the day of the parade.

X.—The following programme contains the order of memorial services on Decoration Day at Cypress Hill Cemetery:—

Opening dirge..........Governor's Island Band
Ode..........Brooklyn Choral Union
Prayer..........Chaplain W. H. Boole
Singing by children from the Union Home and School of Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans.
Introductory Address.
Oration..........Comrade James B. McKean
Choral ode..........."My Country, 'Tis of Thee"
Benediction.
Strewing of flowers on soldiers' graves.
Closing dirge.
JAMES JOURDAN, Grand Marshal.

The various suburban cities and villages adjacent to the metropolis, including Jersey City, Newark, Paterson, Trenton, Westchester, Staten Island, &c., will observe the day with appropriate ceremonies and tributes.

By order of the Secretary of the Treasury the Custom House will be closed to-day, with the exception of one hour, from ten to eleven A. M., for for the entrance and clearance of vessels.

The General Post Office will close at ten A. M.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 3.
HEADQUARTERS NEW YORK DIVISION GRAND ARMY
OF THE REPUBLIC, ASST. ADJT. GEN'S OFFICE,
No. 31 UNION SQUARE, N. Y., May 27, 1870.

In pursuance of General Order No. 2, received from Headquarters Grand Marshal, the undersigned here promulgates the same for the information of comrades and the general public:—

XI. The line of march will be down Broadway to Wall street, and thence to the ferry.

JOHN W. MARSHALL, Marshal New York Division.
FRANK M. CLARK, Assistant Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

In the evening a memorial meeting will be held in the Academy of Music. The programme of exercises is as follows:—

1. Music by the Governor's Island Band.
2. Prayer—Comrade Rev. H. S. Stevens.
3. Introductory remarks by the Chairman, General John Cochrane.
4. Music.
5. Address—Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D.
6. Music.
7. Recitation—Battle Flags. Professor Pope.
8. Music.
9. Singing by the celebrated Quartette from Bryant's Minstrels—Messrs. Grier, Brandisi, Russell and Rockefeller. By kind permission of Daniel Bryant.

Benedictus.

Programme Committee—John Cochrane, Alfred Wagstaff, George F. Hopper, C. Nitzchle, John A. Ruffner, A. G. Bugbee; M. Cregan, chairman. JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Chairman Executive Committee.

GEORGE F. HOPPER, Treasurer,
JOSEPH FORBES, } Secretaries.
JOHN TREGASKIS, }
A. J. H. DUGANNE, Chairman General Committee.

General McKeever, Assistant Adjutant General, Department of the East, issues the following special order:—

SPECIAL ORDER—NO. 122.
HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW YORK CITY, May 25, 1870.

2. At the request of the Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic for the counties of New York, Kings and Westchester minute guns from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M. on the 30th inst. will be fired from the battery on Governor's Island, under direction of the Post Commander.

By command of Major General McDOWELL.
CHAUNCEY McKEEVER, Assistant Adjutant General.

OUR NAVAL VISITORS.

Arrival at This Port of the French Men-of-War Magicienne and Latouche Treville and the Prussian Corvette Arcona—Their Dimensions, Appearance, Armaments, Voyages and Officers.

The spacious harbor of New York is sought for as a pleasant lounging place by the naval cruisers of the world. At times the men-of-war of all the larger nations have found anchorage in its waters, and their officers experienced happy hours on shore. They have come from the frozen climes of the north, and climes whose earliest histories are strongly imbued with the hues of the Orient, from the lands of the Arabian Nights and of the adventures of Sinbad the Sailor, from countries where frogs are chronic, and where burning sands, tinkling caravans, fountains and bazaars are found—from lands of mysterious religious rites; from lands

Where the olive and myrtle
Are emblems of deeds that are done in their clime;
Where the rage of the vulture, the love of the turtle,
Now melt into sorrow, now madden with crime.

These representatives of empires, kingdoms and republics have ever been welcome, and an instance can hardly be recorded when men-of-war have cast anchor under the shadow of this city, but the kindest reception has been extended to its officers, fully upholding the name for hospitality which the metropolis has achieved and deserves.

Of late, however, the foreign naval visitors to this port have been but few. Within the past three or four months occasional war vessels have spun into our broad bay, but their stay has been but a few days at the utmost. During the past week or so, in great contrast with by-gone months, the anchors of both French and Prussian naval vessels were cast within a biscuit toss of the Battery. These crafts are respectively as here noted:—

THE FRENCH FRIGATE MAGICIENNE.

This vessel of the imperial navy is new to our citizens. Her officers are, without exception, tried, nautical gentlemen, many of whom have visited this port before, but latterly have been on duty among the West India islands, where, as belonging to this frigate, they have been a portion of the French fleet on the American station. The present visit to our harbor is merely one of pleasure—to relieve the monotony of their cruise.

HER CRUISE AND APPEARANCE.

As the Magicienne lies at anchor her proportions and armament attract attention from many observers. She went into commission the latter part of September, 1869, and early in October left Lorient, proceeding directly to Martinique. She then continued steaming to the other ports thereabouts, looking after the interests of French citizens, at times remaining at anchor in certain harbors weeks and months. Among the places visited by her recently are Port au Prince, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Cayenne, Santiago de Cuba and Havana.

There is but little in this vessel that particularly commends her as a specimen of naval architecture. She is of wood, 267 feet long, with forty-three feet breadth of beam, thirty feet depth of hold, and is about 2,000 tons burden. Her motive power consists of two condensing engines, the steam being generated by boilers of large size.

Her armament embraces both rifle and smooth bore guns, twenty-eight in number, of such calibre that solid shot and shell of enormous weight can be used.

Everything on board the Magicienne gives evidence of a high degree of discipline. Although in port but two days, every rope is in its appropriate place, the decks are handsome in their brightness, the side arms of the crew are scrupulously clean, and the brass about the machinery glistens like a mirror.

HER OFFICERS.

The officers of the Magicienne are as follows:—

Contre-Amiral—Le Febvre.
Capitaine de Vaisseau—Le Blanc.
Capitaines de Frigate—Bosc, Ferres.
Medécin Principal—Huillet.
Aumonier—Carnus.
Mécanicien Principal—Autric.
Lieutenants de Vaisseau—Huet, Laroque, Piquardo, Rivet, de Klojommeau.
Officier d'Administration—Rossi.
Ingenieur—Tirard.
Medécin de Troisième—Caillard.
Enseignes de Vaisseau—Gourga, De la Grené, Andreani.
Aspirants—Demoy, Doze, Brichet, Fourest, Lartigue, Le Conte, Balcary, Burot, De la Forest.

These, with the sailors and marines attached to the frigate, foot up 500 souls in all on board.

THE PRUSSIAN CORVETTE ARCONA.

Lying a short distance astern of the French frigate Magicienne is the Prussian steam corvette Arcona, whose tapering spires and handsome hull attract their meed of attention of the thousands on shore and hundreds travelling up and down the North river. Unlike the French officers, many of the gentlemen of the corvette never before visited this harbor. Since their stay they have been so well cared for by friends on shore that they will linger in this arena of stirring practical life as long as the utmost latitude of their orders will allow them to.

HER CRUISE.

The Arcona left the harbor of Kiel October 4, 1869, having then been in commission about a week. She proceeded at once to London, thence to Algiers, to Malta, and was present at the opening of the Suez Canal, where, with representatives of other countries, the officers of the corvette received all possible attention. After a sojourn of eight days in the midst of the festivities of that great occasion, the corvette went to Alexandria, thence back to Malta, to Gibraltar, Madeira and the West India islands. Among the principal ports there visited were St. Thomas, Port au Prince and Curaçoa.

HER APPEARANCE AND ARMAMENT.

The hull of the Arcona indicates considerable speed, which is claimed for her by the officers. Throughout every portion of the vessel the utmost cleanliness and order are observable. The corvette is 220 feet in length, 42 feet breadth of beam and 28 feet deep. Her armament consists of twenty-four guns, eleven of which are rifled, and the remainder smooth bores. The engines are of the condensing description, with cylinders 64 inches in diameter, and a stroke of piston of 30 inches. The nominal power of the engines is equivalent to 400 horses. Steam is generated by four tubular boilers. The vessel is supplied with a steam launch, 40 feet in length, which is used in conveying the officers to and from the ship.

THE ARCONA'S OFFICERS.

The officers of this corvette are as follows:—

Captain—Baron von Schleinitz.
Captain-Lieutenants—Von Eisenclecher (first officer), Heusner, Baron von Hollen.
Lieutenants—Von Buchholtz, Dittmer, Augustin, Baron von Ackermann.
Sub-Lieutenants—Graf Ranrow, Junge, Hartog, Claursen von Fink, von Schönfeldt, Bischoff, von Schuckmann, Wolff, Mantius.
Captain of Marines—Schuster.
Doctors—Leschke, Hanisch.
Paymaster—Hinze.

When the Arcona went into commission she had, all told, 396 officers and men, which number has meanwhile been reduced to 368 by death and otherwise. During her stay at this port seventeen of the men have deserted.

THE FRENCH CORVETTE LATOUCHE TREVILLE.

Another of the men-of-war belonging to the imperial navy, and part of its West India fleet, is now in our bay, at Quarantine. She arrived from Port au Prince on Wednesday last, but having two or three cases of yellow fever on board, she has not as yet been permitted to come up to the city. She is commanded by Captain Basset and mounts four guns. The reason why the HERALD reporter did not board this vessel is obvious.

DELEGATES TO CANADA.—Delegates to Canada from British Columbia in connection with the admission of the latter into the Canadian Confederation left this city yesterday on their way to the Canadian capital. They are Hons. Dr. Helmken, J. W. Trutch, and Dr. Carroll. They will accept admission to the confederation on the conditions only that the New Dominion will assume the floating debt of British Columbia and issue bonds immediately for the construction of a railroad connecting their territory with Canada by way of the Red River settlements. If these terms are not complied with it is said the inhabitants of British Columbia will seek annexation to the United States.—*Alta California, May 22.*

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NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Volume XXXV..............................No. 150

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—RAGPICKER OF NEW YORK—SIX DEGREES OF CRIME.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—TAKING THE CHANCES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—THE HONEYMOON.

FRENCH THEATRE, 14th st. and 6th av.—THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—THE GOOD NATURED MAN.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE FAIR ONE WITH BLONDE WIG.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d st.—THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF THE FORTY THIEVES.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—THE WIDOW HUNT—TOODLES.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &c.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 720 Broadway.—IN AND OUT.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—PANORAMA, PROGRESS OF AMERICA, &C.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th and 59th sts.—THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR CONCERTS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, May 30, 1870.

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ADMIRAL PORTER'S MIDDIES at Annapolis, in a handsome boat race on Saturday last, proved too much for the picked Quaker City Club. Perhaps from these waters a match may be found for those middies. Who speaks first?

TOO MUCH FUSS AND FURY ABOUT NOTHING—The excitement and rowdyism, pistols and bloodshed in Richmond over the small matter of the election of a mayor. Here in this city, with roughs by regiments, we get through with our elections more quietly.

DECORATION DAY.—This is the day appointed in many places for the decoration of Union soldiers' graves with flowers. Still, let us hope at the same time that the living cripples from the war and the widows and orphans of soldiers dying in the public service will not be forgotten.

PRIM OR SERRANO.—The question of a king for Spain appears to be narrowed down at last to Prim or Serrano. Serrano has declined in favor of Prim, and Prim declines in favor of Serrano. They both see, perhaps, that the great struggle between the monarchy and the church on the one side and the republic on the other is coming, and they both shrink from it. Short of this struggle, however, the revolution in Spain will not be finished.

AN AGENT OF THE BELGIUM TELEGRAPH CABLE COMPANY has presented a memorial to Congress for permission to land one end of the cable on American shores, subject to State jurisdiction and such rules as Congress may establish. As no land grants, subsidies or money are asked of the government for the purpose, it will be a shame if the permission is not given by Congress at least as readily as the House gave "incomparable acres" to the Northern Pacific Railroad last week.

BACKWARD PROGRESS.—It is stated that the Chicago Board of Education contemplates a reduction in the compensation paid to school teachers. This is the very worst thing that can be done in a comparatively new country. "Poor pay poor teach" is a new reading of an old Indian saw. School teachers, considering the great amount of good they are expected to accomplish, are, as a general thing, the most poorly remunerated of any class of educated professionals. But there is one school in Chicago which common report says flourishes there in an uncommon degree. That is the "School for Scandal," in which teachers and experts are both numerous and well cultivated.

The Astonishing Growth and Future of the United States.

The progress of the United States has no parallel in the history of nations. Nothing has been seen comparable to it either in material development or in moral power. Less than a century ago there were but two to three millions of people, then forming remote dependencies of a monarchical and European Power. Now the republic has a population of forty millions or more. For a long time even after the independence of the country was established the settled portion of it did not extend west of the Alleghany Mountains, except through a few little bands of pioneers mostly engaged in the Indian and fur trade. Though a few sagacious statesmen had some scintillations of light as to what the country might become in the distant future, no one realized its rapid and wonderful growth. The stream of immigration from the Old World was steady in former times, it is true; but that was slow, and of course the natural increase of population could not within so short a time make the mighty empire we now see. Still the American statesmen of the early days of the republic began to lay the foundations of a continental republican empire. The acquisition of Louisiana was a great event and the first one to carry the people in large numbers to the immense and rich valley of the Mississippi. This was really the initial step to our wonderful territorial expansion and development. The ambition and national pride of our people received a powerful stimulus in that. The acquisition of Florida, of Texas, of California, of New Mexico and Arizona and of Alaska was but the sequel of that act and followed the natural law of our development.

But new agencies began to work in the course of time to increase the population of the United States and to spread it over the Continent from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific. The wonderful natural wealth, variety of products, cheap lands, free republican institutions and a glorious future attracted the people of all nations from the Old World. A vast stream of immigration poured in and cultivated the soil, built up cities and made the wilderness blossom as a rose. The redundant population of Europe, with the poverty, tyranny and political troubles there, increased the volume of this immigration from year to year, and it continues to swell more and more. Here was the home of the oppressed and poor, and here they could find a welcome and abundance. There is not a village or hamlet in Europe where this fact is not known. Then came those mighty agents of modern civilization and science—the press, steam power and the magnetic telegraph—to increase knowledge, facilitate communication and to inspire admiration for this great republican and conglomerate representative nation of the world. The late war startled mankind with the wonderful power and resources of the republic. It revealed the fact, of which we were hardly conscious ourselves before, that the United States is really the most powerful nation on the globe, and as regards foreign nations absolutely impregnable. Within the course of a few years railroads and telegraphs have covered like network the vast area of the interior and have spanned the Continent over a distance of thousands of miles. A national debt of enormous magnitude, created in four or five years, that would have overwhelmed any other nation under such circumstances, is to us comparatively a bagatelle, and is now being paid off at the rate of nearly a hundred millions of dollars a year. Such progress, such wealth and resources and such power have never been known before.

All this, however, glorious as it is, only foreshadows the mighty future of the republic. By the natural increase of population and the enormous stream of immigration we shall have, probably, in thirty or thirty-five years, a hundred millions of people. The augmentation of wealth will be still greater. Whatever difficulties we may labor under at present with regard to the development of our mercantile marine, commerce and naval power, we have such resources, such a geographical position and such harbors and vast seaboard that we must become the first maritime and commercial nation. Nothing can prevent this. And what is thirty years in the life of a nation or in history? Other nations may and perhaps will advance under the new and progressive dispensation of modern science; but relatively they have not the resources and means that we have. Already we see the moral influence of American ideas and institutions upon Europe and the rest of the world, and the time is not distant when this country will control indirectly, if not directly, the destinies of mankind. There is but one thing we need, and that is, statesmen who can comprehend the position we occupy and the glorious future before us. Instead of being bound by the precedents of the Old World or of the past we should strike out a policy for ourselves in consonance with our destiny. We should throw off the swaddling clothes that Europe has placed upon us and assert our manhood. It is our destiny to give the law to nations, for the people everywhere are with us, and there is no use of resistance, if we be wise, to the moral and political power we may exercise. As to the affairs and interests of the American Continent, this republic can do as it wishes, and no one will presume to interfere. Do the people realize their power and destiny? Does the government at Washington comprehend the necessities of our situation and the glory of the republic? These are important questions as regards the present and the parties concerned, but whatever incapacity may be shown by those who are in power the grand future of our country is inevitable.

IT SEEMS PROBABLE, from Commissioner Delano's estimates, that the internal revenue for the present fiscal year will amount to one hundred and seventy-five million dollars. A pretty good electioneering item for Grant's next campaign.

MASSACHUSETTS GIVING WAY ON THE LIQUOR QUESTION.—Our last accounts from the Massachusetts Legislature say they have modified their liquor bill so as to permit not only some indulgence in lager beer, but likewise in porter, ale, strong beer and wines. Is this a small matter for the descendants of those pious Puritans who used to shut up their hives of bees on Saturday night to keep the thoughtless bees from working on Sunday?

Religious Services and Pious Hilarity Yesterday.

On the whole yesterday was not a success, from a religious point of view. The Quakers were in town, and it rained. Whether the presence of the pious and worthy Friends was the cause of inclement weather we shall not consider. By the vulgar it is believed to be, and the intellectual can say nothing in ridicule of this belief, because, singularly enough, it always rains when the Quakers visit the metropolis. We feel little interest, however, in this question. No matter who or what caused it, it certainly did rain yesterday—not a heavy, agreeable shower, but a series of sharp drizzles, with a humid, sticky atmosphere, which made one feel like getting into a bath and remaining there. Of course the churches were slimly attended. This is to be regretted; but, knowing the weakness of human nature, we are not disposed to be severe upon those who stayed at home. They will doubtless make amends for their non-performance of religious duties by reading the full reports of the church services published in this paper this morning.

When it is borne in mind the class of persons that attend Grace church it will not seem surprising that the congregation was comparatively large, and in this respect an exception to the other churches. There was the usual display of aristocratic countenances, affecting a sort of condescending piety, which was good to look at. Rev. Mr. Washburn, in the absence of the pastor, preached in behalf of the Seaman's Union, and his sermon was quite interesting. Mr. Hepworth, at the Church of the Messiah, was not so happy in his discourse as he usually is. His subject was "True Independence of Character," which he in a measure illustrated in the sermon, whose character was marked by an independence of all the rules of unity. Mr. Hepworth began with the subject of negro slavery, and passed successively the subjects of drunkenness, fashion, Napoleon I. and Madame de Stael, Napoleon III. and the *plebiscitum*, and wound up with a slight censure of fashionable religion. So many illustrations tend to confuse. We are, however, happy to report that at Lyric Hall Mr. Frothingham spoke plainly and to the point. He advocated "free religion," by which "he meant the freedom of reason to deal with religion on rational principles." He did not believe in a risen Christ. "Jesus was an idea, a principle, a spiritual power," but nothing material. In fact, the reverend gentleman was rather inclined to regret the doctrine that God himself is anything more than "an idea, a principle." He merely went a step further than Bishop Snow, who, at the Church of Mount Zion, arrived at the conclusion that there is no hell and that the righteous shall not inherit heaven. After reading these two sermons we were quite prepared for the withering language of the discourse on the Catholic Church, delivered at Calvary by Rev. Mr. Ashton, and were ready to and do commend and support the platform of Rev. Mr. Smyth's new Presbyterian church, which was announced from the pulpit yesterday and which we publish this morning.

Across the river the lambs in Brother Beecher's fold had a right merry frolic. To those who must have amusements on Sunday there is no more popular and pious establishment for them to visit than Plymouth church. Yesterday the performance was admirable. As a rule the Lord is glorified in standard comedy at the tabernacle. Yesterday His power and glory were declared to the world in broad farce. From the moment the play—we beg pardon, services—began, to its close, the audience was convulsed with laughter, and all on the subject of flowers, light and Sunday keeping. With this report we appropriately close. Of what avail are prayers and tears, confessions and penance, when the sins of humanity can be wiped out with a witticism and regenerated mortals can go direct to heaven with a grin?

THE CANADIAN RED RIVER EXPEDITION.—The British Canadian steamer which, with the troops on board, destined for the Red River or Winnipeg Country, was allowed at last to pass through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, arrived at Fort William, Lake Superior, last Saturday. Fort William is a military station connecting with the chain of little forest lakes which along the United States boundary run westwardly to the great Lake of the Woods, from which, with a short portage, there is water communication to the Red River and Lake Winnipeg. This Canadian expedition, by canoes which will be carried by the men across the portages, will take this route, and the distance, from five to six hundred miles, will require, perhaps, a month or more of this rough navigation. The expedition will doubtless result, however, in steam communication with the Winnipeg basin by land or water or both, thus opening a new, large and fertile region to settlement and profitable industry from both sides of the line and looking to "manifest destiny."

WHAT CAN BE DONE WITH THE BUILDINGS IN WASHINGTON.—A Western correspondent, who is in favor of removing the national capital to some point on the plains between the Mississippi river and the Rocky Mountains, says the buildings in Washington could be rendered useful. The Capitol, he thinks, would make an excellent asylum for decayed politicians. The Treasury Building he would appropriate as a refuge for free love philosophers and affinities of both sexes. The Patent Office would be well suited for the support of worn out women's rights women, while the remaining public edifices would come in very well as sheltering places for the leaders of all the other played out isms of the country.

THE CUBAN POLICY.—It is hinted in Washington that Secretary Fish will have to back water on his foreign policy when the report of the House Committee in reference to Cuba comes up, which may be to-morrow. It seems that he was rather indignant that the republican members did not defend him in the spontaneous discussion that sprang up on the question last Tuesday, and he recently said as much to General Banks, who, however, declined to act as his apologist in the matter. The House is strongly in favor of some aid to Cuba without regard to any partisan questions, and it is thought that such an impressive discussion will ensue on Banks' report that Fish will be thrown high and dry out of the State Department.

Navy Reductions—Will the People Submit?

The country must have been greatly interested and instructed by the recent debates on the floor of Congress on the subject of naval appropriations. Taxpayers in particular cannot fail to applaud the wise legislation that cut down the pay of officers, particularly that of the Admiral, Vice Admiral and Rear Admirals who led our fleets and gained such important victories over the enemies of the Union. The Admiral, who for the past year has been several times at death's door, owing to the exposure he underwent during the war, and has been subjected to extraordinary expenses for medical purposes, has had his pay reduced one thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars a year. This reduction is made just after the return of Admiral Farragut from a cruise in which he was obliged to spend thirty thousand dollars from his private means to enable him to return the civilities extended while in the Mediterranean, when the comforts of life and the absence of care for the future are most essential. These courtesies were as much intended to do honor to the American flag as to the gallant old Admiral who has conferred renown on the American navy which cannot be estimated by dollars and cents. While Admiral Farragut was abroad returning civilities to our flag at his own expense foreign admirals were entertaining him at the expense of their governments out of annual allowances called "table money," which are entirely independent of their pay. Their pay proper is used for the expense of maintaining their families while they are absent from home; and a liberal foreign government provides that those who are dependent on their officers commanding abroad shall suffer no inconvenience. There is but one admiral in our navy, and it is a miserable economy to take from him one-tenth part of his pay at a time when he most needs it—a time of sickness and suffering.

The pay of the Vice Admiral is reduced "on shore duty," where he is now employed, nearly one thousand dollars, and the moderate sum of three hundred and thirty-three dollars per annum only is taken from his "sea pay," which latter compensation he will not in all probability enjoy more than once during his lifetime. The pay of this officer is reduced at a time when he is exposed to more than ordinary expenses, and in a city where the cost of living is greatly beyond that of other places. The rear admirals are cut down six hundred dollars a year, and so on with the commodores and captains, while the younger officers are not quite so hardly dealt with.

The navy would be satisfied with the pay to which it seems the army have objected; and why there is this wide discrimination between the two arms of the service it is hard to understand. The public can only see in it an act of gross injustice, and one that will reflect upon those who have acted so conspicuously in the matter against the navy. There were some members who exerted themselves nobly to prevent the pay being cut down so ruthlessly, but "fair and smooth words butter no parsnips," and the only remedy the officers have is to take in a reef and sail close to the wind. We have confidence in the conservative element in the Senate, and hope that they will stand firm and see that no harm comes to those who perilled all in the defence of the Union, and who under any other government would be so provided for that they would want for nothing during the rest of their lives.

It is a sad thing to see a nation made to appear ungrateful through representatives who have so well taken care of themselves while they are consigning others to short allowance, hardly enough to keep them from penury. The career of a naval officer is quite different from that of a person in any other profession. Most men in mature life retire with at least a competency, and frequently have opportunities to amass fortunes even, if they improve them. An officer of the navy, after running a brilliant career, is, at the age of sixty-two, consigned to a retired list, with a salary of two thousand dollars per annum, and no matter how great services he may have rendered the country he gets so much and no more. For this reason his pay while on the active list should be sufficient to enable him to lay by a small portion for his declining years; but this the vultures and daws won't let him do. They glory in taking from the naval officer, so that he may not equal them in any of the comforts of life. There is scarcely a member of Congress whose pay is not equal to ten thousand a year, taking into consideration the general allowances and those for travel. These matters, however, are kept in obscurity, and can only be estimated by the large amount of money voted annually for members' pay and expenses. No one begrudges it to them; they are welcome to it all, and more besides; but they should remember that this pay is granted members for five or six months' service only during the year, at the end of which time they can return to their homes and avocations. On the other hand, the pay of an officer is for hardships on land and sea, in storm and battle, and all earned by the sweat of the brow.

Those gentlemen who claim to lead the republican party in the House, and who show their devotion to its principles by endeavoring to find fault with the administration, have a hard record to settle with the yeomanry who will meet them on their return home. The great associations of workingmen, that extend all over the United States, will call them to a strict account for the bitter hostility that members have displayed against the encouragement of labor inaugurated by the Navy Department, whereby thousands of maimed soldiers found food and shelter within the gates of our navy yards. When the present Navy Department came into power it at once set thousands of skilled mechanics to work who had been on the verge of starvation for want of employment. Twelve thousand men were employed in our navy yards, at reasonable rates of pay, and at an expense of three million five hundred thousand dollars less than four thousand eight hundred men were employed by Mr. Welles' administration. This is shown by the figures quoted by Messrs. Hale and Sargent—figures that they no doubt obtained from the books of the different naval bureaus. This result was due to a proper system of organization, an honest application of the government funds and a faithful account of the whole. Yet, in the face of all this, members, some of whom recommend that millions of the people's money should be squandered in subsidies and swindling land grants, attempt to prate about the necessity of curtailing the extravagance of navy officers. Mr. Scofield placed the matter in its true light when he spoke of the members in question as scolds who were berating the naval authorities for merely asking for the necessary funds to carry on a republican administration. These same gentlemen will find their Nemesis in the organized labor movement that is destined to sweep them from the political arena like chaff before the wind. There are now nearly a million and a half skilled laborers in this country out of employment, and the Navy Department has done more to relieve their distresses than any other institution in the country. Had the department been let alone it would have continued to employ the same number of men throughout the year, and at least seven thousand families would have been saved from want. This we know from good authority.

The Navy Department has asked no money from Congress; it has had no deficiency bills, and only asked to use what money it had on hand, and when the honorable member from Massachusetts returns to his constituents it is to be hoped that he will be able to face them with a good grace and answer the questions that will be asked him. He is so good at figures that we have no doubt he will succeed in pacifying his constituents, provided General Butler is not on hand to correct his statements and figures, which sometimes most egregiously err.

The Fenians.

Our despatches to-day merely record the closing scenes of the great fizzle. Gleason and Lindsey have both been arrested at Malone, and, except in out of the way places, the forces of the Irish republic are preparing for the route homeward. General Meade is on the border, with plenty of United States troops, and even the bold "soger boys" whom O'Neill led will not think of contesting the right of way into Canada against both Yankee and Canadian foes. The end is therefore at hand, although New Jersey and San Francisco, being rather distant from the seat of war, do not seem to think so. Jersey continues to send forward reinforcements with the confidence of assured success, and the San Francisco brotherhood are contemplating an attack on British Columbia as a diversion in favor of O'Neill and his army. As one outcropping of the ill-considered movement it is noticeable that one of the Philadelphia head centres, J. W. Gibbons, has issued a manifesto disowning the defeated braves in the name of his branch of the brotherhood. In this, as in nearly all other movements outside of the one legitimate one of freeing Irish soil by a war in Ireland itself, the Fenians have shown themselves to be nobody's enemy but their own. The *fiasco* just ended, although no doubt frightening the Canadians until their bodies were as blue as their noses, has mainly reacted on themselves in dissensions and ridicule.

A Mean Radical Dodge to Catch the Negro Vote.

At a recent election for Town Commissioners in Chestertown, Maryland, the negroes carried the day by one of the meanest species of fraud that the fifteenth amendment has yet produced. According to the charter of the town all voters at a town election are required to be freeholders. Out of the one hundred and fifty darkies who desired to march to the polls not more than two or three could point to a foot of land they possessed. But this being the first election at which the negroes were to vote in Kent county the emergency required that they should deposit their ballots, right or wrong. Hence the fraud we refer to. It happened that there was one negro in Chestertown who owned a small and worthless patch of land adjacent to the river. This he divided into lots of one foot square and made deeds of it to his fellow colored would-be voters. As a consequence one hundred and fifty negroes, representing just one hundred and fifty feet of land, went to the polls and claimed and secured votes as freeholders and elected their ticket. The whole thing—which throws the repeating frauds in New York entirely in the shade—was engineered by radical politicians. Naturally enough, the *bona fide* freeholders of Kent county are highly indignant at the outrage; but there appears to be no help for them, and they are obliged to look forward to the day when a "white man will be as good as a nigger" in reality."

SURGEON WILLIAM FROTHINGHAM, of a New York Volunteer regiment, was dropped from the rolls in November, 1862, by order of the Secretary of War, for alleged absence without leave. A few days ago, his case having been reviewed, it was shown that he was a gallant soldier, who had behaved well on many of the earlier Virginia fields, and an order has been issued revoking the order dropping his name from the rolls and honorably discharging him from the service. After resting for nearly eight years under the obloquy attached to this dropping from the rolls, which is a mild substitute for dismissal, it seems to us very small satisfaction and very tardy justice to honorably discharge him. Besides, has not the United States through its tardiness lost the services of a gallant officer through the best three years of the war?

ADVICE GRATIS TO THE STATE OF VERMONT.—There seems to be some higgling among the authorities of Vermont in regard to paying the expense of sending off the Fenian raiders who have recently centred upon her borders. Vermont would act wisely if she gets rid of these amiable adventurers with the least delay possible. Otherwise, in the absence of any chance to capture plunder in Canada, they may take a notion to pay untimely visits to the sheep pastures and henroosts of the farmers of the vicinity.

THE MORMONS seem disposed to be surly and churlish in their dealings with the United States officials. Some time ago they closed the court room of a federal judge while he was temporarily absent, and more recently they refused to let United States prisoners be confined in the Salt Lake City Jail. The Mormons ought surely to understand that they have a sort of judgment suspended over them, as it were, in the Cullom bill, and any overt act on their part will cause it to fall, and they should therefore be especially careful.

Mormon Polygamy—Orson Pratt in Reply to Dr. Newman.

In another place in this day's HERALD will be found a long and well written document in the shape of a letter addressed to us by Orson Pratt, Sr., in reply to a sermon delivered by Dr. Newman in the Metropolitan Methodist church, Washington, on Sunday, the 24th of April, and which was printed in full in the HERALD of the following day. The letter will no doubt be read with interest by our million of readers, and it is certain to be reproduced in every paper of any consequence throughout the length and breadth of the land. There are those who will sympathize with the views advanced by the Mormon Apostle. Most men will admit that they are clearly put, and that Mr. Pratt has made as good a case as it is possible to make. Unless, however, we greatly mistake, the arguments of the Mormon Apostle will fall flat on the great mass of the American people. It was felt by all who heard or read Dr. Newman's discourse that he had exhausted the subject, that he had stated the whole case fairly, that his arguments were conclusive, and that he had proved that Mormon polygamy was not only not sanctioned, but condemned by Scripture. We do not see that the argument built up by Dr. Newman has been shaken in the least by all that Mr. Pratt has written. On this subject, indeed, our minds are all made up, and it is not possible for any Mormon sophistry to stem the tide of feeling which is setting in against this remaining "relic of barbarism." Mr. Pratt concludes his letter by an appeal to the ladies of the United States; but we question whether, if our women's rights women were even more numerous, more foolish and more powerful than they are, they would give these Mormon doctrines any substantial support. It is our opinion that both Dr. Newman and Mr. Pratt would do better if they would look at the question more exclusively from a New Testament standpoint. In the New Testament the teaching is clear. In our Christian civilization no place is left for polygamic institutions.

Widows' Claims in Congress.

It is to be hoped, for the credit of the government, that the House bill granting the little pension of three thousand a year to the widow of Abraham Lincoln will yet be taken up and passed by the Senate. The adverse report of the committee of that body on the subject does not meet the case. Whether Mrs. Lincoln has or has not means sufficient to enable her to live respectably in an obscure village of Germany, where living is very cheap, is not the question, but it is simply this: As the widow of our murdered President, whose life was lost in the public service, has not Mrs. Lincoln a claim upon the government which nothing short of the moderate pension of the House bill will settle? We think that Congress should have granted her, without quibbling, the salary for the whole four years' second term of service for which President Lincoln was elected and upon which he had entered when he was slain. At any rate the pension proposed by the House is small enough, and we dare say that the Senate will not get rid of that little bill, which ought to be paid, until they pay it. The objections of the Senate committee are frivolous and contemptible, and properly have nothing to do with the case.

Then there is the claim of the widow of the late General Gates, which, we apprehend, is neglected by Congress because the poor woman has not the means whereby to engage the Washington lobby nor the inclination to do so, but is disposed rather to rely upon the justice of Congress and the merits of her case. And again, there is the long outstanding and unsettled claim of Mrs. McCauley, widow of the former United States Consul General McCauley in Egypt—a claim for moneys, &c., expended in the public service for which the poor widow ought to be indemnified whether the sum, justly due, and for which she has a legal claim, be large or small. There have been and are many claims, we know, made upon Congress for relief and compensation for losses and damages which are spurious or extravagant, but they should not be made the excuse for neglecting claims like those we have recited, the fairness and validity of which are fully established; and of all claimants upon the government the poor widows of faithful public officers who have died leaving the government in their debt are among those whose claims should first be recognized, acted upon and paid.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday.

Count Von Lombaystinn, of Holland; J. A. Griswold, of Troy; W. H. Crosby, of Chicago; J. B. Eads, of St. Louis; Colonel E. C. Williams, of Charleston; Jacob Hoffner, of Cincinnati; C. H. Walker, of England; Willard Gay, of Troy; Dr. H. Blanck, of Prussia, and Ross Campbell, of Baltimore, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Colonel E. Wilkes, of North Carolina; Commander Bassett, of the French Navy; D. D. Williamson, of New York; W. A. Beach, of Troy; B. Triest and W. H. Patterson, of California; E. A. Buck, of Buffalo, and J. H. Wales, of Boston, are at the Hoffman House.

Montgomery Blair, of Washington; George O. Wiggins, of St. John, N. B.; George E. Church, of New York, and Judge C. L. Woodbury, of Boston, are the Everett House.

Senator Thomas Boles, M. L. Rice and B. F. Rice, of Arkansas, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Colonel W. McLean, of North Carolina; Judge J. S. Markland, of Rhode Island; Colonel D. W. Fallon, of Boston; Thomas Powell, of England; A. S. Penoria, of New Orleans; W. Arnold, of the United States Army; Dr. S. W. Gregory, of Pennsylvania; J. F. Hart, of Boston; Dr. E. W. Way, of Ohio, and State Senator Cheeseborough, of New York, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

W. T. Martin, of Idaho; J. D. Williams, of Halifax; L. W. Derrgin, of Concord; N. H. and W. Schonberg, of St. Louis, are at the Irving House.

E. Holbrook, of New Jersey; John Crane, of Wisconsin, and S. P. Ryband, of Baltimore, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

Colonel J. Fessenden, of Maine; Professor J. R. Hitchcock, of St. Louis, and Dr. E. Armstrong, of Savannah, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

General Starling, for Washington; Dr. J. Parker Pray, for Albany; Major George S. Leland, for Ohio; M. P. Bemus, for Buffalo; J. E. Kingsley, for Philadelphia, and George B. Rogers, for Boston.

Personal Notes.

About three hundred school teachers left San Francisco yesterday on an excursion to New York.

Frank B. Austin, a pioneer Californian, has been appointed by the United States Grand Sire a special commissioner to establish Odd Fellowship in Germany.

Surgeon C. W. Pollard, of the Ninth regiment, and Chief of the Bureau of Promotion of the Erie Railway, lies very ill at his home, in Ninth avenue.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

1 BLOCK FROM CITY HALL.—FRANKFORT HOUSE, Frankfort street, corner of William; 250 rooms; a room to yourself 35c. to 50c. per day; $1 50 to $3 per week. Open all night.

1 SUIT OF ELEGANT APARTMENTS, WITH PRIVATE table and attendance. Worth House, 202 Fifth avenue.

1 SUIT OF ROOMS TO LET—TOGETHER OR SINGLY, to gentlemen only. Breakfast served if desired. References. Apply at 8 East Twentieth street.

1 BLOCK FROM FIFTH AVENUE.—LARGE AND pleasant Rooms, suitable for single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; house and table first class. 101 Waverley place.

1.—A FIRST FLOOR TO LET UNFURNISHED,
WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD;
is in the most convenient location in the city, only 6 blocks from Broadway, and on the line of 3 car routes.
APPLY AT 177 BLEECKER STREET.

1 PARLOR FLOOR, FURNISHED, SINGLY OR EN suite, to let, with or without Board, in a private family; no other boarders. Apply at 71 South Washington square, fronting park.

2 LARGE WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, at 74 Seventh avenue, near Fourteenth street; hot and cold water in rooms, and ample closets.

2 GROVE STREET, NEAR HUDSON.—TWO GENTLEMEN or gentleman and wife can be accommodated with large, airy Rooms and good Board, at reasonable rates.

4 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—NEWLY FURNISHED Rooms, en suite or singly, for married or single gentlemen, with private bath and table if desired, at summer prices. Unexceptionable references given.

5TH AV., NO. 72.—TO LET, ELEGANT SUITS OF Rooms on the second and third floors, with table d'hote or private table.

6 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOME LARGE furnished Rooms to let, without board, at reduced rates for the summer; those wishing first class accommodations can be suited.

6 TO 10 DOLLARS PER WEEK.—A GENTLEMAN and wife or a few single gentlemen can obtain Board, with pleasant rooms, at 18 St. Marks place, near Cooper Institute.

$7 PER WEEK FOR ELEGANT FURNISHED PARlors and Rooms, with or without Board, at 307 West Fourteenth street, near Eighth avenue. References.

10 LEXINGTON AVENUE.—ROOMS, DOUBLE AND single, elegantly furnished and first class Board; a fine back Parlor, with windows on Twenty-second street and piazza; location delightful, corner of Twenty-second street, full view of Gramercy Park, one block distant.

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

19 WEST TENTH STREET.—A LARGE, PLEASANT Room, with closet, on fourth floor, suitable for gentlemen, to let, with superior Board, in above first class house. References.

19 (NEW NO. 23) SEVENTH AVENUE.—ELIGIBLE Apartments to let, with or without Board; house newly decorated; location good; table first class; vacancies for gentlemen. Terms very moderate.

21 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—THREE LARGE and handsomely furnished Apartments, on second floor, to rent, in a private family. Breakfast if required.

22 TENTH STREET, BETWEEN UNIVERSITY PLACE and Fifth avenue. Furnished Rooms, with or without Board, on moderate terms, with a private family; references required.

23 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR UNIVERSITY place. Second floor, front Room, with dressing room, alcove, richly furnished, to gentleman, without board; first class house, private family, $12 per week. Also Room third floor, $5.

23 EAST FOURTH STREET, ONE BLOCK FROM Broadway.—Parties desiring a pleasant home, with first class Board, will please apply; for the summer months liberal arrangements will be made; dinner at one o'clock.

26 THIRD STREET, A FEW DOORS EAST OF THE Bowery.—Nicely furnished Rooms to let, $4 and $7 per week, suitable for one or two persons. Modern improvements.

31 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—PARLOR AND BEDroom, with closets, neatly furnished, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, with Board; $30 per week; also large Room for $16. Table first class; small American family. Only three other boarders.

34 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to let, in a private French family; location first class.

34 HORATIO STREET, HALF A BLOCK FROM Bleecker street cars.—Private family has three nicely furnished Rooms to let, reasonably, to gentlemen, without board.

40 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with neatly furnished Rooms and Board at $6 per week.

51 NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND University place.—Suits of furnished front Rooms, on second floor, with Board, for families or a party of gentlemen; also single Rooms.

54 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—LARGE AND small handsomely furnished Rooms, en suite or singly, on second, third and fourth floors, without board, to gentlemen, at summer prices.

56 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished front Rooms, on second floor, with Board, for lady and gentleman or two gentlemen.

56 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—DESIRABLE Rooms, with or without Board, can be obtained at reasonable summer prices; transient boarders accommodated; also a basement, suitable for an office.

57 EAST NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY and University place.—A choice of well furnished Rooms to let, en suite or singly, with or without Board; references exchanged.

60 BLOOMFIELD STREET, HOBOKEN.—LARGE AND airy Rooms to let, with Board; private family.

63 FIFTH AVENUE.—ELEGANT SUITS OF ROOMS, vacant this day, family leaving for Europe. Those desiring superior accommodations are invited to call.
D. P. PETERS, Proprietor.

64 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.
Rooms to let, with or without Board.
Table first class and well supplied.

71 CHARLTON STREET.—GENTLEMEN OR GENTLEmen and their wives can have good Board; also a nicely furnished back Parlor to let.

76 BARROW STREET, NEAR HUDSON.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms to let, suitable for one or two gentlemen; no moving.

86 GRAND STREET.—A FEW MEN CAN BE ACcommodated with Board and Lodging, front room, at $5 a week.

91 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—HANDsomely furnished front and rear Rooms, with good Board, together or separate, for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; reference.

102 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, ONE DOOR from Fourth avenue.—To let, furnished, without board, to a gentleman, a nicely furnished Bedroom on fourth floor.

104 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, A NICEly furnished back Parlor, to gentlemen only.

110 FOURTH AVENUE, NEAR TWELFTH STREET. A gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen can have first class Rooms and Board at reasonable prices.

114 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Fourth avenue and Irving place.—Two single Rooms, nicely furnished, with first class Board.

116 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—TO LET, IN a nice brown stone house of only two persons, near Broadway, handsomely furnished Rooms, to gentlemen, with or without breakfast; also a Basement Office.

136 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—ELEGANTly furnished Rooms adjoining bathroom, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen (Board for lady), at summer prices; house private and comfortable.

140 FIFTH AVENUE.—SUIT OF ELEGANT APARTments, with first class Board; also two single Rooms. References exchanged.

147 SIXTH AVENUE, NEAR ELEVENTH STREET.—A young widow lady has handsomely furnished Rooms to let, to gentlemen, with or without Board. Call for one week.

154 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—HOUSE 30X78 feet; rooms very large and airy; superior to any in the street; Board at summer prices; no children.

160 LEXINGTON AVENUE.
Furnished Rooms to let
to gentlemen only.

161 VARICK STREET.—TWO NEWLY FURNISHED front Rooms, in a new house, with or without Board; terms reasonable. Inquire on top floor.

170 WEST ELEVENTH STREET.—TO LET, TWO large airy Rooms connecting; hot and cold water; large closets; first class house; private family; to gentlemen only, without board.

174 HUDSON STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let in a first class house, from $2 50 to $5 a week. Gas, bath and use of piano.

205 EAST FORTIETH STREET.—PLEASANT ROOMS for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; table boarders $5 per week; dinner at six; house with all improvements.

207 EAST BROADWAY, NEAR CLINTON STREET.—Gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant Rooms and Board.

223 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—FIRST class Board for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; only a few boarders taken; location excellent every way. Terms for summer very moderate. Best of references given and required.

229 HUDSON STREET, NEAR CANAL STREET.—To let, a single furnished Room, to a single gentleman. Private house.

262 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR EIGHTH avenue.—A few boarders can be accommodated with nicely furnished Rooms and good Board; private family; terms moderate.

273 FIFTH AVENUE.—VERY ELIGIBLE ROOMS for families or single gentlemen, with Board; terms moderate for the summer months.

300 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR EIGHTH avenue.—A few nicely furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board.

319 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A PRIVATE family, having more room than they require, would let at low prices, to single gentlemen, without board, one or three handsomely furnished Rooms, communicating. House and location first class.

347 EAST TWENTIETH STREET, NEAR SECOND avenue.—Neatly furnished front Rooms, with first class Board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; private family; $16 per week for two.

357 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET (LAMARTINE place.)—A few boarders will be taken in a first class brown stone house. Convenient to cars or stages. Neighborhood unexceptionable. Family private.

BOARDERS AND LODGERS WANTED.

384 BLEECKER STREET, CORNER OF PERRY.—Furnished Rooms, with or without Board; private family.

966 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR FIFTY-EIGHTH street.—To let, two nicely furnished Rooms, together or separately.

743 SIXTH AVENUE, NEAR FORTY-SECOND street.—To let, nicely furnished Rooms, to young men, in a private family; $3 and $5.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY OF ADULTS—IN Harlem, pleasantly located, opposite a park; five minutes from depot and boat. Terms, $7. Call at 145 West Thirteenth street, near Eighth avenue.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with Board, at low, summer prices, and fine hall Rooms, $7, in the first class house 149 East Fifty-first street, between Lexington and Third avenues. Children not taken.

HARLEM.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, LARGE FURnished Room, to gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen in a private family; convenient to cars and boat. Address BOARD, box 2,413 Post office.

HOBOKEN.—TWO FINE PARLORS TO LET, WITH Board, to gentleman and wife or two or three gentlemen; within five minutes of ferry, at 93 Hudson street.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD BOARD FOR GENtleman and wife or a few single gentlemen; location pleasant and convenient; terms very moderate. 45 Jane street, between Hudson street and Eighth avenue.

ST. HONORE, 72 WEST FORTIETH STREET.—ELEgantly furnished Apartments for families and single gentlemen. German, Spanish and French spoken.

TWO LARGE SECOND FLOOR ROOMS, WITH FIRST class Board, to let to desirable parties, at very reasonable prices, on immediate application; references exchanged. Apply at 19 East Seventeenth street.

TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACcommodated with fine Rooms and good Board, in a private family, at Yonkers; location unsurpassed; five minutes from steamboat and cars. Address GENTLEMAN, Herald office.

TO LET—TWO NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, with or without Board; private family. 340 West Thirtieth street.

TO RENT—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, THREE FURnished Rooms, with or without Board. Call at 40 Irving place opposite Westminster Hotel.

WEARING O' THE GREEN.
SEE THE
SPECIAL REPORTS
FROM THE BORDER
IN TO-DAY'S
EVENING TELEGRAM.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, A pleasant Room in a desirable location, on the west side of the city; private family where there are no other boarders preferred; board for lady only. Address M. E. STEVENS, Union square Post office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, IN A pleasantly located house, not above Seventeenth street, two or three rooms, on the second floor, together with exclusive bathing accommodations, closets and first class Board. Address M., box 1,314 Post office.

WANTED—TWO ROOMS AND BOARDING FOR GENtleman and three children, near Central Park or near city by boat or rail. Give location and terms. Address A. Z., Herald office.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

BROOKLYN BOARD—125 NORTH PORTLAND AVENUE, near Myrtle; two large handsomely furnished Rooms, with Board, all modern improvements; family of three only.

HOTELS.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, MARION, N. J., FRONTING ON De Mott Park.—First class summer Board at moderate prices; city and country combined; more convenient and accessible to lower part of city than even Fourteenth street, and conveyances much more comfortable; eight minutes from Jersey City ferry (Cortlandt or Desbrosses street); 29 trains daily; New Jersey Railroad; also three lines horse cars; first class table; elegantly furnished rooms, en suite or singly; all modern improvements; gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c. Apply on the premises, or to GILES, WALES & CO., 13 Maiden lane.

SUMMIT HOTEL, CORNER BOWERY AND CANAL street, new house, on the European plan.—Rooms by the day, week or month. All beds with spring mattresses.
E. BREDER, Proprietor.

WESTMORELAND HOTEL, UNION SQUARE, CORNER Fourth avenue and Seventeenth street.—Rooms en suite or singly; parties wishing cool and finely located rooms, at reduced prices, would do well to call. HUNT & LYNDE.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT HALL'S CORNERS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y., 2½ miles from Tarrytown and three miles from White Plains; farm house; room for two families, stables attached; terms reasonable. Address, as above, HENRY FABER.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, VERY DESIRABLY SITUATED in Astoria, wish to take a few gentlemen to Board with them for the summer. Address J. B. Y., Astoria, L. I.

AT GREENWICH—BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED COUNtry Residence; one acre, abundance choice fruit; fine elevation; near depot and harbor; $5,000; several others. Address J. W. ATWATER, Cos Cob Bridge station, Conn.

AT A FINE PRIVATE RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON Country Board may be obtained for one family only for the season; no other boarders taken; house is large, airy and beautifully located on high ground; magnificent views from piazzas of Catskill Mountains, river and surrounding country for many miles; fresh milk, butter, eggs, poultry and vegetables supplied from place; no mosquitoes and no fever and ague in this part of the country. For further particulars address ELMWOOD, box 391 Hudson (N. Y.) Post office.

AT YONKERS, NEAR DEPOT AND STEAMBOAT, ON Buena Vista avenue, two gentlemen and their wives or four single gentlemen can obtain select Board and elegant Apartments; house and furniture new, with all the improvements. Address L. W., box 341 Yonkers Post office.

AT A MAGNIFICENT MANSION IN NEW JERSEY, 45 minutes from city; 100 acres of the most picturesque and beautiful grounds; water front; ample stabling. Address MANSION, Newark Post office.

BOARD—AT A FARM HOUSE IN THE WALLKILL Valley, one mile east of Guilford Station, on Montgomery branch of Erie Railway; price $8 per week; children under ten, $5. Address J. N. DEYO, Modena, Ulster county, N. Y.

BOARD AT BERGEN POINT—IN A PLEASANTLY LOcated private residence. Fishing, boating and good bathing. Address EXCELLENT, box 6,107 New York Post office.

BOARD AT HASTINGS ON THE HUDSON—BROOKside House. Rooms en suite or singly. Forty-five minutes from Thirtieth street, New York; five minutes from cars or steamer. Good stabling. Also a Cottage to rent for the season. Apply at 17 West Twenty-sixth street, N. Y.

BOARD CAN BE HAD 75 MILES FROM NEW YORK—In a delightful situation on the Hudson, 10 minutes from depot or boat landing. Apply to C. STOKEM, 53 Murray street; or address Mrs. CATHARINE WEDDLE, in care of J. N. Merritt, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

BOARD ON A FARM WANTED—FOR THREE SMALL families and servants, within an hour's ride from City Hall, in a pleasant, healthy location, and with comfortable accommodations. Address, stating lowest terms, &c., H. and G., box 155 Herald office.

BOARD AT THE DICKERSON HOUSE, 35 MILES from New York, by Morris and Essex Railroad and 2½ miles from city of Dover. Large farm; yard containing over two acres of ground, thickly shaded. Pure mountain air. Rooms large. Accommodations for horses, carriages, &c. Splendid drives. Address CHANDLER, box No. 2 Dover (Morris county N. J.) Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD—ONE HOUR FROM NEW YORK; 17 trains daily each way; good board, pleasant rooms, healthful location, splendid view; but few boarders taken; terms moderate; stabling for horses; references given and required. Address SOUTH ORANGE, Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD—1½ HOURS' RIDE FROM NEW York, on a farm; pleasant situation, near New Jersey Central Railroad depot. Address Mrs. JOHN MERLETT, Bound Brook, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD AT FORDHAM.—DESIRABLE Rooms, good table, healthy location; good stabling; terms moderate. Inquire of E. A. CHILTON, 30 Broad street, room No. 6, or call on or address Mrs. C. CHILTON, Fordham, Westchester county.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT STRAWBERRY Hill.—Mineral springs; terms moderate. Address Mrs. BADGLEY, Rock City, Dutchess county, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED BY SEVERAL FAMILIES. Proprietors of summer hotels and boarding houses address Z, 40 East Eighteenth street. This is not a boarding agency.

DELIGHTFUL BOARD NEAR WEST POINT, AT A celebrated country seat.—Spacious Rooms, ample shade; fine river views; near depot; excellent neighborhood. Address HOME JOURNAL, No. 3 Park row.

ELEGANT ACCOMMODATIONS FOR BOARDERS ON Staten Island; five minutes from the ferry; terms moderate. Address J. E. P., Tompkinsville, S. I.

HOME FOR CHILDREN IN THE COUNTRY—WHERE they will be well cared for and instructed. Address Miss A. E. CONOVER, Old Bridge, N. J.; city references.

SUMMER BOARD—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, with immediate accommodations. Address Mrs. C. RUTHERFORD, Nyack, N. Y., or apply at 86 William street, New York. N. B.—Railway communication is open.

SUMMER BOARD IN PRIVATE HOUSE WANTED—For small family, near Carmansville, Fort Washington, Inwood or similar locality. Address F., box 825 Post office, stating location, accommodation and terms.

SUMMER BOARD—AT WAVERLEY, N. J., 40 MINUTES from New York; 9 trains leave and return daily. For particulars apply to J. KAUFMAN, No. 2 Gold street, up stairs.

THREE OR FOUR FAMILIES OF MODERATE SIZE can be accommodated with good Board at a farm house in the country, four miles from the city of Newburg, N. Y. Address JACOB YOUNG, Newburg, N. Y.

WANTED—BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE; table and room must be first class; Connecticut, on the Sound or on Hudson river preferred. Address, stating terms and location, J. M. R., Herald office.

WANTED—BOARD AT NORTH YONKERS, FOR GENtleman, wife, two children and two nurses, near the depot. Dinner at noon. Address, with terms, C. T. T., box 1,533 New York Post office.

WANTED—BOARD, AT STATEN ISLAND, OVERlooking the bay, for a single gentleman; terms must be moderate; also for gentleman, wife and daughter. Address, with all particulars, box 2,147 New York Post office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

AT BEACH HOUSE, WALLINGFORD, CONN. Magnificent house; splendid grounds; mountain air; beautiful scenery; fine drives; fruit, vegetables and pure milk. Now opened. Board reasonable.
A. W. SMITH, Proprietor.

A COOL SEASIDE RETREAT—TWENTY MINUTES distant; quick and frequent access; every facility for summer recreation; appointments new and elegant; a quiet and healthy home; accommodations unexceptionable; terms moderate. Address box 5,154 New York Post office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BELMONT HALL, Will be opened for the reception of company June 15; board, according to the location of rooms, from $14 to $15.
D. A. CROWELL.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., will open June 1.—Elegantly furnished; boating, fishing, fine drives; ground made classic by the pen of Cooper; terms $3 per day; families taken for season at reasonable rates. Address CHARLES A. WATKINS, Watkins House, Albany, N. Y., or Cooper House, Cooperstown, N. Y.

COLUMBIA HALL, LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y., WILL be opened on the 15th of June; transient Board, $3 per day; $12 to $20 per week by the season. Send for circular.
HAZARD & CO., Proprietors.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL is now open. Terms reasonable. Address SYLVANUS T. COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

EVERGREEN LAWN—AT CORNWALL, IS NOW open for the reception of boarders, where everything may be found required to make the country desirable. Call on or address Mrs. C. S. TALLMADGE, Cornwall, Orange county, N. J.

FLUSHING HOTEL—EDWARD B. SIMMONS, PROprietor; house elegantly furnished; location very desirable; 38 trains daily between Flushing and New York; Billiard Room. Elegant Rooms on reasonable terms for families.

HEATH HOUSE.
Schooley's Mountain, New Jersey,
will open May 1,
E. B. COLEMAN, Proprietor.
Can be seen every Wednesday, between 12 and 1, at 75 John street.

HUNTINGTON—REACHED BY BOAT OR CARS FROM Peck slip or East Thirty-fourth street; high ground, good view; no mosquitoes or ague; farm house; good table; every comfort; charges very reasonable. Address BOARD, 453 Sixth avenue, from 4 to 6 P. M.

HOWLAND HOUSE, SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.—A choice private boarding house; home comforts, with pleasant, airy rooms and excellent table; terms $10 to $14 per week.
H. E. HOWLAND.

LAKE GEORGE.—THE FORT WILLIAM HENRY Hotel will be opened for summer visitors June 1. Persons wishing to engage Rooms will please address the Arlington, Washington, D. C., or Fort William Henry Hotel, Lake George. Drawing room cars by Hudson River Railroad going through without change.
T. ROESSLE & SON, Proprietors.

LONG BRANCH.—ARRANGEMENTS CAN NOW BE made for Board for the season, in cottage, delightfully located on the shore. Stabling for horses. Apply at No. 2 West Thirty-ninth street.

LONG BRANCH.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR BOARD CAN now be made in mansion delightfully located; icehouse, bathhouse, stables, &c.; gas in rooms. Apply at 434 Fifth avenue, or at Pavilion Hotel, for the Morris cottage.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
Long Branch,
New Jersey,
will open for the reception of guests June 1, 1870.
F. W. VAN OSTEN,
Proprietor.

MONT EAGLE HOUSE, AT SUSPENSION BRIDGE, Niagara, N. Y., will open for reception of guests June 1. This elegant and commodious house has accommodation for 250 guests. Every window of the front has a full view of the Falls. Parties can engage rooms early from $12 to $15 per week. Address W. P. MUNROE, Proprietor.

NEW HOTEL AT CORNWALL.—THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully informs the public that the Clark House, at Cornwall is now open for the reception of guests. Terms moderate. Cornwall landing. W. B. ELMER, Proprietor.

PAVILLION, ISLIP, SOUTH SIDE, LONG ISLAND—Reopens about June 10. Rooms secured by addressing C. Banta, at the hotel, or at the Astor House. Excellent boating, bathing and fishing. Terms liberal.
CORNELIUS BANTA, Proprietor,
formerly of Astor House.

PAVILION HOTEL, KEYPORT, N. J., WILL OPEN June 1; splendid bathing, fishing, drives, &c. Boat leaves foot of Barclay street at 4 P. M., Keyport 7 A. M.
GEORGE J. KIBBEE, Proprietor.

RUTHERFORD PARK HOTEL—ON THE PASSAIC river, N. J., is now open; delightful location; excellent boating, fishing, bathing and fine drives. Terms moderate for the season or year. Erie Railway.
KNAPP & McPHERSON, Proprietors.

RIDGEDALE HOUSE, MADISON, LOCATED ON HIGH ground, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country; large, airy, well furnished Rooms; bountiful table. Address J. SPENCER MOORE, Madison, N. J.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL, NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN Island.—This favorite resort, with cottages attached, has been thoroughly refitted and newly furnished; now open for the season. DE CAMP & COLE, Proprietors.

STAMFORD HOUSE, STAMFORD, CONN.—A FEW choice Rooms can be obtained upon early application; attractive drives, excellent fishing and boating, and its accessibility to New York make it a delightful place of resort.
FRANK FIELDING, Proprietor.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, VT.—OPEN June 1; Harlem through trains leave New York at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Manchester, Montreal, &c. Address F. H. ORVIS.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—IS newly furnished, lighted with gas, every modern improvement, and has natural surroundings which render it one of the pleasantest of summer resorts; one hour from the city and over 40 trains daily; favorable arrangements may be made for the season or year.
C. HITZELBERGER, Proprietor.

THE PAVILION, NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—This favorite hotel, having been entirely renovated and thoroughly refitted with accommodations equal to those of any first class summer house in the country, will be opened on the 1st of May under a new management. Parties wishing to engage rooms please apply on the premises.
PAULL & KING, Managers.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.—I respectfully inform my friends and former patrons that my house, that burned down April 25, 1869, was rebuilt in 1869, and will open on June 15, 1870. It is a first class building and furnished with first class Hotel Furniture; all new rooms, all large and well ventilated, all in suits or double or otherwise, with all the conveniences of a first class hotel and I pride myself in saying that everything in my power shall be done to promote the comfort of my guests. The terms of the hotel this season are $3 50 per day, $20 per week, first and second floors; $16 on the third floor. Guests staying the entire season will be allowed a liberal discount on the above prices. Children and servants, who dine at the second table, will be charged half price. A band of music will be in attendance two evenings each week for seven weeks. The most feasible route to Sharon Springs is the Susquehanna, Sharon Spring and Cherry Valley Railroad, which is completed. Through trains will run from Albany to Sharon Springs making the connections with the North, East and South at Albany at the different hours daily.
J. J. ANTHONY, Proprietor.

FURNITURE.

A LARGE AND RICH ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD Furniture for sale, at a great bargain cash. Magnificent Rosewood Parlor Suit, richly carved and gilded, covered satin brocatel, latest style, made to order for $650, will be sold for $275; one do. single Suit, $175; two walnut striped reps Suits for $65 a suit; one do., $55; elegant rosewood Chamber Set, cost $300, for $175; 10 walnut Chamber Sets, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Etageres, Mirrors, Curtains, Bookcase, Bronzes, Vases, Clocks, Paintings, walnut Dressing Table, Sideboard, &c., at great bargain; also magnificent rosewood 7¾ octave Pianoforte, cost $850, for $275. Inquire at private residence 12 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue.

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF ALL GRADES OF FURniture, Carpets, Mattresses and Mirrors at extremely low prices at DEGRAAFF & TAYLOR'S, 87 and 89 Bowery, 65 Chrystie and 130 and 132 Hester streets—connected. Our own manufacture guaranteed.

A HOTEL OR PRIVATE FAMILY CAN HAVE A LARGE or small quantity of Furniture, Carpets and Curtains, for Board for three; easy terms for balance. Address FURNITURE BOARD, Herald office.

AT PRIVATE SALE—SUPERB DRAWING ROOM Suit, cost $400, for $150; one do., $50; Etagere, cost $100, for $40; Bookcase, cost $275, for $150; Pianoforte, cost $700, for $250; Bronze Ormolu Clock, cost $175, for $60; rosewood and walnut Chamber and Dining Furniture, Paintings, Statuary, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Mattresses, Silver Ware, Glassware; used five months; half cost; property of family leaving city. 57 West Fifteenth street, near Sixth avenue.

A FAMILY BREAKING UP HOUSEKEEPING HAVE some nice pieces of Furniture to dispose of at private sale; some extra fine Mattresses. Call Saturday and Monday at 16 West Thirty-seventh street.

A RICH PARLOR SUIT FOR SALE—MADE TO ORder, cost $400, for $150; one for $50; two Suits in reps, $65; Carpets, 50c. per yard; Bedroom Sets, from $25 upwards; Bookcase, cost $225, for $70; Etageres, Bronzes, Lace Curtains, Buffet, Extension Table, Chairs, Silverware, China Dinner and Tea Sets, at half cost; family going to Europe. Call 113 West Twenty-seventh street, near Sixth av.

CARPETS, FURNITURE, BEDDING AND OILCLOTH.—Housekeepers supplied and payment received by the week or month. DEALY & CUNNINGHAM, 386 Third avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets.

CARPETS, FURNITURE, BEDDING, &C., AT REduced prices. Housekeepers supplied and can pay by the week or month, at O'FARRELL & GRUENE'S, 290 Eighth avenue, corner Twentieth street.

I WILL TAKE, IN EXCHANGE FOR THE EQUITY IN a fine brown stone House, west side, the same amount in Furniture, including Carpets, Bedding, &c. Address O. W. J., Herald office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, WAINSCOTING, Furniture Tops, &c., in representation of all foreign marbles, $10 to $1,000; rich patterns black, engraved in gold. MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, 1,269 Broadway; branch warerooms, 437 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—RICH AND ELEgant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., 605 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

MARBLE MANTELS, GRAVESTONES, TILES, TABLE and Plumbers' Slabs. Show rooms with finest assortment of Mantels. Prices reduced.
A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East Eighteenth street, N. Y.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE WORKS, 217 TO 223 WEST Fifty-first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue.—Marble and marbleized Mantels, Tiles, Wainscoting, Monuments, Headstones, in large varieties; cheapest in the city.

CLOTHING.

AT 246 SEVENTH AVENUE, SECOND DOOR ABOVE Twenty-fourth street—Received $60,000 cash to purchase Wearing Apparel and Household Furniture for the Western market. Promises to pay 50 per cent more than any one by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. ROSENBERG.

AT S. MISH'S, 137 THIRD AVENUE, LADIES AND gentlemen can receive the highest prices for cast-off Clothing and Carpets by calling or addressing. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mish.

AT H. ROSENTHAL'S, 51 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR Tenth street (formerly 353 Bowery)—Ladies and gentlemen can obtain the highest value for Cast Off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Rosenthal.

AT 178 SEVENTH AVENUE—LADIES AND GENTLEmen will be surprised at the prices J. ANHALT pays for cast-off Clothing, Furniture, Carpets, Jewelry, &c. From $7 to $40 for Silk Dresses; for Coats, from $4 to $15; for Pants, $3 to $5. By calling or a note by post punctually attended to by Mr. or Mrs. Anhalt.

FINANCIAL.

A. on improved and unimproved property.
WASHINGTON R. NICHOLS,
Counsellor at Law, 115 Broadway, room 12.

A.—PRINCIPALS ONLY.—MONEY TO LOAN ON good New York and Brooklyn property. First and Second Mortgages bought.
HASTINGS, COLVIN & SALMON, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

G. L. WILLARD & CO., 34½ PINE STREET, WILL purchase First and Second Mortgages in New York or Brooklyn, or negotiate loans on same. Principals only need apply.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—First class applications only considered. Apply to COURTLANDT PALMER & SON, 853 Broadway, near Fourteenth street.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, IN sums of $500 to $5,000.
SAMUEL BROWN & SON, 34½ Pine street, New York.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE American Merchants' Union Express Company, 115 Broadway, New York, May 18, 1870.—The Board of Directors of this company, at their regular quarterly meeting held this day, have declared a semi-annual dividend of three (3) per cent on its outstanding capital stock, payable July 15, 1870, out of its net earnings prior to the 1st inst.
The transfer books will be closed on the 25th day of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 16th day of July next. J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NEW YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE Company, 58 Wall street.
NEW YORK, May, 1870.
The annual election for Directors of this company will be held at their office, on Monday, the 6th day of June next. The polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR $230,000 DOCK BONDS OF THE city of New York.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Tuesday, June 7, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of $230,000 of "Dock Bonds of the city of New York," authorized by section 42 of the act, chapter 383, Laws of 1870, and by a resolution of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, passed May 18, 1870.
Said stock will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of November, 1901.
The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per $100 thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon.
On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.
Each proposal should be sealed, and endorsed "Proposals for Dock Bonds of the City of New York," and enclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the corporation require it.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
City of New York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's office, May 26, 1870.

PRIVATE FUNDS.—$100,000 TO PURCHASE FIRST OR Second Mortgages on city property, not over three years to run; will take small mortgages to make up the amount. Address PRINCIPAL, box 197 Herald office.

SEVERAL SMALL SUMS OF $1,000, $2,500, $3,000 AND $3,000 to loan on Westchester county, city or Brooklyn property. First and Second Mortgages bought.
L. M. DAVENPORT, 152 Nassau street.

TO LOAN—ON NEW YORK CITY REAL ESTATE, $150,000 in sums of $3,000 to $20,000; $40,000 to loan in sums of $5,000; $10,000 to loan in sums of $2,500.
NOTT & CO., 10 Pine street.

THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY ON LIFE POLICIES, issued by the Mutual Life and Metropolitan Life of New York, can get it by addressing E. T. & CO., Herald office.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $1,200, FOR ONE YEAR, ON chattel mortgage on furniture worth $4,000; the most satisfactory references as to probity and responsibility will be furnished. Address ALPHA, box 171 Herald office.

$6,000 ADVANCE WANTED—ON THE MONTHLY income from a Patent now paying over $4,000 per year, and increasing. Liberal terms. Principals address, appointing interview, INCOME, Herald office.

$8,000 TO $10,000 WANTED—BY PRIVATE PARties, on Prospect Park lots, worth $35,000; liberal terms. Principals only address PARK, Herald office.

$51,000—$26,000, $12,000, $9,000, $5,000 TO LOAN on bond and mortgage on first class real estate in this city.
JOHN T. IRVING, 24 Pine street, third floor.

$85,000 TO LOAN ON TENEMENT PROPERTY, on bond and mortgage, in sums to suit, in this city. Apply to JOHN F. CONREY, 62 Wall street, room 12.

$155,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON New York Property; first and second Mortgages cashed at lowest market rates.
BELLAMY & STRATTON, No. 5½ Pine street.

$200,000 TO LOAN—ON MORTGAGE, IN sums to suit, in this city, Brooklyn and Westchester county. Leasehold and Second Mortgages wanted. HINMAN & SON, 23 Pine street.

$210,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage on New York and Brooklyn property; Leasehold and Second Mortgages wanted.
CALLENDER & LAURENCE, 50 Pine street.

$300,000 TO LOAN—ON CITY PROPERTY; New York or Brooklyn; First, Second and Leasehold Mortgages wanted.
HALL J. HOW, 12 Pine street.

$750,000 TO LOAN—ON FIRST CLASS IMproved property in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, New Jersey, Westchester and Staten Island. Principals. E. M. MASON, No. 1 Centre street.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT 77 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, UP stairs—The highest cash advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Pianos, &c., or the same bought. Pawnbrokers' tickets bought, at 77 Bleecker street.

AT 1,272 BROADWAY, BETWEEN THIRTY-SECOND and Thirty-third streets, up stairs.—Money loaned on personal property of every description. Same bought and sold. WM. A. GLOVER.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 539 BROADWAY, FORMERLY of Brooklyn.—Money liberally advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, more particularly on Pianos. Business strictly confidential. Same bought and sold.

AT JEWELRY STORE, 722 BROADWAY, UNDER NEW York Hotel—Highest prices paid for Diamonds, Watches, Old Gold and Silver, Laces, Camel's Hair Shawls, &c. The same sold. LYNCH'S.

BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON STREET (KNOX'S Building)—Business established fifteen years.—NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies. Merchandise and other Securities negotiated for.

39 NASSAU STREET, OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of merchandise. The same bought and sold. HAYMAN LEOPOLD, room No. 1.

913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTIETH STREET, UP stairs.—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Laces, Shawls, &c.; same bought. Private parlor for ladies. A. C. HERTS.

$50,000 TO ADVANCE—ON DIAMONDS, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks, Shawls, Laces, &c.; also Pianos and Furniture, or the goods bought. JOHNSON & CO., Loan Brokers, 189 Bowery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OXIDE OF ZINC.—EAST TENNESSEE ZINC COMpany's Superior White Oxide, X, XX, XXX, for sale by the agents, 125 Fulton street.

WATER CLOSETS.—IVERS' PATENT ANTI-FREEZing, self-acting, inodorous Water Closets will keep clean without human aid with half the water that must leak from all other closets. When these closets have taken the place of those now in use the inventor will insure a saving of 10,000,000 gallons per day to the city. It would be money well spent if a few smart journeymen plumbers were appointed to inspect the water closets throughout the city. They would not only see their filthy condition, but also see where our Croton goes. There are thousands of closets now in use which consume more water with one person than Ivers' Closet can use in twenty-four hours. Call, be convinced and save your plumber's bill in repairs.
ALFRED IVERS, 816 Fourth avenue.

WM. PREISS' FRENCH STEAM DYEING, SCOURING and Refinishing Establishment, 168 Eighth avenue. Work for offices promptly attended to.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THOMPSON'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 20 FOURTH avenue, opposite Cooper Institute—Telegraphy, Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling; day and evening; private instruction; ladies' department; terms low; open all summer.

AT TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 186 BOWERY.—Private instruction, day and evening, in telegraphy, bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, German, short hand, mathematics and English branches. Ladies department. Instruction to teachers. Terms moderate during summer.

A YOUNG MAN IS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING A thorough instruction in double entry bookkeeping and all branches of interest, by a private teacher, in the evening. Address, stating terms, B. S., Herald office.

DENTISTRY.

A. A.—BEAUTIFUL SETS OF TEETH, WITH PLUMPers to fill out the face and restore youthful appearance, $10, $15 and $20. Call and examine specimens before engaging elsewhere. Teeth filled with gold, $1 and upwards. Laughing gas prepared and administered in the most scientific and improved manner, without extra charge, at Drs. WHITE & WILLIAMSON'S, 182 Sixth avenue. Open day and night.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.—THIRTEEN years; benumbing application (narcotization); gas administered; beautiful teeth $1; set $10; gold sets purchased; plumpers for thin faces.
J. JAY VILLERS, 155 Grand street, near Broadway.

MUSICAL.

"GUARDSMAN," MARCHE MILITAIRE, BY A. DISbecker, 50c.; "Jolly Brothers," galop, Budik, 35c.; "Chasse Infernale," grand galop brillant for four hands, by C. Wels, $1; "Gates Ajar," by J. R. Thomas, 40c. Just published by C. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—ACknowledged the best instruments of the class in the world.

Winners of the Paris Exposition medal and seventy-five others.

New styles, in resonant cases, with euphone and other most recent improvements. Prices reduced. $50, $75, $100, $125, $175, $200, $225, $250 to $1,000 each. Second hand Organs of our own and other makes at low prices. Organs to rent. Warerooms 596 Broadway, New York.

$1 PER WEEK OR $10 PER QUARTER FOR NEWest style and thorough instruction on the pianoforte, by a brilliant performer and experienced teacher from the Academy of Music, London, England. References to former and present pupils. Special attention to beginners. Address PIANIST, Herald office.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

AN OFFICE, SUITABLE FOR A PHYSICIAN; ALSO, furnished Rooms, with Board, to let, at No. 107 East Twenty-eighth street, near Seventh avenue. References.

A FIRST CLASS BUILDING, 712, OPPOSITE WASHington place, to let or lease, entire or in part; the house is calculated to suit a club, or any select business; rent reduced for a responsible party. Apply on the premises, or to EUGENE CHEVALLIER, 81 Cedar street.

APARTMENTS TO LET—AT 1,256 BROADWAY, NEAR Thirty-second street, very low; best situation up town for dressmakers, milliners, offices, &c., and private dwelling. Inquire in the jewelry store.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR, BEDROOM and Kitchen on the first floor; would suit a dressmaker. Call at 369 Sixth avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets.

BRICK FACTORY TO LET CHEAP—NO. 9 JANE street; 4 stories and basement; desirable location for any kind of a shop, laundry or store. Apply at 335 Broadway.

FOR RENT—A NEAT STORE, WITH SHOW WINDOW, handsome Counter, half a block from Stewart's; rent low to a good tenant. Apply at 111 East Ninth street.

STEAM POWER TO LET—FIRST AND SECOND LOFTS, with 21 windows in each, 44x85 feet. Inquire on the premises, 152 and 154 West Twenty-seventh street.

STORES TO LET—WEST SIDE OF THIRD AVENUE, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets; extra large, with fine plate glass show windows; immediate possession; rent to suit the times.
KIDNEY, FARLESS & CO., 554 Third avenue.

STORE TO LET—NO. 421 GRAND STREET; RENT $600. Rooms to let, also, up stairs.

TO LET FURNISHED—FOR A CLUB OR BUSINESS purposes, the elegant Rooms, 760 Broadway. Inquire of Dr. ZACHARIE, on the premises.

TO LET—THE ROOMS OF THE OLD ADVERTISING firm of Joy, Coe & Co., Tribune buildings, with or without the Good Will.

TO LET—PREMISES 55 WARREN STREET, SUITABLE for a hotel or will be changed for business purposes. Apply to WM. HUGHES, 1,214 Broadway.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE 221 BOWERY, over the furniture store; suitable for clubroom, business purposes or dwelling; also Basement, 50x25 feet.

TO LET—A BARGAIN—THE LARGE SIX STORY Building; five floors, 23 rooms; the finest location in the city; 19 Union square. J. R. TERRY.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, WITH OR WITHOUT Steam Power, well lighted, on southwest corner of Canal and Centre streets, opposite Earle's Hotel, suitable for printers. Apply of R. H. KERR, 151 Centre street.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STORE, 253 FRONT STREET, near Roosevelt street ferry, at a very low rent. For particulars apply to A. M. FANNING, 40 East Fourth street.

TO LET—STORE 593 CANAL STREET, FOR A BAKERY, tailor store or any kind of business; rent $600. Also Office and Lot 563 Hudson street. For particulars apply at 366 Broadway.

TO LET—STORE 195 SOUTH STREET, NEAR CATHARINE ferry; a good stand for a jewelry, tobacco, grocery or shoe store. Apply on the premises. J. WILSON.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, 80X25, WITH STEAM ONLY. 195 and 197 Chrystie street.

TO LET—EIGHTH AVENUE CORNER STORE; NEW plate glass front being put in; southwest corner Thirty-fifth street; is an excellent location for any business.
SMITH & MEAD, 423 Eighth avenue.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR, WITH GAS, SUITABLE for a dentist or dressmaking business, no other families in the house, at 128 Hudson street, between Canal and Broome streets.

TO LET CHEAP—AN OLD ESTABLISHED LIQUOR Saloon, 3 story brick Dwelling, Billiard Saloon, Concert Hall and Real Estate Office, all for $2,500 (northwest corner 11th street and Third avenue). Apply at 266 Broadway.

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720 BROADWAY.—THREE FLOORS TO LET, AT low rent, separately or together. Apply at box office KELLY & LEON'S.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—RENT $80 per month. Apply on the premises, 247 West Fifty-fourth street.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A COMMODIOUS House with five Lots of ground, situate on Ninety-seventh street, near Eleventh avenue, commanding a fine view of the Hudson river; house fully furnished; rent $1,500. Apply to Mrs. A. McDONALD on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine street.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, IN PLEASANTEST part of Brooklyn, a completely furnished brown stone House; nominal rent to right party. Address box 1,753 New York Post office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED IN SUPERB STYLE, THREE story stone House, in Forty-fifth street, near Fifth avenue. HATCH & RIKER, 1,292 Broadway.

Unfurnished.

A DOUBLE TWO STORY COTTAGE TO LET—OPPOsite Stryker's Garden, on Stryker's lane, near Fifty-second street, containing 12 rooms. Rent $650. Apply to J. D. BODE, grocer, Eleventh avenue and Fifty-second st.

A HOUSE TO LET—171 WEST TENTH STREET; IN fine order; three story and basement and extension 25x75; bathroom, water closets, &c.; possession at once; rent moderate. E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, 609 Hudson street.

A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK HOUSE, Nineteenth street and avenue A, to let; immediate possession; rent $600. E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM,
609 Hudson street.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK HOUSE, ALL improvements, 65 Bank street; immediate possession; newly painted and in fine order; at reduced rent.
E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM, 609 Hudson street.

A VERY NEAT TWO STORY AND BASEMENT House, in good order, in 124th street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, with three Lots, containing fruit, flowers and lawn; $500 per annum. Apply to J. CORBIT, 252 Ninth avenue.

TO LET—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone House, on East Forty-eighth street, to one or two families. Apply at 259 East Forty-eighth street, or at 219 Bowery.

TO LET—FOUR STORY BRICK HOUSE NO. 141 WEST Twenty-sixth street. Inquire on the premises, from 1 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET—HALF PRICE, FOR THE BALANCE OF THE year, a fine brown stone House, in Brooklyn; convenient to ferries. R. S. BUSH, owner, 75 William street.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, THE Dwelling House No. 223 West Twenty-third street, four story and attic English basement; rent $2,000. Apply on the premises or to P. HARMONY'S NEPHEWS & CO., 63 Broadway.

TO LET—A NEAT COTTAGE, NO. 8 HORATIO STREET, which is in good order; location good; modern improvements; immediate possession. Apply at 366 Broadway.

TO LET—A NICE HOUSE; DOUBLE LOT; IN PERfect order; newly painted in and outside; $750; long lease, or privilege to buy if required; Seventeenth street, 150 feet from Fifth avenue, Brooklyn. Address STEWARD, 166 Pierrepont street.

TO LET—ON DEKALB AVENUE, BROOKLYN, A very pleasantly located detached Cottage, 5 rooms, water and gas; rent very low; $25 until May.
MARCUS H. LAING, 42 John street, New York.

TO LET—A FRAME HOUSE (7 ROOMS) IN FIFTY-third street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Inquire at Collins' Hotel, 813 Eighth avenue.

TO LET, SELL OR EXCHANGE—BEAUTIFUL RESIdences in New York, Brooklyn, Hudson City, Newark, Orange, Elizabeth, Belleville, Woodside, Ridgewood, Paterson, Rye, Nyack. By MADOX, 29 Park row.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 41 EAST THIRTEENTH street, near Broadway and Wallack's theatre; must be rented for something. Call at the house from 10 to 4 o'clock.

ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WILL RENT THE First Story, furnished. Apply at No. 4 West Fourteenth street. References exchanged.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FIRST AND SECOND Floors on Seventh avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets. Apply to WM. HUGHES, 1,214 Broadway.

A YOUNG GERMAN, OCCUPYING A NICELY FURnished front Parlor, with piano, is desirous of making the acquaintance of an American to take Part of the room. Address FRIENDSHIP, Herald office.

A FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT, FIVE ROOMS, to let, in fine order, in Washington street, between Jane and West Twelfth. E. L. & B. T. BURNHAM,
609 Hudson street.

A.—SECOND FLOOR OF FOUR ROOMS, WITH BEDroom on third floor, with water, gas, &c. Inquire of ROBERT FAGGART, 522 Hudson street.

A VERY DESIRABLE FLOOR TO LET—IN THE house with the owner; brown stone front; would be let cheap to a family of two or three adults only; all improvements. Also several other Floors and Parts of Houses. Apply to J. CORBIT, 252 Ninth avenue.

A SUIT OF ROOMS, NEWLY FURNISHED—ALSO A Parlor and Room and one single Room; complete accommodation for light housekeeping provided if required; bath, gas. Private house 59 Bleecker street, east of Broadway.

AT 152 SIXTH AVENUE.—A PLEASANT FURNISHED Room for a gentleman only, or two gentlemen desiring to room together; gas, &c.; terms moderate.

FLOORS TO RENT—EIGHT ROOMS, AND ALL MODern improvements; new; nothing like them in this city; immediate possession.
KIDNEY, FARLESS & CO., 554 Third avenue.

FURNISHED FLOOR—FIVE ROOMS, WATER ON floor, and everything comfortable; good location; near cars; Brooklyn; $8 weekly; Sitting and Bed Room $3 50. 194 Broadway, room No. 9.

TO LET—285 WEST FIFTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR Broadway, two Floors (first and third), one with six rooms, the other four large sized. The house twenty-five feet front.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FRONT ROOM AND BEDroom, on the second story, complete for housekeeping, with the use of gas and bath, 243 West Sixteenth street, one door from Eighth avenue.

TO LET—FOR $4 A WEEK, A FRONT ROOM, FURnished, with use of Kitchen if desired. Apply at 155 East Twenty-sixth street, near Third avenue.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS, SEPArate, in the large brown stone private house 418 West Fifty-first street; each contains six fine rooms; improvements and gas fixtures. Apply on the premises.

ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

TO LET—A SECOND FLOOR IN A PRIVATE HOUSE containing all modern improvements. 312 Fifth street near Second avenue.

TO LET—LOWER PART OF TWO STORY HOUSE, 813 East Fifty-third street; six rooms; improvements. Also house 223 East Forty-seventh street; rent $650. Inquire 260 Bowery, gallery, until rented.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, EIGHT ROOMS, IN HOUSE 244 East Seventy-fourth street; and Fourth Floor, five rooms in house adjoining. Apply to WILLIAM BALFOUR, 1,345 Third avenue.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR OVER THE STORE NO. 58 Sixth avenue, corner of West Washington place; six rooms; newly renovated. Inquire in the store.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR OF 126 WILLIAM street, between Fulton and John; rent low. Apply in the store.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, WITH BASEMENT, CONSISTing of nine rooms, with all modern improvements, extra gas meter, bathroom, room with stationary washtubs, &c. Also Third Floor, consisting of five rooms, with extra gas meter, bathroom, &c., in a first class brown stone house, 217 East Tenth street, near Second avenue. Inquire at 90 Second avenue.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, TO A SMALL FAMILY, AT No. 163 West Twentieth street. Inquire at No. 171 Seventh avenue, corner Twentieth street.

TO LET—TWO ROOMS, FRONT, NEATLY FURNISHED for housekeeping; two large closets, gas and water. Apply at 609 Hudson street, near Charles.

TO LET—THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, CONNECTing, suitable for a gentleman and his wife or for two gentlemen; rent $30 per month. Apply at store 876 Broadway.

TO LET—A VERY HANDSOME FIRST FLOOR ON Sixth avenue, fronting on Reservoir Park; all improvements. Apply at 721 Sixth avenue.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, 220 EAST TWENTY-SEVenth street, six rooms, pantries, Croton water, &c. Inquire of WM. TRUSLER, 119 East Thirty-sixth street, or 122 Liberty street.

TWO WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, IN PRIVATE FAMily, without board, at 539 Hudson street, between Christopher and West Tenth streets. Eighth avenue cars pass the door.

$5 50 AND $6 50 WEEKLY.—GOOD SIZED, WELL furnished Rooms, suitable for housekeeping; hot and cold water; bath and gas included. 416 West Thirty-third street.

$7 50—TWO ROOMS CONNECTING, $9 FOR three; fully furnished for housekeeping; pantries, closet on floor, and every comfort; genteel location. 162 Forty-first street, near Lexington avenue.

$25 MONTHLY.—DINING ROOM, PARLOR, TWO Bedrooms; bath, range, tubs; desirable house, near ferries, Brooklyn; or entire House, $46. Apply, after 3, at 415 West Thirty-third street, New York.

45 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—NICELY FURnished Rooms to let to gentlemen, without board, near Fifth Avenue, St. James, Coleman and Grand Hotels.

279 SEVENTH STREET.—A SECOND FLOOR TO LET, furnished, consisting of three rooms, with every convenience for housekeeping; location very pleasant; rent $20 monthly.

FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, THE BUSINESS, Stock and Fixtures of a well established carpet store, now doing a good trade; the location is well known as one of the best in Brooklyn. Apply on the premises, 31 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn. ALEX. PEARSON.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN SAFES.—ALSO SEVERAL second hand Safes, of the best city makers, very low; Safes exchanged. LILLIE SAFE COMPANY, No. 3 Park place.

A LUNCH AND SAMPLE ROOM FOR SALE. NO. 19 William street.

A FIRST CLASS SODA WATER ROUTE FOR SALE.—Will sell cheap. The present owner is engaged in the country. For particulars inquire at 139 and 141 Franklin street, for A. L. BAKER or F. RITCHIE.

A MEDIUM SIZE SAFE FOR SALE—CHEAP; ALSO Safe three feet high, as owner has no further use. Apply at 53 Thirty-first street, second door west of Broadway, real estate office.

A.—SAFES, SAFES.—NEW AND SECOND HAND Safes, Wilder's patent, selling at great bargains, at 35 Courtlandt street, next door to the Merchants' Hotel.

A.—FOR SALE CHEAP, AT GREAT BARGAINS, A fine Bakery on business thoroughfare, down town Restaurants, Hotels, Liquor and Sample Rooms, Fruit Stores, Cigar Stores, corner Liquor Stores and Bakeries, in the city, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken; Fancy Goods Stores, Grocery Stores, Meat Markets, a fine Boot and Shoe Store, splendid Billiard Saloons, splendid Drug Stores, a Washington Market Express Business, Butter Stands, Boarding Houses. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

BAR AND BILLIARD SALOON—A GREAT BARGAIN; situated in the best location in Brooklyn; everything complete. Apply to THOMAS GAFFNEY & CO., Auctioneers, 21 Chambers street.

BUTCHER SHOP AND FIXTURES FOR SALE CHEAP—At 69 King street.

CANDY FACTORY FOR SALE—A BARGAIN; ESTABlished 9 years; good wholesale and retail customers; cheap rent, &c. Inquire at 59½ Catharine street.

FIRE ESCAPE FACTORY FOR SALE—WITH TOOLS, Machinery, two Wagons, Horse and Good Will, at 81 East Houston street, near Bowery; excellent location; large business; bargain.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—THE FIRST CLASS Cigar Store, with or without Furniture of five in family; splendid Rooms to live in; the owner is called to Havana. Apply at 441 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED SAMPLE ROOM, on Broadway, near Grand street. Address H. MARTIN, Herald office.

FOR SALE—IN PATERSON CITY, N. J., A WELL LOcated wholesale and retail Liquor Store, in complete order. Apply to G. C. WILSON & CO., 83 Washington street, New York.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING RESTAURANT AND Oyster House on Eighth avenue, established over 25 years. Sold at a sacrifice. Apply at 69 Gold street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS LIQUOR AND LODGING House down town, doing a good business, with long lease and low rent. Apply to MITCHELL, 77 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS LIQUOR STORE, NEAR South ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire at 50 Pearl street, New York.

FOR SALE—A CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE IN BEST business location down town; day trade; cheap for cash. Apply at 67 South street, near Wall.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED CONFECTIONery and Ice Cream Saloon, 370 Bowery, with all the manufacturing tools, doing a good trade; must be sold on account of other business; for sale or exchange for real estate in New York or Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—PICKLE STAND NO. 79, IN BROOKLYN Market, 257 Fulton street; doing a good business; the owner is engaged in other business and cannot attend to it. Inquire at the stand.

FOR SALE—A BAR AND LUNCH ROOM, SITUATED on a good down town corner; owner going in another business. Apply at 15 City Hall place.

FOR SALE—FIXTURES, LATHES, SHELVING, GAS Pipe, Gas Pendants, Counters, Glass Case, Signs, &c. 421 Grand street.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—THE LEASE, STOCK and Fixtures of the old established and handsomest Fruit Store in Brooklyn. Inquire on the premises, 225 Fulton street, near Clark.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A PAIR OF STEEL ROLLS; must be sold before the 1st of June. Apply immediately to CASE & CO., 19 Beekman street, New York.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.—A RARE CHANCE IS offered any party having a small capital. The popular Cigar Stand and Sample Room, No. 1,123 Broadway, near Twenty-fifth street, with Fixtures and well assorted Stock, with two years' lease, for sale at a sacrifice. Inquire at once on the premises.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST CLASS Grocery—On a leading avenue, for sale. Apply to MARTIN Y. BUNN & CO., 335 and 337 Greenwich street.

THE STOCK, FIXTURES, LEASE, &C., OF A FIRST class retail Jewelry Store, established and doing a good paying business, for sale, or would exchange for a farm within 50 miles of New York. Address, stating price, description, &c., JEWELLER, box 120 Herald office.

VINEGAR MANUFACTORY, WITH LEASE AND GOOD Will, for sale or exchange. Apply on the premises from 10 to 12 o'clock, 125 Furman street, Brooklyn, between Fulton and Wall street ferries.

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$500 CASH WILL BUY GROCERY, BAR ATtached, Stock, Fixtures, valuable Lease (no rent), Horse and Wagon. Big chance for speculator.
CORBIERE, 175 Broadway, room 42.

MACHINERY.

A CHALLENGE.—I AM READY TO TEST MY PATENT Boiler against any other steam generator in the world for economy and safety. Apply at LESLIE Boiler Works, 73 to 85 South Ninth street, near Washington, Jersey City. All kinds of Boilers built and for sale.

A ONE HUNDRED HORSE POWER ENGINE AND Boilers to exchange for Brick or yellow Pine Lumber. Address box No. 106 Greenpoint Post office.

FOR SALE—THREE FLUE BOILERS, 25 FEET LONG, 42 inches in diameter, two 14-inch flues in each, with fronts, bars, valves, &c., complete, in perfect order. Can be seen with steam on until June 1 at 141 Plymouth street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE 14-INCH SIX ROLLS tongue and groove Schenck Planing Machine. Can be seen at the trunk factory, Oak street, near Franklin, Greenpoint, near Tenth and Twenty-third street ferries.

GREAT MACHINERY DEPOT, 514 AND 516 WEST Thirty-fourth street.—Boilers, Engines, Pumps, Fat Tanks, Steam and other Kettles, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, and Lard Press.

SECOND HAND DROP, SELF-FEEDING, POWER, Screw and Foot Presses; tin cutters' Shears, Polishing Wheel, Drilling Machines, boxwood Sawdust, very cheap, at 121 Liberty street, up stairs.

TO SAW MAKERS.
We have the following named Tools for sale:—
One pair of wrought iron Shears.
One large Screw Press and one small Treadle Press.
One each Saw, Vice and Anvil.
One long Hardening Pan; 5 feet long, 13x16 inches.
One circular Hardening Pan; 45 inches diameter, 12 deep.
One circular Hardening Pan; 36 inches diameter, 12 deep.
All of which will be sold low and only for cash.
HENRY C. BROWN & CO., Baltimore, Md.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

2 HALL PLACE, BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH STS.—As cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; soups, meat, pastry and all kinds of cake and bread; no objection to city or country; good reference.

10 GROVE ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer; best city reference.

16 WEST 37TH ST.—A FAMILY BREAKING UP housekeeping recommend two competent girls; one to cook and to assist at washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; understands fine washing and ironing. Call at present employer's. Can be seen till suited.

26 WEST 17TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook; would assist in the washing. Call until suited at present employer's.

110 WEST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable girl to cook, wash and iron; best city reference.

143 WEST 49TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT room.—A young girl as good cook or would do general housework for a small respectable family; excellent washer and ironer; city reference.

201 WEST 24TH ST., CORNER 7TH AV.—TWO RESPECTABLE girls in a small private family; one as cook, who thoroughly understands her business, willing to assist in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as laundress; are well recommended from last place. Can be seen for one day.

217 EAST 25TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A first class English and French cook an engagement for a summer house; is a first class pastry cook and understands all kinds of good cooking; the very best references given and good wages expected. Address M. M., for four days.

305 EAST 32D ST.—A VERY COMPETENT COOK, in a private family, to go in the country; is a good baker; best city reference can be given.

380 1ST AV., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable young woman to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; good reference.

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WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, A SITUATION as meat cook in a hotel out of the city; a watering place preferred, reference given if required. Address WM. FROTHINGHAM, on board steamer Electra, pier 27 North river.

Chambermaids, &c.

34 EAST 10TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID; is willing to assist in washing or waiting; in a small family; best city reference. Can be seen for two days at present employer's.

82 AV. A, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH STS.—A YOUNG German girl to do chamberwork in an American family; good city reference.

109 3D ST., SECOND FLOOR—GERMAN GIRL, IN A private American family, as chambermaid or waitress. Inquire from 1 to 3 P. M.

116 VARICK ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID in a private family; good reference.

204 EAST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—A young girl as chambermaid or waitress.

315 WEST 42D ST.—TO DO PLAIN SEWING, LIGHT chamberwork or waiting, &c., or would take care of children, a neat young girl, well recommended.

315 EAST 26TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, BACK room.—Two respectable girls as chambermaids and waitresses or chambermaids and to assist with the washing; have the best of city reference from their last place.

336 EAST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A smart young girl as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing; good city reference.

351 EAST 26TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN, LATELY landed, as chambermaid; would make herself generally useful.

380 1ST AV., SECOND FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—A respectable young woman to do chamberwork and sew.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

1ST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, 257 EAST 12TH ST.—Fashionable dress and cloakmaking; Spring and Summer Suits, $6, upwards; Wrappers, $3 a $4 50; also children's and misses' garments made to order; patterns and fashion plates, cutting and basting. Terms cash. Call or address.

148 EAST 44TH ST.—TO DO PLAIN SEWING AND assist in chamberwork, good city reference. Apply for two days, before 12 o'clock, at present employer's.

271 3D AV., BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS.—A young lady wishes work in a private family by the day or week, on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, or would take work home.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A FEW MORE ENGAGEMENTS by the day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing and help dressmakers. Address Miss HUGHTON, 110 West 35th st.

DRESSMAKER.—FIRST CLASS FITTER AND CUTTER of ladies' and children's clothes wishes to make an engagement for the summer with a lady going to the country; unexceptionable reference. Address, [illegible], M. C., dressmaker, 72 West Baltic st.

General Housework, &c.

113 WEST 46TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A young girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a private family, no objection to the country.

346 WEST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general housework in a small private family; good city reference.

435 EAST 14TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, city reference.

1,052 2D AV., BETWEEN 52D AND 53D STS.—A young girl to do general housework in a small family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH GIRL, a situation as housemaid and to assist in light chamberwork, no objection to travel for the summer. Address for three days G. L., Herald office.

Housekeepers, &c.

2 MILLIGAN PLACE, 6TH AV., BETWEEN 10TH AND 11th sts.—A respectable woman to take care of a gentleman's house for the summer; best city reference. Call on Miss A. PARK.

62 CLERMONT AV., BROOKLYN.—AN AMERICAN lady as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; references exchanged. Call for three days.

262 EAST BROADWAY.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT English lady as housekeeper in a hotel or gentleman's family or matron in an institution; first class references; none but persons of the highest respectability need apply. Call on or address M. O.

727 MYRTLE AV., BROOKLYN.—A YOUNG WIDOW as housekeeper in a widower's family, where she can have her little boy, four years old, with her; good reference, if required.

721 WEST 73D ST.—A WIDOW, 45, WOULD KEEP house, take charge of house or companion or two rooms. WHITE.

1,149 BROADWAY, FIRST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM.—A young widow lady, Parisian, as housekeeper in a widower's family; where the care children preferred, or would take charge of a boarding house; no objection to leave the city.

Laundresses, &c.

488 6TH AV., THIRD FLOOR, ROOM NO. 9.—A competent woman to do washing at her own house; does fineries, fluting and polishing; best references. Terms moderate.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES TO OBTAIN A SITUATION in a bakery, candy or cigar store; would give a month gratis. Address A. B., Herald office.

Nurses, &c.

64 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—A MIDDLE aged woman as nurse, or would wait on an invalid lady; no objection to the country; has good city reference.

124 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE LITTLE girl to mind a baby or to learn to wait on table. Can be seen at her mother's home.

124 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, who has lost her own baby, wishes a baby to wet nurse at her own residence.

154 WEST 18TH ST., REAR BUILDING, ROOM NO. 2.—A young, healthy married woman as wet nurse; has lost her own baby; can be seen and well recommended. Call or address for two days.

201 LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 32D ST.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse and seamstress; is willing to go to the country; best city reference.

207 EAST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Scotch woman as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; best reference, no objection to a short distance in the country; is a good sewer. Can be seen for two days.

223 WEST 35TH ST.—AN AMERICAN MIDDLE-aged woman as sick nurse; has long experience and best recommendations. Call, or address NURSE.

241 EAST 35TH ST.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a place for a young girl as nurse; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country.

331 WEST 26TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A young married woman as wet nurse; is strong and healthy; lost her own baby.

Miscellaneous.

226 EAST 29TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, REAR.—A RESPECTABLE, middle aged woman wishes to take care of a private house for the summer; good city references. Inquire for MARY RILEY, morning or evening.

290 SCHERMERHORN ST., BROOKLYN.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, wishing to go home to Ireland, would like to find a family going whereby passage would be paid for her services; best references. Can be seen at her present employer's.

324 WEST 26TH ST.—A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE sea captain's widow, as stewardess on ocean or river steamers, or would travel with a family with one child. Address E. P.

547 8D AV., BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS., OVER the clock store.—A respectable young girl in a small private family; has good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW DESIRES TO GO TO CHICAGO or California in any capacity not menial; fully competent as cutter of all kinds of wearing apparel. Address Mrs. B. SEABROOK, Post office, Hartford, Conn.

A FRENCH PROTESTANT LADY WOULD LIKE TO travel with a family as companion, or take a position as teacher in a school; has resided in Germany four years and speaks German and English fluently; refers to those in whose school she has taught. Address Madame F. C., Aurora, Cayuga Lake, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG SOUTHERN LADY SEEKS SOME LIGHT employment; none need answer who are not able to advance portion of salary; an interview will be granted at home; please give right name, and address M. H., Herald office.

A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY, HAVING HER OWN house, would be glad of some genteel occupation during leisure hours. Address MAUD, care of bookstore 76 Bleecker st.

A GERMAN LADY WILL GIVE LESSONS IN GERMAN, grammatically or conversationally, in the evening, at $8 per quarter; has great experience and an excellent method. Address DRESDEN, Herald office.

TO AUTHORS, PUBLISHERS, LAWYERS, OR others.—An experienced copyist (lady) wishes employment; is a good and rapid writer, and an accurate copyist. Address T. M. B., Herald office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

AN EXPERIENCED SALESWOMAN IN A LADIES' furnishing department; a permanent situation for the right person. Address T. L. M., station E.

A—FIFTY YOUNG LADIES WANTED AS CASHIERS; must be correct at figures and of good address. Apply at 636 Broadway, first floor, from 2 to 5 P. M., this day.

A GIRL WANTED THAT UNDERSTANDS PLAIN cooking, washing and ironing, to go with a family a short distance in the country, for the summer. Call at 103 Gold st., corner of Frankfort.

A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED—TO COOK, WASH and iron, for a family of three; best city references required. Call at 50 West 51st st., between 9 and 12 o'clock, this day. Wages $12.

A PLEASING AND RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, willing to cook, to take charge of saloon out of town summer months; $15 month and board. Address SUMMER, Herald office.

COOK WANTED—FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY; MUST be a first class baker of bread, biscuit, cake, &c., and have at least one year's city reference; to save trouble no others need apply. Call, after 10 o'clock, at 52 West 11th st.

DRESSMAKERS WANTED—SEVERAL FIRST CLASS trimmers and finishers; also two apprentices. 119 West 33d st.

PROTESTANT COOK WANTED—IN A SMALL BOARDING house; one with good references, willing to be generally useful and interested, will find a good home. 125 East 27th st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS IRONER FOR FRENCH fluting and washing. 153 Clinton place, near 6th av.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, with good recommendations. Apply at 110 East 30th st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; good plain cook, washer and ironer. Apply at 23 West 31st st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, to go in the country. Address, with particulars, for two days P. C., box 40 Haverstraw, N. Y.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a private American family; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at 410 East 57th st.

WANTED—AN ELDERLY PROTESTANT WOMAN, for light work. 2,062 3d av. between 112th and 113th sts., shoe store.

WANTED—FOR A SMALL FAMILY, A GOOD COOK, washer and ironer, with good references. Apply at 122 East 61st st.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, TO GO to Vermont, for the summer. Call at 143 East 34th st., before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—COOK, TO ASSIST IN WASHING AND ironing; good reference required. Apply at 324 West 24th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, WITH FULL BREAST OF milk, for child five months old. Apply at 228 West 49th st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND TO ASSIST IN WASHING and ironing; good references required. Apply, between 10 and 12, Saturday, at 28 West 38th st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, to go to Morrisania; a girl that can come well recommended. Apply at 438 Canal st., between Varick and Hudson, in furniture store.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WOMAN, WILLING TO work, to take charge of a gentleman's house during the summer; best city references required; no objection to a child 12 or 14 years old. Apply at 47 East 25th st.

WANTED—A TIDY AND RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and nurse in a small family; must come well recommended. Apply, with references, at 65 West 8th st., near 6th av.

WANTED—A LADY CAPABLE OF TAKING THE ENTIRE charge and management of an established fancy goods and millinery store; references required. Address W. A. S., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF TWO, A FIRST CLASS girl as chambermaid and waitress and to assist with washing; none need apply who cannot furnish unexceptionable reference as to capacity and character; to such liberal wages will be paid. Apply at 167 West 45th st., between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A PROTESTANT WOMAN, as nurse; must be competent to take entire charge of an infant and have good city reference. Apply from 10 to 1 o'clock at 38 East 39th st.

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124 6TH AV., FANCY STORE.—WANTED, A FIRST class operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

49 EAST 23D ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED MAN, English, without encumbrance; no objection to the country; first class reference. Call for three days.

189 BROADWAY.—AS WAITER, BY A YOUNG MAN who thoroughly understands his business and is lately from Europe. Address J. F.

419 3D AV.—AN EXPERIENCED PRIVATE WAITER; highest city reference. Call on or address WAITER.

520 5TH AV.—A COLORED MAN AS WAITER OR steward; thoroughly understands his business, has always served in first class private families, advertises from his last place. Call for WILLIAM.

A WILLING YOUNG MAN WANTS TO WORK ON A farm or assist in the garden; can take care of horses and oxen, mules, &c. Call for two days at 521 West 26th st., between 10th and 11th avs.

A YOUNG MAN, WELL EDUCATED, WOULD LIKE A situation where he can gain a position by diligent attention to the interests of his employer; best reference. Address A. L., Herald office.

A COLORED BOY WISHES A SITUATION AS WAITER or to drive; no objection to go to the country. Call at 70 Spring st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION IN A retail grocery store. Best reference. Inquire of or address JOHN MURRAY, 174 Douglass st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN WHO HAS lived in first class houses, speaks French and English, a position as steward, carver or store keeper; has fifteen years' experience and good reference; country preferred. Address C. W., box 116 Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

AN ACCOUNTANT, THOROUGHLY COMPETENT TO take charge of one or more sets of double entry books, wants a situation where a portion of his time can be used in selling goods; 10 years' experience; first class city references. Address J. H. C., box 1,267 New York Post office.

A GERMAN, AGED 30, WHO SPEAKS AND WRITES English, French and Italian, desires a situation as salesman, agent, cashier or in any other capacity in any business, being a clever and useful man, with a knowledge of trade; if required a deposit of $100 can be laid down. Address J. R., Herald office.

AN INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG MAN, WELL EXPERIENCED in New York mercantile affairs, is open for an engagement, salesman, foreign correspondent, bookkeeper, &c.; salary moderate. Address for three days ISRAELITE, Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN OF ADDRESS, ENERGY AND ability, being about to travel through New York and neighboring States with a patent right, wants other profitable business. Address W. T., 79 John street, up stairs.

AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN DESIRES AN ENGAGEMENT with an A1 manufacturer or jobbing house; has a large and valuable Western and Southwestern acquaintance with the jobbers and leading retailers; no objection to going South or to the far West; unexceptionable New York and Boston references. Address G. P., Herald office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—AT 155 HOYT ST., BROOKLYN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO IS WILLING to make himself useful, a situation as bookkeeper or assistant. Number one references from last employer. Address H. H., box 749 Post office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper; one who can speak German; salary moderate. Address J. W. FINK & BRO., Union Park, 52d st., East river.

WANTED—IN A FURNITURE AND HOUSE FURNISHING store a short distance from this city, an experienced, active and industrious man as salesman and to make himself generally useful; salary $10 per week. Address for three days, with references, H., box 215 Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST RATE CLERK, ACCUSTOMED to conducting business correspondence and quick at figures. Address, stating particulars, references and salary desired, RAILWAY, box 339 Post office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as bookkeeper, shipping or entry clerk; best references. Address W. CARTER, Herald office.

$50 WILL BE GIVEN TO ANY PERSON THAT will procure the advertiser a good situation in any capacity; age 24; good references. Address HARDWARE, Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

AS GARDENER.—THE ADVERTISER IS DESIROUS of meeting with any lady or gentleman who may be in want of a first class man in all kinds of domestic and landscape gardening for more than 25 years; he has the best of references from the Old Country (England) and from gentlemen in this country; wages moderate; single. N. B.—First class planter of all kinds of trees, both indigenous and evergreen plants. Address ALPHA, Herald office, for three days. No objection to the Eastern country.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION TO DRIVE A wagon and take care of a horse; is a good, careful driver, and will work for reasonable wages. Address F. W., box 189 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A competent single man, thoroughly understands his business, best city references. Can be seen at McNickel's stables, 25 East 12th st.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

AN AMERICAN WISHES A SITUATION AS COACHMAN in a private family; best city reference. Address W. W., Herald office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST class single man; best city references. Call at C. Graham's harness store, 68 University place.

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, LATELY ARRIVED, IS IN want of a situation as groom and to help in garden; is willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to milk cows. Call on or address J. MORRIS, 311 Washington street.

A SINGLE MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; understands the business in every respect. Address J. S., box 168 Herald office.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man, who is a first class driver, temperate, civil and obliging; undoubted testimonials of the highest respectability. Address T. C., box 162 Herald office.

COACHMAN WANTED—A SINGLE MAN, WHO UNDERSTANDS his business and is able to do plain gardening; 20 miles from city. Apply at 272 Bowery.

WANTED—A GROOM; ENGLISHMAN PREFERRED, with city reference. Apply at 137 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man who thoroughly understands his business; best city reference. Call or address J. H., 231 East 26th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND COACHMAN, by a young man; can be well recommended by his present employer. Address R. D., 1,262 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COLORED MAN, A situation as coachman or groom; good reference given. Call on or address W. H. C., Club stable, 59 Irving place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN AND gardener; four years' experience; first class reference; country preferred. Call at 53 East 13th st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM BY A YOUNG man who thoroughly understands the care of fast horses, and is well recommended. Address T. H. D., Fordham Post office.

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43 WEST 44TH ST.—AS GROOM, BY A YOUNG MAN who thoroughly understands his business. Call or address GROOM.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

ALANSON ROBINSON, THE SENIOR PARTNER OF our late firm, having died on the 21st day of May, 1870, the firm of Robinson, Cox & Co. thereby became dissolved on that day. No business connection now exists between the surviving partners. The business of the said late firm will be wound up and liquidated at the office, No. 31 Wall street, New York city. Either of the surviving partners will sign the late firm name in liquidation.

COLEMAN T. ROBINSON.
KENYON COX.
Dated May 27, 1870. H. MANUEL.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of Delano & Merritt is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all debts and accounts of said firm will be adjusted by Samuel H. Merritt at 182 Mercer street.

WM. H. DELANO.
SAMUEL H. MERRITT.
Dated NEW YORK, May 28, 1870.

NOTICE.

Mr. George Barlow
retires from our firm
from June 1,
on account of ill health.
F. DERBY & CO.,
No. 3 Clinton place, Eighth street, Broadway.

OFFICE OF ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 18 Broad street.
NEW YORK, May 27, 1870.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a general banking and stock commission business.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON.
GEORGE H. CHASE.
THOMAS B. ATKINS.
WILLIAM T. MORRIS.
Post office box 2,494.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A BUSINESS MAN, WITH $2,000 CASH, CAN BUY out a first rate Business near the city, article staple; trade established; profits good. Address A. B., Herald office.

A FURNISHED HOTEL AT A POPULAR WATERING place for sale or exchange.
W. B. SUROPE, 181 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN, CONNECTED WITH A LARGE MERCANTILE House in this city, will sail for Marseilles June 1, and will attend to any business there or any other Mediterranean port. Address C. H., box 3,283 Post office.

A MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NOW SELLING AT 8½ per cent, will treat with capitalists for means to erect machinery, by which their profits will be more than doubled. The business is staple, highly reputable, and one in which large fortunes are being made. Communications are invited from only first-class parties willing to invest $10,000 to $100,000. Address MECHANISM, Herald office.

ANY GENTLEMAN HAVING $2,500 CASH, DESIRING to engage immediately in lucrative business, and willing to make an arrangement that is perfectly fair, will hereafter acknowledge his good fortune in addressing FIRST HONORABLE PROPOSITION, Herald office.

AN EXPERIENCED, CAPABLE MAN WILL INVEST $2,000, with first class services, in a good business with the right parties, thorough accountant. Address WM. H., Herald office.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO INVEST $500 OR $1,000 IN A safe, legitimate business already established. Parties wanting business are invited to investigate. 659 Broadway, rooms Nos. 1 and 2.

A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE A LITTLE FORTUNE can be secured for $5,000, secured by letters patent; millions will be demanded. Address INVENTOR, box 2,428, Post office, New York.

A GOOD, INDUSTRIOUS MAN, WITH $300 TO $600 wanted as a partner in meat and produce business already established, and doing a good business, no rent to pay, and a first class neighborhood. Address J. H. M., Herald office.

FINE CHANCE FOR A PARTY WANTING A GOOD paying business.—A Leech Breeding establishment, convenient to New York; 75,000 leeches now on hand; profits $6,000 per year and can be increased, five acres of land, with improvements; price $10,000.
S. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

FOR SALE—OR PARTNER TAKEN, ITALIAN HAIR Works. 69 and 73 West Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, AN UP TOWN Cigar Store, in a good locality, doing a good business, well fitted up. Reason for selling, party leaving the country. For particulars apply at ALTSCHUL & ROSENTHAL'S, 51 New Chambers street.

FOR SALE—AN INDOOR OFFICE BUSINESS REQUIRING no capital except integrity will be sold low for $300. Address W. A. W., Herald office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS CONFECTIONERY, ICE Cream Saloon and Pastry Business, in the best part of the city; satisfactory reason given. 253 Fourth avenue, corner Twentieth street.

ONE OF THE FINEST BAKERIES AND ICE CREAM Saloons for sale; $500 cash; balance by instalments; good security; neighborhood unsurpassed. Apply to H. N. TENNEY, 88 Murray street.

PRINTING.—ANY JOB PRINTER THAT WILL CONTRACT to do a large amount of printing the year round, for the trade, at prices that cannot be underbid, may address, in confidence, STEADY WORK, Herald office.

TREASURER WANTED—FOR A CIRCUS; ONE THAT is willing to loan $500 to $1,000; ample security given and a liberal salary paid. Address M. LEWIS, 24 Prince st.

WANTED—$10,000.—A SPECIAL PARTNER WITH this sum is desired, to extend a well established and prosperous business in thoroughly staple articles. Address R. H., box 1,289 Post office.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $200 CASH; GOOD CHANCE for the right man. Call at 81 Nassau st., room 17.

WANTED—A PERSON WITH $6,000, TO TAKE ONE-half interest in a first class hotel, newly furnished, near this city, clearing $15,000 annually. Apply at 176 Broadway, room 15.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $500 CASH, TO OPERATE in Massachusetts or Maine; can make several thousand dollars sure and no fail; something entirely new. Apply to JACKSON & CO., 94 Fulton street, third floor.

$500.—A GENTLEMAN WOULD INVEST $500, WITH services, in a safe and profitable business; or would loan the amount if well secured, to obtain employment; is a good bookkeeper and competent to take charge of any office business. Address INTEGRITY, Herald office.

$1,500.—A PARTY WITH THIS AMOUNT wanted to travel for a concern; the party can realize $5,000 per annum. Address PROFIT, Herald office, for an interview.

$5,000 WILL SECURE AN UNDIVIDED HALF interest in an established business. Address for one week S. S. S., Herald office.

$20,000 CAPITAL WANTED—ON LOAN OR special partnership, without services, to meet increased trade of prominent concern making no bad debts; good collateral security given; $3,500 secured annual profit; references exchanged. Principals only, appointing interview, address INVESTIGATE, Herald office.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION OF A HANDSOMELY furnished four story high stoop House, with all modern improvements; suitable for first class boarding house; rent not to exceed $350 per month; location between Fourteenth and Thirty-fifth streets and Fourth and Sixth avenues; references exchanged. Address, on or before Monday, T. H. J., box 5,479 Post office.

WANTED—A SUIT OF ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, with use of kitchen; highest references given and expected. Address B. E., Herald office.

WANTED—A SMALL, WELL LOCATED, FURNISHED House, by the month; references exchanged. Address B. J. E., Herald office.

WANTED—PERMANENT LODGINGS BY A SINGLE gentleman, in a family occupying its own first class house and where no other lodgers are taken. One full Floor will be required, and a very liberal price will be paid; the party will, if desired, furnish his own apartment. The house must be above Twenty-first street and below Thirty-fifth, and between Madison avenue and Broadway, if above Twenty-third street. Arrangements preferred for October. Address by letter, J. W. O., box 2,570 Post office.

WANTED—A PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE, FURNISHED, between Fourth and Seventh avenues and Twentieth and Thirty-sixth streets. Any person objecting to special practice need not apply. Address 205 Ninth street.

WANTED—TWO ROOMS, NORTH OF FIFTY-SECOND street, for the summer months, with a respectable family; the best reference given. Address box 3,471 Post office, New York.

WANTED TO RENT OR BUY—FURNISHED HOUSE, near city; a pleasant location; Staten Island or Hudson river; must have eight good sized rooms; tenant first class. WM. N. POOLEY, 23 Dey street.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

ORDINANCES OF THE CENTRAL PARK.—The Board of the Department of Public Parks do ordain as follows:—

All persons are forbidden

SECTION 1. To enter or leave the Park except by the gateways.

SEC. 2. To climb or walk upon the wall.

SEC. 3. To turn cattle, horses, goats or swine into the Park.

SEC. 4. To carry firearms, or to throw stones or other missiles within it.

SEC. 5. To cut, break or in any way injure or deface the trees, shrubs, plants, turf or any of the buildings, fences, bridges or other constructions upon the Park.

SEC. 6. Or to converse with, or in any way hinder those engaged in its construction.

SEC. 7. Two pounds are hereby established within the Central Park, for the impounding of horses, cattle, sheep, goats, dogs, swine and geese, and other animals found trespassing upon said Park. All such animals found at large upon the Park may be taken by any person or persons, and driven or carried to one of the said pounds, and may be kept enclosed therein during five days, at the end of which time, if not previously claimed, they may be sold at public auction; provided that two days' previous notice of the sale thereof shall have been conspicuously posted at the pound.

The owner of any animal so impounded by virtue of the ordinances of the Central Park, may redeem the same before the day of sale, by the payment to the Treasurer of the Board as follows:—

For each animal other than goats and geese, $2, and the expense of keeping.

For each goat, $1, and the expense of keeping.

For geese, 25c. each, and the expense of keeping.

The expense of keeping shall be reckoned as follows:—

For each horse, dog or head of neat stock, 50c. per day.

For each goat, swine or sheep, 25c. per day.

For each goose, 5c. per day.

If, within one month after the sale of any impounded animals, their former owner shall appear and claim the same, the Treasurer shall, after deducting the full amount of the charges provided for, pay over to him the proceeds of their sale.

SEC. 8. No animal shall travel on any part of the Central Park, except upon the "ride," or equestrian road, at a rate exceeding seven miles per hour. Persons on horseback shall not travel on the "ride," or equestrian road, at a rate exceeding ten miles per hour.

SEC. 9. No vehicle shall be permitted on the "ride," or equestrian road, the same being devoted exclusively to equestrians; nor shall any vehicle, horse or animal of burden go upon any part of the Central Park except upon the "drive" and other carriage and transverse roads, and upon such places as are appropriated for carriages at rest.

SEC. 10. No animal or vehicle shall be permitted to stand upon the "drive" or carriage roads of the Central Park, or any part thereof, to the obstruction of the way, or to the inconvenience of travel, nor shall any person upon the Central Park solicit or invite passengers.

SEC. 11. No hackney coach, carriage or other vehicle for hire shall stand upon any part of Central Park for the purpose of taking in any other passengers or persons than those carried to the Park by said coach, carriage or vehicle.

SEC. 12. No person shall expose any article or thing for sale upon the Central Park except previously licensed by the Board of the Department of Public Parks, nor shall any hawking or peddling be allowed on the Central Park.

SEC. 13. No omnibus or express wagon, with or without passengers, nor any cart, dray, wagon, truck or other vehicle carrying goods, merchandise, manure, soil or other article, or solely used for the carriage of goods, merchandise, manure or other articles, shall be allowed to enter any part of the Central Park except upon the transverse roads.

SEC. 14. No threatening, abusive, insulting or indecent language shall be allowed on the Central Park, whereby a breach of the peace may be occasioned.

SEC. 15. No person shall be allowed to tell fortunes or play at any game of chance at or with any table or instrument of gaming, nor to do any obscene or indecent act whatever on the Central Park.

SEC. 16. In case of an emergency, where life or property are endangered, all persons, if required so to do by the Superintendent or any of his assistants, shall remove from the portion of the Central Park specified by the Superintendent or his assistants, and remain off the same till permission is given to return.

SEC. 17. The Central Park shall be open daily to the public during the months of December, January and February from seven o'clock in the morning until eight o'clock in the evening; during the months of March, April, May, October and November from six o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock in the evening, and during the months of June, July, August and September from five o'clock in the morning until eleven o'clock in the evening.

SEC. 18. The Superintendent may direct that any of the entrances to the Park be closed at any time, and may, on special occasions, also direct that the Park, or any portion thereof, remain open at other times than those above specified.

SEC. 19. No person other than employes of the Board of the Department of Public Parks shall enter or remain in the Central Park, except when it is open as above provided.

SEC. 20. No dog shall be allowed upon any portion of the Central Park, unless led by a chain or proper dog string, not exceeding five feet in length, nor shall any person be allowed to lead any quadruped (except dogs) in the Central Park.

SEC. 21. No person, except in the employ of the Board of the Department of Public Parks, shall bring upon the Central Park any tree, shrub, plant or flower, nor any newly plucked branch or portion of a tree, shrub, plant or flower.

SEC. 22. No person shall bathe, or fish in, or go or send any animal into any of the waters of the Park, nor disturb any of the fish, water fowl or other birds in the Park, nor throw or place any article or thing in said waters.

SEC. 23. No person shall fire, discharge or set off in the Central Park any rocket, cracker, torpedo, squib, balloon, snake, chaser, or double header, nor any fireworks or thing under any other name, composed of the same or similar materials, or of the same or similar character as the fireworks above specified.

SEC. 24. No person shall place or propel any invalid chairs or perambulators upon any portion of the Central Park except upon the walks.

SEC. 25. No person shall post or otherwise affix any bill, notice, or other paper upon any structure or thing within the Central Park, nor upon any of the gates or enclosures thereof.

SEC. 26. No person shall, without the consent of the President of the Board of the Department of Public Parks, play upon any musical instrument within the Central Park, nor shall any person take into, or carry or display in the Central Park, any flag, banner, target or transparency.

SEC. 27. No military or target company or civic or other procession shall be permitted to parade, drill or perform in or on the Central Park any military or other evolutions or movements.

SEC. 28. No fire engine, hook and ladder cart, hose, truck or other machine on wheels, commonly used for the extinguishing of fire, shall be allowed on any part of the Central Park, except the transverse roads, without the previous consent of the President of the Board of the Department of Public Parks.

SEC. 29. No funeral procession, or hearse, or other vehicle or person carrying the body of a deceased person, shall be allowed on any part of the Central Park, except upon the transverse roads.

SEC. 30. No person, except in the employ of the Board of the Department of Public Parks, shall light, make or use any fire upon the Central Park.

SEC. 31. No person on foot shall go upon the grass, lawn or turf of the Central Park except when and where the word "common" is posted, indicating that persons are at liberty at that time and place to go upon the grass.

SEC. 32. No person arrested in the Central Park for violating any ordinance or any regulation of the Board of the Department of Public Parks shall be conveyed before any magistrate, nor shall any complaint be entered against any person until they shall have been brought before the Captain of the Central Park Police, or the chief officer in charge, and his approval of making such complaint first obtained by the officer making the arrest.

By order of the Department of Public Parks.
PETER B. SWEENY,
President of the Department of Public Parks.
NEW YORK, May 26, 1870.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

FIRST CLASS CANVASSERS WANTED—ON AN ENTIRELY new and popular work, indispensable to every family in the country. Apply at 52 John st., room No. 1.

SIX GOOD CITY CANVASSERS WANTED TO SELL A new and popular article. Address G. T. & CO., box 2,482 Post office.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.—RECRUITS wanted.—A fine opportunity for men of good character who desire to enter this branch of the United States naval service; preference will be given to those who have been honorably discharged from United States army or marine corps. Further information given at marine barracks, Flushing avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TWO STOUT BOYS WANTED—TO WORK ON TAPPING machines. McNAB & HARLIN, 56 John st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, 18 OR 19, TO OPEN AND cook oysters. Apply at 210 Spring st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, ACTIVE, COMPETENT and thoroughly acquainted with the real estate business. E. F. PAGE & CO., 5th av., corner 52d st.

WANTED—A BOY WHO WRITES WELL AND IS bright at figures; salary at first $6. Address H. M., Herald office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY ABOUT 14 YEARS OF age, for a wholesale business; one who resides with his parents and can give good reference; wages $2 per week for first year. Address A. D. C., Herald office, New York.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG MAN, TO DO office work in wholesale house; salary $200 a year to commence. Address, with references, COMMERCIAL, Herald office.

WANTED—A GENTEEL COLORED BOY, FROM 12 TO 15 years old, to go in the country to wait on table and make himself generally useful. Apply to-day, between 12 and 1 o'clock, at the Astor House office.

WANTED—A CAPABLE MAN, UNDERSTANDING rigging, &c., to take charge of the yachts of the Manhattan Club. To one suiting good wages will be paid. Apply on Saturday and Monday, between 3 and 5 P. M., at ALONZO GIBSON'S, foot of 23d st., East river; 2d av. cars pass the place.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WHO UNDERSTANDS the city retail grocery and tea business; he must be pleasant and obliging, and strictly temperate; willing to give his whole attention to business, and act with energy. Address, with reference, GROCER, Herald office.

THE TRADES.

BUILDER OR CARPENTER.—A YOUNG MAN, 17 years old, desires to enter an apprenticeship with a carpenter or builder, having been engaged with an architect over one year; no difference whatever, New York or Brooklyn. Address GEORGE, Herald office.

CAKE BAKER WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE. Inquire at corner Bond and Bergen sts., Brooklyn.

DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED—IN A MANUFACTURING establishment near New York. For a competent person, having practical experience and ability as a foreman or manager, there is an opportunity of working into a more responsible position. Address, in applicant's own hand, J. H., Herald office, giving references, compensation expected, &c.

SILVER FINISHERS.—WANTED, A FIRST RATE buffer; none but a steady and superior workman need apply. Address box 218 Herald office.

TO BOSS BAKERS.—A STEADY, SOBER MAN (GERMAN) wishes a situation as cake and pie baker, or to take the entire charge of the business; can give the best of city reference. Call or address 233 5th av.

WANTED—GILDERS; ORNAMENTAL GILDING ON chairs; at 317 Pearl st.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS COPPERPLATE ENGRAVERS, used to ornamental and landscape work.
M. LOWENSTEIN, 520 West 22d st.

WATCHMAKER WANTED—TO GO TO HARTFORD, Conn.; must be an American, a first rate workman, of good habits and character. Apply to FELLOWS & CO., 17 Maiden lane.

WANTED—EXPERT ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN; must understand making finished and working drawings and write a good hand. Apply (with specimens of drawing) at 127 Clinton place, on Monday, between 2 and 5 o'clock.

WANTED TO GO TO LIMA, PERU, S. A., A FIRST class engineer, well acquainted with all kinds of wood working machines, such as planers, upright and circular saws, moulding, tenoning and door making machines; must be a competent millwright; wages to be $100 per month, with a room; also two or three men well acquainted with the same work; wages $3 to $4 per day. Good references required. Address box 5,383 Post office.

WANTED—A GENERAL CUTTER, OF UNQUESTIONABLE taste and ability. None but first class need address CUTTER, box 172 Herald office.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
ON THE EVENINGS OF THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JUNE 2 AND 3, AT 7½ O'CLOCK EACH EVENING, AT THE
LEEDS ART GALLERIES,
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner of Twelfth st.
SUPERB GALLERY OF FIRST CLASS OIL PAINTINGS
JUST RECEIVED FROM EUROPE.
THE CONSIGNMENT OF
A. D'HUYVETTER, OF ANTWERP.
COMPRISING SOME OF THE MOST
ELEGANT PAINTINGS
EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET AND TO BE SOLD POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE.
BY ORDER OF CONSIGNOR.

Among them will be found the works of—viz.:—

Eug. Verboeckhoven,
B. C. Koekkoek,
L. Schaefels,
Huysmans,
C. F. DeVogel,
M. A. Koekkoek,
Herzog,
Jacob Jacobs,
H. and L. DeBuel,
Toussaint,
Verscaufer, Jr.,
Dillens,
T. H. B. Koekkoek,
LeBret,
D. DeNoter,
H. Schaefels,
Robbe,
Geerts,
T. A. Rust,
Leroy,
Aug. Coomans,
H. Von Seben,
DeKeyser,
Samschroeder,
Marohn,
F. Kruseman,
Spohler,
F. Kluyver,
Rotfuen,
Kuwasseg,
W. Vester,
Walraven,
Pecrus,
W. H. Wheelwright,
A. Eversen,
Portielje,
DeSteuvel,
Zelis,
A. Mauve,
DeVos,
Newhuys,
Neeteson.

ALSO A NUMBER OF FINE PICTURES,
BY FAVORITE AMERICAN ARTISTS.
THEY WILL BE ON EXHIBITION ON AND FROM
MONDAY, 30TH INST.
DAY AND EVENING, AS ABOVE.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.
Salesrooms 95 Chambers and 77 Reade street.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction, on Saturday, May 28, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade street,

Household Furniture, comprising Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets; carved rosewood and black walnut Suits, mahogany Dining Table, Lounges, in lasting and green reps; black walnut Library Table, elegant satin Window Curtains, gilt frame French plate Pier Mirrors, with gilt marble top Pier Bases; rosewood marble top Centre Tables, carved black walnut Suits, Gilt Clocks, under glass shades; Lace Window Curtains, carved black walnut Bookcases, Girandoles, Silver-plated Ware, with China, Crockery and Glass Ware, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock,
several very fine rosewood Pianos, of very superior tone and finish, by celebrated makers.

A. M. CRISTALAR, AUCTIONEER, 598 BROADWAY, between Houston and Prince streets, up stairs—Offers at private sale, at 25 per cent less than wholesale prices, on which he has made advances:—
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT PIANOFORTES.
BROCATEL AND REPS PARLOR AND LIBRARY SUITS.
CHAMBER SETS, BEDSTEADS AND BUREAUS.
OFFICE FURNITURE, DESKS.
BRUSSELS, INGRAIN AND VELVET CARPETS.
MIRRORS, SIDEBOARDS, BOOKCASES, &c., &c.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION.
THIS DAY (SATURDAY), May 28.
Over $20,000 worth Magnificent Household Furniture,
At public auction, by E. NICHOLS, Auctioneer,
Commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely,
At the large four story residence 12 East Tenth street,
Between Broadway and Fifth avenue, near Fifth avenue.
Rosewood and Walnut Parlor Suits, Cabinets,
Bronzes, Paintings, Vases, Statuary, Works of Art,
Rosewood and Walnut Chamber Suits, style of Louis XIV.,
Magnificent Rosewood 7¾ Octave Pianoforte.

All the furniture made to order for the present owner nine months ago, and will be sold in lots to the highest bidders, Velvet, Brussels, Medallion Carpets, rosewood and walnut Parlor Suits, richly carved and gilded, covered with the richest description satin brocatel; striped and plain Reps, Marqueterie Cabinet, Bois de Rose, Jardinieres, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Paintings, Mirrors, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Bookcase, Centre and Side Tables, Brocatel, Reps and Lace Curtains, Pianoforte, Stool and Cover, rosewood and walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Pillows, Bolsters, Blankets, walnut Suits, covered with reps and haircloth; Sideboard, Extension Table, Dining Chairs, Glass, China and Silverware, Table Cutlery, &c. Sale positive. Responsible men in attendance to cart or pack goods for purchasers at reasonable charges.

AUCTION NOTICE.
Mortgage sale, by M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
This day, at the salesrooms, 79 Nassau street at 10½ o'clock, Hotel Furniture of all kinds, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture in variety, 200 stone china Toilet Sets, 7 octave rosewood Pianoforte, Gas Fixtures, Copper and Iron Ware, Mirrors, Paintings, Mattresses, &c. Worthy the attention of dealers and others.

AUCTION NOTICE. AUCTION NOTICE.
JAMES MILNOR TAYLOR, Auctioneer.
Largest Sale of the Season.
Magnificent Household Furniture,
Rosewood Pianoforte, Drawing Room Suits, Paintings, Bronzes, Silverware, Statuary and many rare and costly Works of Art and articles of vertu.
500 Lots by catalogue
to be peremptorily sold at public auction,
on THIS DAY (SATURDAY), MAY 28,
at the elegant residence 57 West Fifteenth street,
between Fifth and Sixth avenues,
commencing at 10½ o'clock.

Drawing Room Furniture, covered French brocatel, richest description; marqueterie bois de rose Cabinets, Tables, Jardinieres, Encoignures, Etagere, Bookcase, Canterbury, Console Tables, brocatel, lace Curtains; bronze Clock, Chandeliers, velvet medallion Carpets, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Paintings by eminent artists, Statuary, magnificent rosewood Pianoforte, celebrated maker; [illegible], rosewood, walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Commodes, Hair, Spring Mattresses; Counterpanes, Extension Table, Sideboard, Casters, Tureens, Spoons, Cutlery, China Dinner Sets, ruby Glassware, Linen; also Furniture servants' apartments. N. B.—Parties wishing to attend this sale take Fifth avenue stages or Sixth avenue cars.

AUCTION NOTICE.—R. T. HAZELL, AUCTIONEER.
SATURDAY, MAY 28,
at 10½ o'clock, at 39 Rose street
(for account of the Underwriters),
Toys and Fancy Goods.
A large lot of French and German Toys and Fancy Goods, comprising 300,000 Agates, Alleys, Marbles, Dolls, Block Games, Magic Lanterns, Wood Toys and Fancy Goods generally.
R. T. HAZELL & CO.,
Auctioneers, 118 Chambers street.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER.
Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Monday, 30th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of Household Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Safes, &c.; also thirty Velocipedes, of best city makers, also Vases, Bronzes, Toilet Sets, &c.

ART SALE.
Fine collection of Oil Paintings,
sold by order of Mr. JAMES JARVIS, of this city, also a few added to close consignments. Among this collection will be found choice specimens by
Leutze, Wm. Hart, J. G. Brown, Bierstadt, Durand, Casilear, Hicks, Williamson, Cropsey, Inness, Fuller, Dolph, E. Frere, Moormans, Seignac, Lasalle, Monfallet, Beyschlag, Jungheim, Von Ellen, Schleck, H. Bacon, T. Addison Richards, Pope, Lilly M. Spencer, &c., &c.
Several choice Water Colors by
David Vertin, Marohn, Feragin, Mathilde, Washington, &c.
Also an
Album of Illustrated Verse,
comprising varied and beautiful original specimens of the compositions of
Bryant, Longfellow, Whittier, Holmes, Lowell, Tuckerman, Bayard Taylor, Fitz Greene Halleck, Curtis and others, illustrated by
Church, Darley, Kensett, Hart, De Haas, Shattuck, Ehninger, Eastman Johnson, Bradford, Huntington and others, forming a unique and magnificent collection, having been collected by a lady of this city, and will be sold for the benefit of a charitable institution. The whole to be sold by auction, at the Clinton Hall Art Galleries, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers, Saturday evening, June 4, at 7¾ o'clock. Catalogues ready. Paintings on exhibition day and evening.

AUCTION NOTICE.—115 WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH ST.
J. D. PARKER & CO., Auctioneers,
will sell THIS DAY (Saturday),
commencing at 10½ o'clock,
By LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer,
All the elegant and costly Household Furniture,
many rare and costly Works of Art,
contained in above private residence,
without regard to cost, to the highest bidder.

Parlor, consisting, viz.:—Four elegant rosewood and black walnut Parlor Suits, covered in French satin brocatel and silk reps and green and striped reps; magnificent 7¾ octave rosewood Pianoforte, made by celebrated city maker, at a cost of $750, Stool, Cover; Etageres, Bookcase, Writing Desks, Centre Tables, Velvet and body Brussels Carpets, fine Oil Paintings, by American and European artists; real Bronzes, Lace and Damask Curtains, 550 Volumes of Books, French Plate Mirrors, Turkish Easy Chairs, also Reclining Chairs, Lounges, over 50 Parlor Ornaments, solid rosewood Bedroom Suits; also walnut do.; 20 curled hair Mattresses and Spring Beds, Pillows, &c.; also Bedsteads, Bureaus, Commodes, Washstands, Wardrobes, single and double Bedsteads, elegant Dining Room Furniture, Extension Dining Table, 14 feet; Buffet, Chairs, a large assortment of Cut Glass Ware, Rogers & Son's Silver Plated Ware, Castors, Tureens, Urns, Ice Pitchers, Baskets, Spoons, Knives, Forks and other articles too numerous to mention. Over 200 lots of Kitchen and Basement Furniture, with which the sale will commence.
LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION.—BY GEO. BARKER, AUCTIONEER.
Household Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors,
Pianoforte, Paintings, Engravings, &c.
GEO. BARKER will sell by auction, this day (Saturday), May 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 4 Brevoort place, Tenth street, one door west of Broadway, Household Furniture, consisting of Velvet, Brussels, Ingrain and threeply Carpets; French plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors, black walnut and rosewood Parlor Suits, in green, crimson and striped reps; black walnut and gilt Couch, in crimson velvet; do. do. Turkish Chair, black walnut and gilt Chamber Suit, ebony finish, 10 pieces; walnut Library Suit, in silk reps; marble top Centre Tables, rosewood and black walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Lounges, Bookcases, Sideboards, Library and Dining Room Chairs, hair and hair top Mattresses, fine Oil Paintings, Engravings, &c.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER,
salesrooms 108 Liberty and 111 Cedar streets.
Household Furniture, &c.
This day, May 28, 1870,
at 11 o'clock.
WALDRON & COOKE will sell this day a fine and general assortment of Furniture, &c., of the same quality and description as Thursday's sale, including Pompadour, rosewood and walnut Parlor Suits, in brocatel, reps and haircloth; Chamber Suits; also Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Buffets, Bookcases, Hall Stands; Extension, Library and Centre Tables; Wardrobes, Desks, Cabinets, Paintings, Carpets, Cutlery, Plated ware, Bohemian Glassware, Parian and Bronzes; China Tea and Toilet Sets; Iron Safe, Lounge, Easy and Rocking Chairs; Spring, Hair and other Mattresses; Bolsters and Pillows, Kitchen Articles, &c.

AUCTION SALE—THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT 331 Fulton street, Brooklyn, of one Brewster Phaeton, new and second hand top and open Wagons, Rockaways, Business Wagon, one Butcher Cart, one Farm Wagon, Single and Double Harness, Saddles, Whips, &c., staff officer's Horse Equipments, by COLE & MURPHY.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER. SALESROOM corner Twelfth street and Third avenue.—Sells Monday, fine Fixtures of excellent, large Restaurant, 55 Leonard street. By order of mortgagee, Charles Bettles.
MAX BAYERSDORFER, Attorney for mortgagee.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER.—SELLS Tuesday, at salesroom, Third avenue, corner Twelfth street, Furniture and other Merchandise. Dealers and others invited to contribute goods. Liberal arrangements. Low commissions. MAX BAYERSDORFER, Auctioneer.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER, SELLS, 2½ o'clock, 690 Eighth avenue, near Forty-third street, fine Fixtures, Counters, Shelvings, Refrigerator, Jars, Oil cloths, Saloon, Tables, Engravings, Chairs, Stock Confectionery, in one or positively in lots. Dealers invited.
MAX BAYERSDORFER,
Salesrooms, Third avenue, corner Twelfth street.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER, SELLS Monday, 99 Allen street, large stock of Groceries, 6n, Horse and Wagon, excellent Fixtures. Particulars hereafter.
MAX BAYERSDORFER,
Salesrooms, Third avenue, corner Twelfth street.

BY EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER.
United States Navy Sale.
By order of Admiral S. W. Godon.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, this day, at 12 o'clock M., at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, a large quantity of unserviceable Projectiles.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY F. COLTON, AUCTIONEER.—EXTRA LARGE SALE of really good Household Furniture from several families; two or three rosewood Pianofortes, several French plate Pier and Mantel Mirrors, elegant Parlor, Dining Room, Bedroom and other Goods; about 100 Carpets and Oilcloths, Bookcases, Wardrobes, carved Sideboards, rich Engravings and Oil Paintings, best Hair Mattresses, &c., &c.

F. COLTON will sell this day, Saturday, May 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms 53 East Thirteenth street, near Broadway, one of the largest assortments of really good (with much of the medium quality) Furniture that has been offered this season, embracing almost every article required in the line of housekeeping, and will offer inducements to all parties not yet supplied. N. B.—Carpets and Oilcloths will be sold about 2 o'clock P. M. Catalogues in time. Also a large lot of choice Lace Curtains and Sheets.

BY F. COLTON, AUCTIONEER.—HOTEL FURNITURE, in Cortlandt street. On Tuesday and Wednesday, May 31 and June 1, the entire Furniture and Fixtures of the Northern Hotel, No. 81 Cortlandt street. There are about 60 rooms in this house, and most of the furniture has been purchased new within the last year. Elegant Velvet and English Brussels Carpets, choice Cottage and black walnut Furniture, French plate Mirrors, Chandeliers, Gas Fixtures, Bar Fixtures, &c., &c. Catalogues in time for each day's sale.

DON'T BUY A SUBURBAN HOME until you have examined the fine Linden Park (Staten Island) Mansion, to be sold by JOHNSON & MILLER next TUESDAY. Photographs at JOHNSON & MILLER'S, 25 Nassau street, New York.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.
BENJAMIN P. FAIRCHILD, AUCTIONEER.
By order of William M. Tweed, Esq.,
Commissioner of Public Works.

Will be sold at public auction, on Tuesday, June 7, 1870, at 10 A. M., at the vestibule of the City Hall, in the city of New York, all Buildings and Parts of Buildings taken by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment appointed by the Supreme Court for the widening and extension of Laurens street, from Canal street to Waverley place, in the city of New York, which said buildings and parts of buildings are laid down on a certain map on file in the office of the Department of Public Works, No. 237 Broadway.

For further particulars apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 9 Beach street.

EXECUTORS' SALE.
E. V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO., B. L. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer, will sell at auction, on Wednesday, June 1, 1870, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Isaac Dyckman, deceased, nearly
100 ACRES,
in upwards of
1,000 LOTS ON BROADWAY,
Harlem river, Ninth and Tenth avenues, 205th to 211th streets, inclusive, and other contiguous streets and avenues, part of
THE DYCKMAN HOMESTEAD.
This splendid property is admirably located and adapted to immediate improvement. The streets and avenues through it have been permanently established by law.
IT IS NEW YORK CITY PROPERTY.
There is no better place to make investments.
The rapid growth of the city makes it doubtful if so magnificent a chance will ever again be offered to buyers for permanent or speculative investments.
Sale positive, title indisputable, sixty per cent on bond and mortgage.
Examine the property. Do not lose the chance and repent too late. For maps and descriptive pamphlets, with terms of sale and directions to reach the property, apply to the auctioneers, No. 11 Pine street, or to LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, Counsel for the Executors, No. 133 Nassau street.

EUROPEANS,
who have lived on the beautiful shores of England, Scotland and France, can appreciate the beauties of Staten Island, soon to be connected with the metropolis by bridge and rail. The positive sale of Linden Park, on TUESDAY, May 31, by JOHNSON & MILLER, will afford an opportunity seldom to be met with to purchase a fine mansion, in perfect order, and seven acres of choice Ground. Maps, free passes and photographs at JOHNSON & MILLER'S, 25 Nassau street, New York.

IN FULL VIEW OF THE OCEAN.
The splendid Mansion in Linden Park, Staten Island, to be sold by JOHNSON & MILLER, without reserve, on TUESDAY, May 31. Send for photographs to JOHNSON & MILLER, 25 Nassau street, New York.

J. SNEDECOR, 763 BROADWAY,
offers his entire stock of
Looking Glasses
below cost,
to change the business.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.
THIS DAY, May 28,
at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 1 North William st.
Household Furniture, Piano.
Carpets, Mirrors, Extension Dining Tables, &c.
Mahogany Wardrobes, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Dressing and plain Bureaus, Washstands, French Plate Pier Glass, rosewood seven octave Piano, Window Curtains, mahogany Bedsteads, pure Hair Mattresses, Pillows and Bolsters, Settees, Crockery and Glassware; also 161 dozen first quality Blacking, 48 dozen Bluing, large Iron Kettle, 25 sets light single Harness, new; velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain Carpets.

LEWIS E. WOOD, AUCTIONEER,
Will sell,
By order of Jacob Weart,
Trustee of
Mary E. Sisson,
On WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1870,
At 1 o'clock P. M.,
On the Premises,
250 Lots
on West Grand and other streets, and valuable Water Front on the Morris Canal, in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards of Jersey City. Terms—20 per cent cash; 50 per cent on bond and mortgage for 10 years.
For Maps and full particulars apply to the Auctioneer, 69 Montgomery street, Jersey City.

MORTGAGE SALE—BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, AUCTIONEER.—On Monday, May 30, 1870, at 10 A. M., at 128 West Houston street, splendid Parlor, Bedroom and Dining Room Furniture; Oil Paintings, Dresden China; fine Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Cutlery, &c. Particulars hereafter.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH,
LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 23, 1870.
Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel E. J. Strang, Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army, at the depot of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company at Mobile, Ala., on the 8th day of June, 1870, the following Rolling Stock, lately run on the Mississippi, Gainesville and Tuscaloosa Railroad, as follows:—
One (1) Locomotive and Tender.
Four (4) Box Cars.
Five (5) Flat Cars.
And a lot of miscellaneous Tools, Iron and Car Wheels and Axles.
At the same time and place:—
One (1) Locomotive and Tender.
One (1) Flat Car.
Now lying at Gainesville, Ala.
Terms cash, in government funds.
By order of the Quartermaster General
J. C. McFERRAN,
Brevet Brigadier General, Deputy Quartermaster General, Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the South.

POSTAGE STAMP SALE.—SATURDAY EVENING, May 28, at 6 o'clock, of a fine collection of Postage Stamps. Catalogues ready; stamps on exhibition.
LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.,
Clinton Hall, Astor place.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—WILL SELL, THIS DAY (SATURDAY), at 11 o'clock, at 129 West street, lot of assorted Liquors, large lot of empty Barrels, &c.
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
ANTHONY MILLER, Deputy.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE NO. 6 City Hall place, will sell on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock, the Stock and Fixtures of the Grocery Store 21 Mott street, corner of Park street. Soap, Starch, Molasses, Flour, fine Ice Chest, Glass Cases, Counters, Beer Pumps, Glassware, &c.

WEARING O' THE GREEN.
SEE THE
SPECIAL REPORTS
FROM THE BORDER
IN TO-DAY'S
EVENING TELEGRAM.

MEDICAL.

A SPECIALTY.—DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF N. Y. University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office, 20 Centre street, near Chambers. N. B.—No fee unless cured.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY without mercury. Manhood restored. Office very private. Dr. HARRISON, 52 Sixth avenue.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggists, 152 Greenwich street, or sent by mail. Caution.—All others are counterfeit.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIATE relief. No pay (until perfectly cured). Dr. ASCHER, No. 3 Amity place (Laurens street.)

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROFESSOR of Midwifery, over 20 years' successful practice in this city, guarantees certain relief to ladies, with or without medicine. Sure relief to the most anxious patient in 24 hours. Residence 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A GREAT BENEFACTOR TO LADIES IS DR. EVANS, 94 Chatham street. His powerful medicines safe and certain, $5; also gentleman treated; private diseases cured; manhood restored.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEDIATELY.—Dr. EVANS, 94 Chatham street. Without mercury. Dr. EVANS' Magical Invigorator; lost manhood is restored in fifteen minutes. Price $5.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE.—DR. EVANS, 94 Chatham street. With or without medicines. His powerful, safe Monthly Pills and Compound. Price $5.

ADVICE TO LADIES IN TROUBLE.—RELIEF CERTAIN; pleasant rooms for nursing. 10 Amity street.
Dr. and Madame CLARK.

DR. COOPER, 14 DUANE STREET, CAN BE CONSULTED on private diseases; 34 years' practice enables him to make perfect cures or no charges made.

DR. OLIN, A REGULAR GRADUATE, TREATS WITH success nervous debility and other private diseases. A long and successful practice enables the Doctor to guarantee perfect cures to all. Office central, yet retired. 27 Bond street, New York.

DR. HUNTER, 56 BOND STREET, ONE DOOR FROM Bowery (40 years at No. 3 Division street), cures worst cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician or no charge. Manhood restored and nervous debility cured in one week, by Dr. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial; $5 a pint.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. AND MADAME DUBOIS (25 years' practice) guarantee certain relief to married ladies, with or without medicine, at one interview. Female restorative $5. Patients from a distance provided with Board, nursing, &c. Electricity scientifically applied. No 154 East Twenty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

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NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed NEW YORK HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Volume XXXV..............................No. 148

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF THE FORTY THIEVES. Matinee at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—RICHARD III—THE LION OF NUBIA.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—FOX VERSUS GOOSE—LOST ASHORE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—Matinee—LOVE CHASE. Evening—THE LANCERS.

FRENCH THEATRE, 14th st. and 6th av.—THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—THE GOOD NATURED MAN. Matinee at 1.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE FAIR ONE WITH BLONDE WIG. Matinee at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—Matinee daily. Performance every evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d st.—THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Matinee at 2.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street.—ITALIAN OPERA—Matinee—LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX. Evening—CAMILLE, &C.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE, Madison av. and 26th st.—OPERATIC ENTERTAINMENT.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—BARNEY THE BARON.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &C. Matinee at 2½.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &C. Matinee at 2½.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 720 Broadway.—IN AND OUT.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS—PANORAMA, PROGRESS OF AMERICA, &C.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d street and 4th av.—GRAND CONCERT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th and 59th sts.—THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR CONCERTS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

New York, Saturday, May 28, 1870.

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SUCCESS OF THE FENIAN "INVASION."—One of our Buffalo despatches says:—"The excitement is on the increase; money is paid into the treasury more freely now than at the opening of the campaign." This, therefore, must be taken as a final sign that the last great Fenian movement has achieved all that its projectors expected from it. It has opened the pockets of the servant girls and of the gullible Irishmen who are in funds.

THE POLICE AND THE STREETS.—The idea involved in the proverb that "what is everybody's business is nobody's business" has hitherto applied well to the case of public contractors for such purposes as street cleaning. No one on the part of the public assumed the duty of seeing whether the work was done before the pay was given. Now we have some improvement in that respect, and the order of Superintendent Jourdan to the police to observe and report on the state of the streets and on the fulfilment of the garbage contract, &c., supplies a real public need.

OFF FOR EUROPE.—One of our new Board of Aldermen, Lawrence R. Jerome, leaves for Europe to-day. He will return about the time the Atlantic Ocean yacht contest culminates, and bring with him laurels which all his constituents will doubtless hail with cordial satisfaction. Why don't more of our Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen go abroad for a season? It would no doubt do them good, and when they entered upon their arduous municipal duties at home they would do so like giants refreshed with rare old foreign wines. The experiment is worth trying.

IN TRAINING.—Our criminal authorities may look out for a fine crop of murders upon the return to this city of all the hard cases who are now on the border ready to follow in the wake of the Fenian "army" for plunder and general recreation. The restraints of the rural district and enforced sobriety will be hard on them, and they will indulge an unusual hilarity when they get once more in the free, familiar air of the city.

OUR LATE STATE ELECTION A FIZZLE.—It appears from official returns from most of the counties and from unofficial returns from the rest that the whole vote cast in this State will not exceed 430,000. Compare this with the full vote of 1868 and it will be seen at once that this late election was a fizzle which signifies nothing:—

Total vote of the State, 1868	849,776
Total vote of the State, 1870	430,000
Deficiency	419,776

Or say about one half the vote of the State, of which loss the stay-at-home republicans count, on their vote of 1868, 250,000, and the democrats 180,000—the democrats, whose strength is in cities and towns, always doing better on a short vote than the republicans, whose strength is in the country. And this is all there is in the result of our late election. It is a democratic victory which signifies nothing.

The Fenian Flurry Number Three—The Canadians and the British Press.

This is the third Fenian invasion of her Britannic Majesty's North American possessions. The first was at Campo Bello, a seacoast island on the line between New Brunswick and Maine; the second was at Ridgeway, below Buffalo, across the river, near Fort Erie (where they had the fight at Limestone Ridge), and the third, on a far more extensive scale than either of the others, appears to comprehend a plan of invasion extending from Minnesota and the Red River of the North, or Winnipeg basin, eastward along the frontier to Vermont and even to Maine. In the points chosen this time for a lodgment on British soil, however, the Fenians at St. Albans and at Huntington have avoided the difficulty of putting a river or an arm of the sea between them and the soil of the United States, so that in the event of an attack and repulse by the enemy they could have a convenient line of retreat to the safe side of the line. The results of the operations of these fighting Fenians so far have shown the wisdom of this precaution and the wisdom, too, of the old couplet, that

> He who fights and runs away,
> May live to fight another day.

According to the reports of the Fenian gatherings along the whole line of the frontier, from Red River to Maine, the sum total of their able-bodied men moving upon the Canadians, or preparing to move, is about six thousand, distributed as follows:—Around Huntington, two thousand; about St. Albans, five hundred; along the border, near Buffalo, fifteen hundred; between Detroit and Chicago, fifteen hundred, and on the Minnesota border, Red River, five hundred; and there are said to be from five to ten thousand fighting Fenians in the interior cities of our Northern States awaiting an outfit and transportation. If the managers of this invasion of Canada have been guided by anything like a plan of operations we presume it was this:—To make a lodgment in the enemy's country at some convenient point and to entrench and hold their position till sufficiently reinforced from other points to make an advance upon some convenient town, the capture of which would furnish supplies and reinforcements for another forward movement. We suppose, too, that, like Lopez, when he invaded Cuba, these Fenian leaders counted upon a rising of a host of allies in the enemy's country, and though, like Lopez, they have failed, it is still probable that, with the continuance of these annual forays, Canada, like Cuba, may become a hotbed of rebellion.

It is probable, however, that the miserable collapse of this latest Fenian ascent upon Canada for the independence of Ireland will result in drying up the streams which so far have supplied the Fenian treasury, and that accordingly more than a year will elapse before there will be another Fenian army put in motion heading for Montreal. In fact, it must now be evident to the most hopeful of the Fenian leaders and to the mass of their followers that they can do nothing in Canada without the support of the United States, and that only "England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity." They see that General Grant, in good faith and in downright earnest, is enforcing and will enforce our neutrality obligations; that he will not even wink at their violation in any way, and that, as he says in his warning proclamation, he will leave all hostile invaders of a friendly neighbor's territory to the consequences of their own acts.

While General Grant is thus effectively acting for the suppression of these warlike Fenian movements the Canadian and the British journals appear virtuously indignant that he has permitted these troublesome Fenians to gather on the border and has failed to guard the outraged Canadians with a standing army on the frontier sufficiently strong to keep the peace. These reflections and suggestions are very refreshing, considering the active sympathy of these same Canadians for Jeff Davis in our terrible struggle to maintain our national existence; and the advice from the leading British journals to our government is exceedingly cool, considering the disastrous consequences to our commerce resulting from the piratical depredations of those Anglo-rebel privateers, such as the Alabama and Shenandoah.

Absurd and ludicrous as these Fenian forays may appear, however, they will serve, perhaps, to teach some wholesome lessons to the Fenians themselves, to the Canadians and to England—first, to those honest, credulous, hardworking Irishmen and Irish women who have furnished the funds for these Fenian enterprises in Canada, that money for such senseless forays is money thrown away; the Canadians ought to learn that one good turn from a friendly neighbor deserves another from them, and England will be apt to see that so long as the United States on a thirty days' notice can muster two hundred and fifty thousand Irish volunteers for the invasion of Canada or Ireland peace with this country, on such reasonable terms, Alabama claims included, as our government may propose, is the only alternative of safety for the British empire.

THE FRENCH MAIL STEAMSHIP PEREIRE—HER RUN TO BREST.—The French Transatlantic mail steamship Pereire, which sailed from New York on the 14th inst., having on board the distinguished company of American passengers whose names were reported in the HERALD next day, arrived at Brest early on Monday evening, the 23d inst., having made, as usual with the vessels of this line, the passage within nine days—an exceedingly rapid run, when we consider the greater sailing distance to Brest over a trip to Liverpool or Queenstown. Strange to say, the "arrival out" of the Pereire is only reported by the cable to-day. This is termed in the telegram "a shameful neglect of somebody." So it is, as will be affirmed by the relatives and friends of the passengers. But who is the somebody? Who delays the news? Who interrupts the delivery of mail reports by this French line on almost every occasion of the voyages of its vessels?

SOME OF THE NEWSPAPERS are criticising General Grant's grammar in his late neutrality proclamation. It seems now that the telegraphers and not the President were blamable. As these papers usually say the worst they can about the President it is encouraging to know, however, that they have no more serious fault than a grammatical error to charge him with.

The Purification of the Ballot Box.

The bill to enforce the fifteenth amendment was finally passed by the House yesterday, and will in all likelihood be approved by the President to-day. Thus it becomes a law after a long and thorough ventilation in both branches of Congress and by the general press of the country. It provides substantially a thorough protection of the ballot box from frauds. It imposes heavy penalties not only on fraudulent voters, but on all aiders and abettors in frauds at elections—on the judges and inspectors who knowingly refuse to receive honest votes or knowingly receive dishonest ones; on any person who attempts by bribery, intimidation, or threats to prevent any one from voting or from doing any of the acts necessary to qualify him to vote, and on any person who shall oppress or injure another on account of his vote. It gives United States marshals the power to arrest persons for such offences, and United States courts the power to try them, and it gives the President authority to enforce the execution of judicial processes under the act by the employment of the naval and military forces. It provides that any person, a candidate, who has been deprived of his election by reason of the denial to any citizens of the right to vote, may bring suit to recover his office in federal or State courts, as he may choose. It provides also penalties against persons who accept offices knowing themselves to be ineligible, and abolishes special State taxes on Chinese immigrants.

The bill, it will be seen, is broad as the Union in its provisions. It protects the darky down South, the Chinaman on the Pacific coast and the honest vote in New York city. While it is purely a party measure and has been passed in both houses by a purely party vote, it is broad enough and long enough to cover both parties, and will in its provisions operate impartially and faithfully for a pure ballot box, without regard to political complexion. The penalties imposed by it are severe, but they are aimed at crimes which need severe punishment. We have so long been under the rule of the party roughs of this city that we shall have reason to rejoice if the bill becoming a law is rigidly enforced, and none but the party roughs or the political organizations dependent on fraudulent elections for success are apt to regret it. Especially will the bill serve to secure the purification of the ballot box if the uniform Naturalization bill now pending in the Senate is also passed. The latter gives the power of naturalization into the hands of the United States courts and specifies that a foreigner cannot vote within less than six months of the date of his naturalization. The two bills, it is therefore obvious, are admirably calculated, besides the service they may render the newly made voters of another race and complexion, to rid New York of the infamous frauds so long imposed on honest voters by the hurried naturalization of all the newly arrived foreign element a few days before election, and the repeating and intimidation practised by ruffianly voters and ruffianly inspectors at the polls.

The Question of Reviving American Commerce in Congress.

Mr. Lynch deserves credit for his perseverance in the House of Representatives for reviving and promoting the commerce and shipping interests of the country. At first he claimed too much, particularly in the matter of subsidies or direct appropriations from the Treasury; but seeing this was impracticable he accepts the substitute to the original bill, which does away with that feature of a direct bonus to shipbuilding. This shows that he is intent on reviving the shipping interests of the country and that he will accept anything to that end he can get from Congress. The substitute to the original bill provides for a drawback of duties on all materials used in the construction of ships and of stores used on board of them afterwards. This is undoubtedly a fair and reasonable proposition. No one who has the interests of our commerce at heart or who takes a broad view of the national welfare could object to such a proposition. There is, however, a serious objection to granting a bonus—a direct payment from the Treasury—upon American materials used equal to the duty on foreign materials. This would be in the interest only of a limited class of the community and must lead to extravagance and corruption. It is wrong in principle, an outrage upon the taxpayers and contrary to sound policy. Mr. Butler's plan of favoring American shipping by a reduction of duty on foreign dutiable articles carried in American bottoms would be better.

The debate on the bill to revive our commerce developed great ignorance and a lamentable want of national feeling in Congress. Some of the Western members showed a contracted sectional feeling that was a disgrace to the country. They seemed to think that the West—their section—had no interest in our shipping or foreign commerce. How short-sighted! How unpatriotic! Whatever tends to promote the shipping interests and to enlarge our commerce must be a benefit to their constituents. But even if they were not directly benefited these narrow-minded legislators ought to remember that it is their duty to legislate for the general welfare, and not for any particular section. Indirectly the West would reap the advantages of an enlarged American commerce and an increase of American tonnage as much as the commercial cities of the East. The debate on this subject shows what small local politicians we have in Congress and how much we need statesmen of broad national views there. Still we have hope, from the large vote of 105 yeas to 61 nays against Mr. Allison's motion to lay the bill and amendments on the table, that some measure will be passed in favor of reviving American shipping and commerce.

COUNTING THE FORCES.—Old Abe Lincoln when once asked the force of the Confederates said they had from one to two million men in the field. He justified this computation on the ground that every one of our generals reported half a million in front of him. We are having in much smaller numbers about the same sort of counting just now. Everybody who sees twenty Fenians on the border reports five hundred, and the same twenty is seen by twenty different persons; so the Fenian forces are augmented in magnificent ratio

Latest from the Fenians.

The news of yesterday morning might have led to the supposition that a battle would have taken place during the day at Huntingdon, which the Fenians were said to have occupied, and which, of course, the Canadian troops would not permit them to occupy very long in peace. But it does not appear that the filibusters had taken possession of the town at all, but had only advanced a short distance into the Dominion territory by crossing Trout river, where they intrenched themselves. Despatches from Toronto state that they were driven from their works by a force of a thousand Canadian volunteers, and recrossed the border into United States territory, where they scattered towards their homes. From the same Canadian source we learn that one puissant general, being superseded by another, left his command and the cause in disgust. If all the leaders did the same thing it would be good for the poor fellows of the rank and file, who are certain to be left in a wretched, penniless and hungry condition to seek their homes as best they can when this miserable fizzle reaches the climax. It appears that the fight on Trout river lasted only a few minutes; the Canadian troops, deploying into line, opened a brisk fire, to which the Fenians responded only by about twenty shots and then abandoned the field, in spite of all the efforts of their officers, by the use of their swords and revolvers, to keep them in line. The news also states that Prince Arthur's appearance in the front at the head of his regiment created great excitement and enthusiasm. This appearance of the royal scion of the House of England is the more notable because the Fenian invasion was not thought worthy even of a proclamation by the Governor of the Dominion or an order by the Commander-in-Chief of the militia. The whole work seems to have been done by the local volunteers, without any specific orders, except such as the admonition of self-protection suggested.

The concentration of United States troops along the frontier, under General Meade, will probably cause a speedy dispersion of the Fenian boys in the different towns, where they are now lingering in despair over the fate of their ill-judged expedition and cursing their officers for the sad plight to which they have been brought. And thus will end the Fenian *fiasco* of 1870, as the attempt of 1866 was brought to an unhappy and disgraceful termination.

No King for Spain.

By our latest advices we learn that General Prim regards the declination of General Espartero to accept the Spanish crown as final, and recommends the consolidation of the Spanish regency. As at the same moment our advices inform us that there is very serious objection, inside and outside of the Cortes, to the confirmation of plenary powers in the hands of Serrano, the inference is that, quite in accordance with what we hinted some time ago, General Prim himself may be the man of the future. But there is more than this in the present tendency of Spanish affairs. The Napoleonic dynasty rises like a giant refreshed with wine from the recent plebiscitary contest in France. Almost simultaneous with its success occurred the Saldanha revolution in Portugal and the suggestion of an Iberian union. The Portuguese Deputies of the old Chamber have repeated with solemn pledges against a subjection to Spain, but not, it may be remarked, against any union which should recognize the autonomy of their country while combining its strength for good results with that of their cousins beyond the Spanish frontier, who are of the same religion, speak a language very similar to their own and have some traditions in common with them. The disorders in Spain and in Portugal have recently afforded France nearly as good a pretext for interference as that which has called her troops to Italy, and should those disorders continue and the regency be found impracticable under certain conditions, why might not the preponderating influence of France be exercised in a peculiar way? Spain seeks for a leader, and General Prim, in something of this capacity, has had frequent counselling at Paris. Could he not prepare the way for a *plebiscitum* in Spain which might result in the selection of a Napoleonic prince to head the nation? How would the candidature suit the idea of a political fraternization of the Latin race? Stranger things than this have happened. A brother of the First Napoleon was once made King of Spain by force; suppose that a cousin of Napoleon III. should rise to the same eminence by popular vote, and that his rule should, in time, cover the entire Iberian peninsula? Would the latter really lose thereby, or would the security and peace of Europe be any the worse off for an arrangement that would repose upon so many guarantees of strength and order?

This is a question which may have more significance and be more nearly in accordance with the French Emperor's new map of Europe, bearing the ante-date of 1872, than most people imagine.

"LOYALTY" OF PRESIDENT GRANT.—The London *Times* talks approvingly of President Grant's "loyalty." His loyalty to the Union and to the government and people of the United States was never doubted. Does the *Times* mean to intimate that his "loyalty" has a different application, and that the non-enforcement of the Alabama claims is evidence that "loyalty" to the British throne is believed to be not yet extinct among the American people? That sort of "loyalty" was melted out of their hearts when the statue of George the Third, in Bowling Green, was torn down and molten into bullets for the defence of American liberty.

ABOLISHMENT OF THE CARTAGE BUREAU.—On Saturday last we exposed the abuses of the Cartage Bureau, that has been managed in the interests of private parties in this city against the welfare of the port and the best interests of our merchants, and we urged the Secretary of the Treasury to abolish it as an obstruction to commerce. We are glad to see that the Secretary has accepted our suggestion. The cartage will hereafter be conducted on the old system, a few additional safeguards being thrown around it to protect it from the abuses that have been prevailing in the new system without let or hindrance.

Congress Yesterday.

In the Senate yesterday the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill gave rise to several warm discussions, which definitely settled one important point at least. Among the amendments proposed was an appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars for the improvement of the Capitol grounds. This brought out several Western Senators, who opposed the appropriation and took occasion to ventilate the proposition of the removal of the national capital. Their eloquence, however, was unheeded, and the Senate put a finish to the insane project by passing the appropriation by the overwhelming vote of 42 yeas to 10 nays. Other amendments were adopted increasing the salaries of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to ten thousand dollars per annum, Associate Judges to eight thousand dollars and of Circuit Judges to seven thousand five hundred dollars, the increase of salaries to commence July 1, 1870, and the bill passed. The Committee on Appropriations reported, with amendments, the House bill for deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of mileage for members, the amendments appropriating one million two hundred thousand dollars to supply the deficiency for the collection of custom duties and twenty thousand dollars for special counsel fees. Senator Trumbull said Congress appeared to have thrown aside all ideas of economy, and suggested that while thus lavishly squandering the people's money it might be well enough to raise the pay of members of Congress.

The House took up the South Carolina contested election case—Wallace against Simpson. Simpson not being reconstructed according to the acts of Congress, the House, with its usual sense of political consistency, awarded the seat to Wallace, although there was a majority of four thousand against him in his district. The Legislature of Idaho, having become some time ago impatient of federal control, assumed even more than State sovereignty and passed several laws discriminating against race and color. To keep the now too progressive Legislature within due bounds the House annulled the obnoxious laws and placed John Chinaman upon the same footing as other unnaturalized foreigners. The report of the conference committee on the bill to enforce the fifteenth amendment was taken up and agreed to. The President will probably sign the bill to-day. The Internal Tax bill was then taken up. It is presumed to be, on Mr. Schenck's authority, a short substitute for the annual bill, which is often of immense proportions; but when the Clerk commenced reading it was found that the first section took up thirty pages, whereupon the House, at the hour designated, adjourned without hearing the end of it.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION has probably gone republican throughout the State, and certainly has in Richmond. This is the first election since the State was readmitted, and the radicals in Congress, who believe that loyalty means republicanism, have the privilege of rejoicing over the thorough reconstruction of the Old Dominion, while they have also the option of blushing at the useless conditions they imposed upon the State before readmitting her. Chahoon was elected Mayor over Ellyson, in favor of whom the United States District Court was about to render a decision when the fatal disaster at the Richmond State House occurred. How many houses now in mourning would have been still joyous and cheerful had the difference between these opposing candidates been settled at first by the ballot!

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday.

Governor J. W. Geary, of Pennsylvania; Captain Cobb, of Massachusetts; Rev. S. L. Baldwin, of Foo Chow; Judge Snyder, of Syracuse; S. C. Pomeroy and C. Storrs, of Washington; General G. H. Pierce and Calvin Hall, of New Hampshire; General J. G. Foster, of the United States Army, and Rev. T. J. Kelly, of Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

Lieutenant Commander N. Ludlow, of the United States Navy; John Jeaney, of Scotland, and General J. S. Whitney, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General Allen Rutherford, of Washington; General F. S. Pierce, of Michigan; Dr. J. S. Adams, of Boston; Colonel R. H. Perry, of St. Domingo; Dr. T. [illegible], of Philadelphia; Judge E. C. Russell, of Tennessee; Colonel W. J. Hendrick, of Saratoga, and S. P. [illegible], of Salt Lake City, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Colonel C. L. Allen, of Maine, and Major H. W. Gear, of New Jersey, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

Professor H. Goldie, of Toronto, and Dr. W. Edmonson, of Pennsylvania, are at the St. Elmo Hotel.

Lieutenant Commander E. E. Preble, of the United States Navy; L. P. Bradley, of New Haven; W. E. Eaton, of Halifax; Thomas E. Davis and C. F. Moore, of Boston, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

Francis Fellows, of Hartford; C. W. Chapin, of Springfield, and C. T. Stewart, of New Jersey, are at the New York Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

Judge Nelson, Judge Peyton and Judge Comstock, for Syracuse; State Senators Ely and Minier, for Binghamton; D. C. Littlejohn, for Albany; W. A. Wood, for Seneca Falls; J. A. Ordway, for Boston; Colonel H. S. McComb, for Delaware; J. C. [illegible], for Buffalo; General George G. Meade, for Canada; T. M. Pomeroy, for Auburn; Dr. G. Lindeman and W. P. Dair, for Washington.

Count De la Tour, Italian Minister to Japan, and Countess De la Tour, Captain Samuel Samuels, Rev. Dr. Clinton Locke, Chicago; Lawrence R. Jerome, New York; Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Livingston, New York; Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Bowen, Chicago; Mr. Henry A. Cram, New York; Hon. Mr. Vidal and wife, Washington; Mr. Harry McCall and family, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Camilla Urso, New York; Mr. E. Godeaux, French Consul at New Orleans; Mr. C. Cavaroc and family, New Orleans; Mr. B. Cortes, Counsul General of Spain; Mr. C. H. Spang, Pittsburg, and Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry and family, New York, will leave for Europe to-day in the French steamer Lafayette.

KILLED THROUGH NEGLECT.

A Melancholy Death at Sea—The Way Sick Steerage Passengers Are Treated.

Coroner Flynn yesterday commenced an investigation touching the death of Mrs. Ellen Bohan, a steerage passenger on board the steamship Nevada, from Liverpool to this port. Soon after leaving Liverpool Mrs. Bohan became very sick, and, it is alleged, that Dr. Hamath, surgeon of the Nevada, grossly neglected his duty in omitting to furnish the necessary medicines and nourishment when called upon by the husband of the sick woman. The result was that before the ship reached her destination the sickness of Mrs. Bohan resulted in a premature birth of a child and her subsequent death. The remains were brought into port, and Surgeon Hamath testified that peritonitis was the cause of death; but this proving unsatisfactory to the Board of Health an investigation was ordered.

The testimony taken in the case yesterday was quite voluminous. Owen Bohan, the husband of deceased, testified that the surgeon had treated his wife inhumanly, neither allowing her proper food, giving her necessary medicines nor attending to her as he should. The further hearing of the case is postponed to a future day, when more witnesses will be examined.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1870.

Health of the President.

The President has entirely recovered from his recent sickness, and is to-day attending to his official duties.

The President's Neutrality Proclamation Criticised.

The President's recent neutrality proclamation having in some quarters been criticised as ungrammatical on account of the alleged expression, "with whom the United States *is* at peace," it should be stated that the document as written and filed for telegraphing contained the verb "are" in that connection. The word "is," as printed in some of the newspapers, is therefore a mistake.

Protection of the Canadian Border.

The rumor from Ottawa that Minister Thornton has been directed by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs to demand protection of the Canadian frontier by President Grant is untrue. On the contrary, the British Minister, on behalf of his government, is satisfied with what President Grant is doing to suppress the Fenian invasion, and has so expressed himself to our government.

The Fenian Prisoners in England.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs considered the petition of General Nagle, who was imprisoned with Colonel Warren by the British authorities. The petition is much like that of Warren, and demands reparation for false imprisonment. The committee finally passed a resolution referring the matter to the President, with the request that he open a correspondence through the State Department with the British authorities upon the subject, and ask that the proper reparation be made.

The Fifteenth Amendment Enforcement Bill, which passed the House to-day, received a strict party vote, all the republicans voting for it and all the democrats voting against it. It is expected that the President will sign it to-morrow.

The Currency Inflation Bill.

The Banking and Currency Committee are still engaged tinkering the bill to create additional banking facilities, otherwise known as the ninety-five million bill. It is understood that to-day they amended it so as to provide that in the withdrawal of the surplus circulation from banks having more than their quota the first call shall be made upon banks having an excess of one million circulation, and the second upon banks with an excess of two hundred thousand circulation. The object seems to be to take currency from the Eastern banks and give it to the West and South. They also struck out the word "silver" wherever it occurs in the bill, on the ground that it is not a legal tender except in sums of five dollars and under. The bill will be reported next Wednesday for action.

Abolition of the Cartage Bureau in New York.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the abolition of the Cartage Bureau in New York, because he is of the opinion that the establishment of such a system is not strictly legal, and that it is neither advantageous to the interests of the government nor to the business community. The Collector is directed to change the cartage back to substantially the old system, with a few additional safeguards.

The Removal of the Capital—An Insane Project Defeated.

The capital movers got another black eye to-day. It was a square stand up fight between the Senators *pro* and *con* to-day, and the Senators *pro* ought to feel satisfied that it is perfectly useless for them to provoke a contest any more for some time to come. The question came up while a proposition was before the Senate to appropriate $500,000 for the improvement of the Capitol grounds. [illegible], Ross and [illegible] were the special advocates of capital moving, and opposed strongly expending any more money upon the improvement or adornment of the city of Washington. Nearly every other Senator, however, took ground against the removal project, though some of them argued that the country was burdened with too much debt just now to justify any appropriation for any unnecessary work. Howard, Stockton, Stewart, Drake, Davis, Morrill of Vermont, Tipton and Corbett spoke very sensibly on the folly of agitating removal, demonstrating clearly that it could never happen and was only calculated to do mischief without doing good to any human being except certain land jobbers. Stewart well said that if anything ever did grow out of the agitation to remove the capital one thing was certain, and that was that it would go to New York, the seat of the commercial glory and power of the country, and not to any city out West. The proposition to make the appropriation was carried by the overwhelming vote of 42 yeas to 10 nays.

Vindication of the Special Revenue Commissioner.

Some time ago the House of Representatives ordered the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Manufactures in respect to the Special Commissioner of the Revenue to be printed together. It was the original intention of the high tariff party to ask of the House a large extra edition; but finding their charges against the Commissioner completely answered and refuted in the minority report, and themselves placed on the defensive, they have abandoned, it is said, the idea of extra official editions of both reports, and have adopted the plan of ordering on private account a large edition of the majority report alone for circulation, thus leaving the impression that no answer had been made to it or even attempted. The plan will not work, for measures have been taken to give the minority report an equally extensive circulation.

The Theatrical Tax.

It would appear there was a mistake in the despatch which I sent you last night in relation to the means by which the reduction of the theatrical tax was secured. Congressman Cox declares that General Schenck is entitled to the entire credit of the reduction. Mr. McVicker, of Chicago, appeared before the committee, urging it with great force and cogency. Mr. Cox merely represented the desire of the managers who had written to him on the subject.

American Consul to Barcelona.

Mr. Henry Ruggles, of Connecticut, United States Consul to Barcelona, Spain, is in Washington to receive his instructions from the department prior to his departure for that post.

Exploration of the Colorado River.

Captain J. W. Powell has asked, and the proper department has endorsed the request, that an appropriation of $12,000 be made to prosecute to completion the geographical and topographical exploration of the Colorado river and its tributaries.

Nominations by the President.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day by the President:—Samuel Ruth, collector of internal revenue for the Second district of Virginia; George Geddes, postmaster at Johnstown, Pa.; Peter A. Jones, postmaster at Uniontown, Pa.

Increase of Internal Revenue in Virginia.

Supervisor Presbury reports that all but one district in Virginia have returned their lists of assessments, and there is shown an increase of twenty-five and a half per cent over last year.

Personal.

Mr. Hiram Calkins, Secretary of the New York Senate, is in town. Mr. Calkins was authorized at the last session of the New York Legislature to come on here for the purpose of obtaining plans of the United States Senate Chamber to fit up and alter the State Senate Chamber in a similar style. Mr. Calkins has gathered the required information and will return home to-morrow.

RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF JUDGE FIELD.

A meeting of the Mercer county bar convened yesterday in the Court House, Trenton, N. J., for the purpose of paying a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Judge R. Field, whose death at Princeton, N. J., on Wednesday night, was noticed in yesterday's HERALD. The meeting was presided over by Chief Justice Beasley, and resolutions were passed expressive of sorrow and regret at the sudden demise of the deceased, as well as of sympathy for and condolence with his family and relatives. The meeting showed that the deceased had gained for himself the unqualified esteem and friendship of the Mercer county bar and bench. Some very impressive and feeling remarks were made on the occasion, and the professional and social qualities of the late Judge were spoken of in eulogistic terms. On motion it was agreed that the Court of Special Sessions should adjourn over until next Monday, so as to give the bench and bar an opportunity of attending at the deceased's funeral, which takes place from his late residence, at Princeton, N. J., this afternoon.